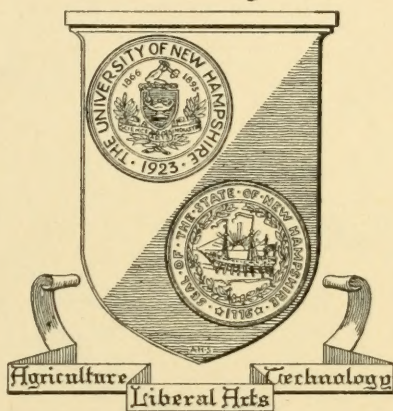


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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

REPORTS, 1903-1904

VOLUME II—BIENNIAL

CONCORD, N. H.

1904.

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SOUND BY GEORGE G. NEAL, DOVER, N. H.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

CONTAINING AN
ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURNS
OF CORPORATIONS

DECEMBER 1, 1904

CONCORD, N. H.
1904

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

CONCORD, December 1, 1904.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

In obedience to section 18, chapter 150 of the Public Statutes, I have prepared the following abstract of the annual returns of corporations as existing May 1, 1904.

EDWARD N. PEARSON,

Secretary of State.

These returns are made in accordance with the provisions of section 16, chapter 150 of the Public Statutes :

SECTION 16. Every such corporation, except insurance companies, railroad corporations, banks, and loan and building associations, shall annually, in the month of May, make a return in writing, signed by and under oath of its treasurer and a majority of its directors, to the secretary of state and to the clerk of the town in which its principal business is carried on, if in this state, of the amount of all assessments voted by the corporation, and actually paid in, the amount of all debts due to and from the corporation, and the value of all the property and assets of the corporation, so far as the same can be ascertained as existing on the first day of May ; and if any such corporation shall fail so to do, the treasurer and directors shall be individually liable for all the debts and contracts of the corporation then existing, or which shall be contracted, until the return is made.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Abbot-Downing Co.....	Gerald Wymann.....	394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.	Dec. 2, 1872	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$100	In hands of assignee.		
Abenaki Club.....	Frank C. Hall.....	Rye Beach.....	Aug. 29, 1903	2,500	2,500	25	.....	\$250.00	\$2,500.00
Alder Brook Lumber Co.....	Henry K. Hyde....	Ware, Mass.....	Mar. 25, 1897	20,000	20,000	100	\$10,490.62	45,777.02	64,980.16
Alexander Sanitarium	Geo. A. Webber....	543 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.	Aug. 20, 1897	30,000	30,000	100	....	.....	Real estate, etc.
Alpine Aqueduct Co.....	Thomas E. Fisk....	Gorham.	Act of 1874	25,000	23,200	100	400.00	.....	24,000.00
American Investment Co.....	W. M. Upham.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 22, 1885	100,000	100,000	50	.....	21,000.00	27,372.76
American Promoting & Trustee [Co.]	J. Whitney Beals, Jr	21 Doane St., Boston, Mass.	May 18, 1894	50,000	48,000	100	3,726.20	5,530.50	65,731.69
American Shearer Mfg. Co.....	F. K. Priest.....	Nashua.	Mar. 22, 1875	20,000	20,000	100	5,818.84	5,672.58	60,589.16
Ammonoosuc Telephone Co....	P. J. O'Connor.....	Percy.....	Dec. 15, 1903	1,125	1,125	75	13.03	125.00	Telephone line.
Amory Mfg. Co.....	F. C. Dumaine.....	Box 1341, Boston, Mass.	July 1, 1879	2,000,000	900,060	100	465,770.25	26,814.22	1,127,250.00
Amoskeag Clothing Co.....	Simon Lowenstein.	Manchester.....	June 30, 1898	9,000	9,000	100	5,000.00	6,500.00	15,500.00
Annis Flour & Grain Co.	Roswell Annis.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 11, 1892	20,000	20,000	100	4,000.00	30,000.00	130,000.00
Annis Grain & Lumber Co.....	Roswell Annis.....	No. Londonderry..	Aug. 11, 1892	40,000	40,000	100	5,000.00	26,000.00	125,000.00
Art Library Publishing Co.....	A. L. Hall.....	Newtonville, Mass.	Jan. 7, 1903	25,000	25,000	100	14,814.95	15,936.23	43,014.07
Ashland Ice Co.....	Ora A. Brown.....	Ashland.....	Jan. 8, 1903	1,000	1,000	25	.....	.....	1,039.56

Ashland Knitting Co.....	Geo. E. Scribner.....	Ashland.....	Mar. 1, 1886	100,000	100,000	100	2,765.18	69,225.28	207,591.52
Associates Land Co.....	C. E. Trafton.....	Portsmouth.....	May 10, 1901	5,000	5,000	25	.....	.....	land and buildings.
Asquam Transportation Co.....	Ora A. Brown.....	Ashland.....	Oct. 17, 1901	12,000	12,000	100	31.60	3,592.38	15,142.52
Baker's River Creamery Co.....	B. A. Hall.....	West Rumney.....	April 12, 1892	4,000	4,000	100	.....	.....	4,000.00
Ball and Socket Fastener Co....	W. S. Richardson.....	95 Milk St..... Boston, Mass.	Jan. 18, 1884	100,000	100,000	50	.....	.....	100,934.72
Barron Hotel Co.....	W. A. Barron.....	Crawford House....	Nov. 20, 1895	115,000	115,000	100	280.69	77,578.50	207,271.46
Barron, Merrill & Barron Co....	W. A. Barron.....	Crawford House....	April 20, 1899	20,050	20,050	100	10,970.91	11,031.85	31,269.67
Bath Lumber Co.....	Amos N. Blandin.....	Bath.....	June 10, 1891	75,000	75,000	100	17,103.05	42,240.70	57,000.00
Batten Kiln Lumber Co.....	Denman Blanchard [Grange Fair Association.	16 State St Boston, Mass.	Dec. 17, 1900	50,000	50,000	100	10,564.66	290,253.82	294,329.29
Belknap County and Laconia	C. W. Tyler.....	Laconia.....	May 8, 1901	1,000	1,000	25	.....	1,152.25	142.38
Bell Factory Co.....	E. H. Taylor.....	Peterborough.....	Sept. 3, 1893	10,900	10,900	25	.....	.....	3,127.77
Benson Bulletin Board Co.....	W. E. Benson, Jr....	Kansas City, Mo....	Sept. 11, 1902	100,000	100,000	25	576.50	1,327.50	51,369.40
Bethlehem Park Association....	F. C. Abbe.....	Bethlehem.....	June 1, 1898	15,000	15,000	25	.....	125.00	10,000.00
Blue Mountain Forest Ass'n....	Geo. J. Edgell.....	192 Broadway New York City	Aug. 31, 1891	6,000	6,000	100	59.60	45,966.28	Real es- tate.
Board of Trade Building Co....	F. P. Andrews.....	Concord.....	Jan. 15, 1889	50,000	50,000	100	.....	.....	Real es- tate.
Boston District Messenger Co..	H. A. Hunt.....	Providence, R. I....	Nov. 21, 1888	91,000	91,000	50	420.83	3,400.00	91,459.26
Boston Fruit Co.....	F. Casci.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1901	20,000	20,000	100	11,375.74	2,004.67	31,007.49
Boulla-Gorrell Co.....	Chas. C. Davis.....	Laconia.....	Sept. 7, 1903	6,500	6,500	50	3,190.91	26,703.47	36,034.79
Bristol Aqueduct Co.....	M. W. White.....	Bristol.....	April 3, 1886	22,000	22,000	50	420.00	972.00	22,000.00
Bristol Improvement Co.....	F. W. Bingham.....	Bristol.....	Mar. 19, 1894	7,500	7,500	25	16.66	.....	7,583.72
Bristol Water Power Co.....	Frank P. Fields.....	Bristol.....	Aug. 9, 1884	15,000	15,000	50	272.33	75.00	16,340.32
Brown & Burpee Co.....	Geo. H. Brown.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 1, 1904	12,000	12,000	100	250.00	250.00	12,000.00

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Bullard, Shedd Co.....	Chas. G. Shedd.....	Keene.....	Oct. 11, 1899	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$100	\$6,715.00	\$12,142.89	\$27,500.00
Canado-American Co.....	Hector Morin.....	Franklin Falls.....	May 13, 1901	4,000.00	3,400.00	100	.....	4,000.00	8,200.00
Casino Building Co.....	E. P. Thompson.....	Laconia.....	Oct. 30, 1896	9,375.00	9,375.00	25	.....	8,598.94	17,867.06
C. F. Willey Co.....	Silas G. Clifford.....	Biddeford, Me.....	Jan. 26, 1902	20,000.00	20,000.00	100	500.00	3,200.00	25,623.25
C. H. Burke Baking Co.....	Chas. H. Burke.....	Nashua.....	Feb. 4, 1896	15,000.00	15,000.00	100	6,850.00	9,730.00	35,627.00
Cherokee Turkey Red Dye Wks Closed.									
Cherry Mountain Grange, No. 201	Duncan McMillan.....	Twin Mountain.....	Sept. 12, 1900	5,000.00	725.00	5	.....	1,128.00	3,000.00
Cheshire Chair Co.....	Geo. S. Bond.....	Charlestown.....	Jan. 1, 1900	30,000.00	30,000.00	100	812.25	22,305.11	28,834.64
China Mfg. Co.....	B. R. Weld.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 11, 1867	800,000.00	800,000.00	100	823.00	43,160.00	240,000.00
Citizens' Ice Co.....	C. L. True.....	Tilton.....	Oct. 27, 1898	1,800.00	1,800.00	25	141.56	1,390.00	3,000.00
Citizens' Telephone Co.....	S. B. Cole.....	Laconia.....	July 23, 1896	80,000.00	74,875.00	25	1,600.00	.....	Plant.
Combination Nail Machine Co..	Wm. E. Blunt.....	Haverhill, Mass....	Jan. 5, 1888	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	10	No	business.	
Concord Axle Co.....	Henry A. Brown.....	Penacook.....	May 18, 1880	75,000.00	75,000.00	100	28,533.88	20,220.14	125,000.00
Concord Baseball Asso.....	J. M. Cooper.....	Concord.....	Mar. 28, 1903	2,500.00	2,500.00	50	.....	125.00	Franchise.
Concord Cattle Co.....	Benj. W. Couch.....	Concord.....	Feb. 16, 1883	250,000.00	250,000.00	500	.....	47,000.00	130,000.00

Concord Development Co.....	J. E. Fernald.....	Concord	July 1, 1890	15,300.00	100	.....	.....	15,598.39
Concord Electric Co.....	W. H. Whitney.....	68 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.	May 29, 1901	400,000.00	100	11,898.59	312,798.00	730,898.60
Concord Mfg. Co.....	Paul R. Holden.....	Penacook.....	Act of 1874	150,000.00	100	12,043.17	308,728.76	448,697.34
Concord Real Estate Co.....	Frank M. Knowles.....	Concord	Dec. 22, 1896	30,000.00	100	120.00	.....	30,000.00
Concord Shoe Factory.....	Wm. F. Thayer.....	Concord	June 6, 1884	27,500.00	100	.....	1,837.24	27,500.00
Concord State Fair Asso.....	Wm. F. Thayer.....	Concord	Apr. 14, 1900	18,000.00	25	.....	9,000.00	30,000.00
Contoocook Mills.....	Geo. E. Gould.....	Hillsboro' Bridge..	Dec. 20, 1881	150,000.00	100	108,000.00	113,937.25	286,000.00
Cornish Creamery Co.....	E. B. Hunt.....	Cornish Flat.....	June 9, 1888	5,000.00	10	1,385.53	1,465.37	5,577.47
Courier Publishing Co.....	Nath'l T. Kimball..	Rochester	Oct. 22, 1894	6,000.00	100	2,976.94	.....	10,000.00
Coy Paper Co.....	F. E. Coy.....	W. Claremont.....	May 25, 1904	60,000.00	100	4,981.82	3,825.92	67,441.84
C. R. Pease House Furnishing Co.....	L. B. Pease.....	Nashua	Mar. 31, 1898	45,000.00	100	20,456.88	28,737.00	83,930.38
Crystal Lake Water Co.....	A. E. Barney.....	Canaan.....	Aug. 16, 1889	20,000.00	10	.....	.....	12,000.00
Dalton Power Co.....	L. M. Cousens.....	Portland, Me.....	Mar. 16, 1897	150,000.00	100	17,305.30	103,750.00	325,000.00
Daniels Granite Co.....	Chas. B. Dodge.....	Milford.....	Aug. 3, 1889	10,000.00	100	4,658.46	2,717.51	15,412.62
Dickerman Co.....	Geo. N. Woodward..	Concord	Apr. 6, 1903	56,000.00	100	30,000.00	6,000.00	68,000.00
D. K. Co.....	C. A. Siegmund.....	Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 13, 1892	30,000.00	100	.....	.....	.....
Dodge Needle Co.....	A. B. Dodge.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 5, 1895	12,000.00	100	2,001.14	576.48	26,688.93
Dover Beef Co.....	S. E. Hyde.....	Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 11, 1887	20,000.00	50	12,787.98	11,088.31	26,588.74
Dover Gas Light Co.....	J. Frank Lang.....	Portland, Me.....	Act of 1853	100,000.00	25	.....	.....	104,250.71
Draper & Maynard Co.....	Harry S. Huckins..	Ashland.....	Nov. 27, 1897	100,000.00	100	50,170.69	24,132.61	109,173.67
Dunbarton Telephone Co.	Henry S. Whipple..	Concord	Mar. 10, 1902	1,750.00	25	.....	.....	Telephone line.
Duplex Lifter Co.....	Horace H. Wood...	Laconia.....	Dec. 14, 1901	3,000.00	25	320.00	.....	2,804.57

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Dustin Island Woolen Mills.....	A. G. Harris....	Penacook.....	Nov. 14, 1894	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$100	\$63,583.29	\$35,581.26	\$121,803.30
Eaton Heights Shoe Co.....	W. P. Farmer.....	Manchester.....	May 17, 1895	20,000	20,000	50	.....	11,000.00	22,000.00
E. Libby & Sons Co.....	Engene W. Libby..	Gorham.....	Sept. 25, 1903	100,000	100,000	100	18,000.00	10,000.00	118,000.00
Elliott Mfg. Co.....	Wm. N. Johnson...	Manchester.....	Aug. 5, 1892	150,000	150,000	100	2,433.72	134,317.83	483,541.90
Elm Mills Woolen Co.....	E. G. Morrison.....	Tilton.....	May 16, 1895	20,000	20,000	100	1,959.52	27,700.55	63,990.91
E. M. Slayton Co.....	E. M. Slayton.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 31, 1892	100,000	100,000	100	168,892.99	165,274.28	313,152.86
Esty Sprinkler Co.....	F. A. Phelps.....	Laconia.....	Mar. 15, 1893	100,000	100,000	100	13,047.93	7.00	109,000.00
Everett Knitting Works.....	Geo. S. Rogers.....	Lebanon.....	Feb. 4, 1887	150,000	150,000	50	8,003.71	75,757.44	209,321.80
Exeter Brass Works.....	Eben Folsom.....	Exeter.....	Dec. 31, 1892	15,000	15,000	50	10,774.01	491.18	28,282.83
Exeter Building Association...	S. H. Gale.....	Exeter.....	Sept. 5, 1884	27,600	27,600	100	3,153.17	32,430.00	Plant.
Exeter Gas Light Co.....	A. Parker Browne..	147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.	July 14, 1854	100,000	50,000	50	3,250.00	650.00	Plant.
Exeter Machine Works.....	W. Burlingame.....	Exeter.....	Nov. 5, 1870	60,000	60,000	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	9,503.04	17,759.55	66,289.78
Exeter Mfg. Co.....	Geo. E. Kent.....	Exeter.....	Jan. 22, 1828	500,000	325,000	50	.....	161,000.00	484,345.81
Exeter Telephone Co.....	Geo. B. Shaw.....	Exeter.....	June 27, 1898	5,000	5,000	25	115.00	1,510.00	Telephone exchange.
Fenno W. Fifield Co.....	F. L. Shapleigh....	Rochester.....	Feb. 19, 1900	4,000	4,000	100	371.13	.....	5,000.00

Fletcher & Webster Furniture Co	Josiah M. Fletcher.	Nashua.....	Feb. 1, 1878	40,000	40,000	100	4,400.00	4,042.00	42,000.00
F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co.....	H. E. Slayton.....	Manchester.....	Oct. 6, 1891	125,000	125,000	100	229,002.84	209,521.32	396,304.03
Francetown Soapstone Co.....	Chas. A. Williams.	Manchester.....	June 22, 1865	300,000	300,000	100	39.21	6,042.32	26,073.82
Frank P. Holt Mfg. Co.....	Frank P. Holt.....	Laconia.....	May 6, 1903	2,500	2,500	100	2,016.03	2,579.08	4,751.91
Gale Bros., Inc.....	S. H. Gale.....	Exeter.....	Jan. 31, 1894	205,000	205,000	100	139,129.93	141,239.11	216,109.18
Geo. D. Mayo Machine Co.....	Harry W. Daniell..	Laconia.....	Jan. 20, 1903	75,000	75,000	100	11,653.70	3,222.90	58,155.14
Geo. E. Whipp Co.....	John T. Cressey...	Dover.....	April 8, 1902	2,500	2,500	50	415.94	407.52	2,014.41
Geo. W. Blanchard & Sons Co..	M. F. Blanchard...	Berlin.....	Nov. 10, 1892	200,000	200,000	100	8,500.00	5,500.00	200,000.00
Gerrish Co.....	W. H. Gerrish.....	Berlin.....	Dec. 1, 1900	17,000	17,000	100	7,189.03	5,739.64	21,461.96
Gilford Village Cemetery Ass'n [poration.	Chas. H. Gove.....	Gilford.....	Mar. 19, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00	1,000.00
Gilmanton I. W. Building Cor.	Chas. A. Price.....	Gilmanton I. W....	April 4, 1900	2,500	2,500	25	100.00	1,964.00	Building, etc.
Gilmanton Mills.....	F. I. Eustis.....	P. O. Box 3159, Boston, Mass.	Aug. 27, 1875	100,000	100,000	100	88,500.50	31,305.59	205,552.40
Gonic Building Co.....	Henry W. Felker..	Gonic.....	Oct. 12, 1895	2,800	2,800	25	.....	642.12	1,500.00
Grange Block Co.....	Dudley B. Waldron	Rochester.....	Dec. 12, 1888	12,000	12,000	100	.....	.....	12,000.00
Granite Block Co.....	Chas. H. F. Perry..	Peterborough.....	May 2, 1903	12,000	7,000	100	.....	.....	15,000.00
Granite State News Publishing [Co.	Parry T. Hersey...	Wolfeborough.....	Dec. 31, 1899	4,000	4,000	50	1,653.80	1,039.51	5,653.80
Greenville Chair Co.....	Chas. W. Allen....	112 Canal St., Boston, Mass.	May 22, 1900	16,000	16,000	100	125.17	18,431.91	27,525.54
Guidon Publishing Co.....	J. B. Delany.....	Manchester.....	May 13, 1902	10,000	10,000	100	2,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
Haile & Frost Mfg. Co.....	Chas. Bigelow.....	Hinsdale.....	June 2, 1903	150,000	150,000	100	.....	166,996.27	309,350.84
Hampson Flexible Steam Joint [Co.	M. L. Crane.....	Lakeport.....	Jan. 24, 1895	35,000	35,000	100	785.38	.....	35,131.70
Hanover Country Club.....	Perley R. Bugbee..	Hanover.....	June 17, 1899	1,500	1,500	100	.....	1,500.00	3,500.00
Hanover Water Works Co.....	Perley R. Bugbee..	Hanover.....	Mar. 31, 1893	75,000	75,000	100	2,300.00	48,000.00	100,000.00

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Head & Dowst Co.....	John Dowst.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 19, 1891	\$500,000	\$100,000.00	\$100	\$158,265.14	\$202,321.07	\$433,415.76
Henniker Cemetery Asso..... [Growers' Asso.]	H. A. Emerson.....	Henniker.....	Apr. 29, 1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Hillsborough County Fruit	W. F. Higgins.....	Manchester.....	May 7, 1903	45,000	15,321.50	50	.....	.....	17,000.00
Hillsborough Mills.....	Nash Simons.....	Wilton.....	June 27, 1873	500,000	220,000.00	100	99,906.53	121,433.10	381,339.63
Home Investment Co.....	Frank M. Knowles.....	Concord.....	Feb. 28, 1898	25,500	25,500.00	100	.....	.....	25,500.00
H. P. Hood & Sons.....	Chas. H. Hood.....	Charlestown, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1890	40,000	40,000.00	100	176,711.15	232,295.34	222,638.79
H. S. Norwell Co.....	Wm. S. Norwell.....	Nashua.....	Apr. 9, 1904	25,000	25,000.00	100	11,140.09	26,638.90	46,210.31
Ideal Mfg. Co.....	Andrew B. Davis.....	Tilton.....	Jan. 4, 1893	35,000	35,000.00	100	17,924.00	16,182.78	53,502.99
Jackson Co.....	Frederic Amory.....	P. O. Box 1302, Boston, Mass.	July 1, 1830	600,000	600,000.00	1,000	466,169.14	912,000.00	*702,650.00
James R. Hill & Co.....	Geo. R. Cushing, Jr.	Concord.....	May 14, 1888	120,000	120,000.00	100	10,166.41	13,432.10	32,185.51
James W. Foster Co.....	James W. Foster.....	Bath.....	May 29, 1896	25,000	25,000.00	100	2,996.93	2,317.18	16,535.00
James W. Hill Co.....	James W. Hill.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 1, 1891	40,000	40,000.00	100	966.57	20,103.18	105,587.33
J. A. V. Smith Co.....	J. A. V. Smith.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 13, 1904	7,500	7,500.00	50	837.62	663.60	9,948.60
J. A. Wright & Co.....	A. L. Wright.....	Keene.....	Dec. 11, 1893	30,000	30,000.00	100	6,960.15	12.44	24,122.36
J. B. Millet Co.....	A. L. Hall.....	Newtonville, Mass.	Apr. 10, 1891	75,000	75,000.00	100	44,050.02	39,347.17	132,036.32

* Last assessed value.

J. C. Derby Co.....	H. B. Roby.....	Concord.....	May 25, 1899	20,000	20,000.00	100	944.68	1,008.55	27,433.24
J. E. Henry & Sons.....	J. H. Henry.....	Lincoln.....	Nov. 4, 1903	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	100	384,750.00	444,500.00	4,665,950.00
J. E. Lothrop Piano Co.....	Thos. W. Lothrop..	Dover.....	Feb. 1, 1904	15,000	15,000.00	100	6,075.00	2,550.00	18,075.00
John Gould Co.....	D. H. Kelley.....	West Lebanon.....	Aug. 1, 1898	6,000	4,300.00	100	4,000.00	3,020.00	4,300.00
Jolbert Construction Co.....	A. F. Willard.....	Coös.....	Mar. 5, 1904	1,000	1,000.00	25	.....	5,500.00	12,000.00
J. Y. McQueston Co.....	E. A. McQueston...	Manchester.....	Jan. 7, 1892	12,000	12,000.00	100	7,375.32	10,689.21	19,096.30
Kaawali Coffee Co.....	Robt. W. Armstrong	Winchester, Mass..	May 10, 1898	30,000	30,000.00	25	.....	.....	Plantation
Kearsarge Creamery Building	Andrew J. Hook....	Warner.....	Dec. 17, 1901	2,000	2,000.00	25	52.00	600.00	2,600.00
Kennedy Land Co.....	Chas. C. Hayes.....	Manchester.....	Dec. 12, 1892	25,000	25,000.00	50	600.00	10,650.00	38,000.00
Kimball Carriage Co.....	Daniel S. Kimball..	Manchester.....	Feb. 1, 1890	75,000	75,000.00	100	51,918.06	60,791.38	162,080.15
Kusumpe Lumber Co.....	E. A. Stowell.....	Ashland.....	Nov. 15, 1897	10,000	10,000.00	25	6,546.00	8,696.00	18,572.00
Laconia Dye Works Co..	Frank E. Clow.....	Laconia.....	Jan. 20, 1904	2,000	2,000.00	25	726.65	1,154.00	3,176.65
Laconia Electric Lighting Co..	C. W. Tyler.....	Laconia.....	Dec. 31, 1884	50,000	50,000.00	50	2,144.69	16,571.76	66,000.00
Laconia Garment Co.....	Geo. P. Munsey.....	Laconia.....	Aug. 2, 1901	5,000	2,750.00	100	.....	.....	300.00
Laconia Land & Improvement [Co.]	John W. Ashman...	Laconia.....	June 28, 1890	10,000	10,000.00	100	.....	4,400.00	15,900.00
Laconia Lumber Works.....	Geo. W. Riley.....	Laconia.....	May 25, 1890	30,000	30,000.00	100	3,000.00	.....	17,000.00
Laconia Press Asso.....	A. W. Dinsmore...	Laconia.....	Jan. 3, 1898	12,600	12,600.00	100	5,000.00	.....	16,500.00
Laconia Water Co.....	Edmund Little.....	Laconia.....	Sept. 7, 1883	150,000	142,000.00	50	1,680.00	22,650.00	168,000.00
Lake Land Co.....	J. M. Fletcher.....	Nashua.....	June 8, 1892	5,000	5,000.00	50	.....	.....	5,000.00
Lebanon Electric Light & [Power Co.]	Henry M. Day.....	Lebanon.....	June 19, 1890	18,000	18,000.00	50	411.31	2,055.13	25,859.00
Leighton Machine Co.....	A. B. Dodge.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 20, 1894	50,000	50,000.00	100	15,255.63	630.68	72,144.12
Littleton Driving Park Asso.....	J. A. Moore.....	Littleton.....	May 16, 1887	4,600	4,600.00	10	.....	200.00	1,000.00

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Littleton Shoe Co.....	W. H. Nute.....	Littleton.....	Aug. 27, 1895	\$70,200	\$70,200	\$100	\$14,426.73	\$41,806.87	\$107,832.20
Lisbon Building Association....	Alice B. Oliver.....	Lisbon.....	July 8, 1902	31,500	31,500	100	481.83	11,155.16	41,800.00
Lothrop's, Farnham Co.....	Chas. H. Farnham..	Dover.....	Feb. 11, 1904	30,000	30,000	100	5,000.00	8,000.00	42,000.00
Lothrop's & Pinkham Co.....	Alonzo T. Pinkham	Dover.....	Feb. 26, 1904	10,000	10,000	100	1,000.00	500.00	11,000.00
Madison Pulp & Building Co....	Chas. H. Woodman	Malden, Mass.....	Aug. 5, 1903	250,000	75,250	25	350.00	100.00	1,500,000.00
Manchester Coal & Ice Co.....	John R. Willis.....	Manchester.....	July 1, 1895	25,000	25,000	100	16,616.67	23,932.15	44,901.31
Manchester Dry Goods Co.....	Jules Deschenes...	Manchester.....	Aug. 6, 1902	20,000	20,000	100	850.00	9,500.00	31,000.00
Manchester Garment Mfg. Co...	Ossian D. Knox....	Manchester.....	Oct. 17, 1902	16,000	16,000	100	7,376.64	9,131.52	24,536.22
Manchester Mills.....	F. C. Dumaine.....	P. O. Box 5228, Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1873	4,500,000	2,500,000	100	1,252,879.94	2,646,666.60	2,390,000.00
Manchester News Publishing Co.	H. N. Davison.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 18, 1901	40,000	40,000	100	2,860.57	43,113.60	20,250.50
Manchester Opera House Co....	E. W. Harrington..	Manchester.....	Feb. 26, 1880	40,000	40,000	100	.....	.....	40,000.00
Manchester Sanitarium Co.....	E. W. Poore.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 13, 1901	5,000	5,000	50	500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
Manchester Shoe Mfg. Co.....	W. O. McAllister...	Manchester.....	July 7, 1885	40,000	38,620	50	.....	3,000.00	41,711.39
Manchester Stocking Co.....	H. P. Ray.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 10, 1902	20,000	20,000	100	2,100.00	9,000.00	24,880.50
Manchester Supply Co.....	E. F. Higgins.....	Manchester....	Feb. 28, 1880	25,000	25,000	100	16,148.67	13,851.29	49,319.58

Manchester Traction Light & Power Co.	S. Reed Anthony....	53 State St., Boston, Mass.	Feb. 13, 1901	2,200,000	2,050,000	100	202,727.19	1,786,646.06	3,854,660.06
Marine Safety Rapid Transit Co.	William E. Blunt...	Haverhill, Mass....	June 24, 1885	250,000	250,000	10	.....	.....	Patents.
Marlboro' Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.	George G. Davis...	Marlborough.....	June 5, 1899	15,000	11,900	50	200.00	78.53	16,625.00
Marsh Coal Co.....	W. R. Batchelder..	Concord.....	April 28, 1904	10,000	10,000	100	11,116.95	18,759.58	29,724.29
Marsh's Finger Pad Co.....	H. A. Farrington...	Manchester.....	Feb. 26, 1903	1,000	1,000	50	500.00	700.00	2,398.00
Masonic Temple Association...	William F. Knight..	Laconia.....	Dec. 5, 1894	40,000	40,000	50	.....	43,459.00	80,000.00
Maxwell Ice Co.....	W. H. Maxwell....	Manchester.....	Oct. 21, 1903	30,000	30,000	100	5,279.86	1,800.00	36,517.36
McCollum Co.....	James W. McCollum	Manchester.....	Mar. 23, 1904	8,500	8,500	100	.....	1,558.00	10,000.00
Meredith Electric Light Co.....	Lewis H. Tappan..	Providence, R. I....	Feb. 23, 1894	12,000	12,000	100	.....	6,000.00	18,000.00
Meredith S. & L. Co.....	B. R. Dearborn....	Meredith.....	Feb. 6, 1885	10,000	10,000	100	21,055.42	74,256.39	63,508.93
Merrill Lumber & Forestry Co.	Myra L. Merrill....	South Stoddard....	Mar. 16, 1904	180,000	180,000	100	2,778.71	3,568.16	180,000.00
Mica Crystal Co.....	Josiah E. Fernald..	Concord.....	July 2, 1900	10,000	10,000	100	3,665.37	2,345.21	13,970.04
Millford Granite Co.....	Henry H. Barber...	Millford.....	May 23, 1894	33,000	33,000	100	10,426.07	27,280.07	48,534.53
Mineral Land Co.....	A. B. Dodge.....	Manchester..	July 18, 1901	30,000	30,000	100	.....	4.04	Sold out.
Mohawk River Lumber Co.....	H. E. Stevens.....	Colebrook.....	Dec. 31, 1902	25,000	25,000	100	4,629.67	20,053.86	35,271.66
Monitor & Statesman Co.....	Wm. D. Chandler..	Concord.....	July 16, 1898	25,000	25,000	100	27,259.00	24,638.00	53,444.00
Mont Calm Grange P. of H., [No. 70.]	Sherman W. Lewis.	Enfield.....	Aug. 2, 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	1,600.00
Moore & Preston Coal Co.....	Frank Preston.....	Manchester.....	June 26, 1903	50,000	50,000	100	12,328.38	5,630.34	58,779.30
Moosilaue Mountain Road Co.	E. B. Mann.....	Woodsville.....	Act of 1881	2,400	2,400	100	.....	281.14	Turnpike.
Morrison Shoe Co.....	Frank E. Shepard..	Concord.....	July 28, 1900	20,000	20,000	100	25,594.38	37,729.76	64,061.60
Nashua Armory Association.....	Charles H. Burke..	Nashua.....	June 17, 1889	15,000	15,000	50	300.00	16,700.00	32,276.00
Nashua Building Co.....	William D. Swart..	Nashua.....	Dec. 11, 1892	5,000	5,000	50	12,639.99	12,082.87	21,280.69

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Nashua Coöperative Iron Foundry Co.	Thos. W. Keely	Nashua	Jan. 27, 1891	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$100	\$12,486.19	\$2,583.29	\$41,272.00
Nashua Hardware Co.	Eva C. Barnard	Nashua	Feb. 19, 1901	20,000	20,000	50	15,000.00	1,200.00	23,000.00
Nashua Lumber Co.	W. D. Swart	Nashua	July 1, 1903	15,000	15,000	100	28,761.93	30,679.54	48,166.78
Nashua Mfg. Co.	Frederic Amory	P. O. Box, 1302, Boston, Mass.	June 17, 1823	1,000,000	1,000,000	500	1,601,824.02	1,813,000.00	1,452,300.00
Nashua Press Asso. [tal Clerks.]	Wm. Carroll Hill	Nashua	Sept. 7, 1896	8,000	8,000	50	2,788.71	8,586.65	15,622.20
National Asso. of Railway Postal Clerks.	Geo. A. Wood	Portsmouth	Dec. 14, 1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,675.55
National Emery Wheel Co. [guages]	H. B. Belcher	Worcester, Mass.	Nov. 15, 1900	75,000	75,000	25	2,338.24	20,524.54	62,184.09
New England College of Languages	Paul E. Kunzer	218 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.	Aug. 1, 1899	20,000	20,000	25	480.00	.....	24,996.00
New England Glass Mfg. Co. [Corporation]	J. F. Neal	Somerville	July 7, 1898	50,000	50,000	100	.....	.....	50,000.00
New Hampshire Publishing Co.	Geo. F. Willey	Manchester	Nov. 4, 1901	100,000	100,000	100	55,727.77	3,650.00	179,554.47
New Hampshire Real Estate Co.	J. E. Fernald	Concord	Nov. 27, 1895	50,000	50,000	25	9,126.00	.....	73,342.67
New Hampshire Spinning Mills.	H. H. Dudley	Concord	Sept. 12, 1899	200,000	200,000	100	21,761.91	98,236.03	357,592.66
Newmarket Mfg. Co.	Linzee Prescott	87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.	Act of 1823	600,000	600,000	100	127,007.30	459,687.18	1,014,808.51
Newport Electric Light Co.	Wm. F. Richards	Newport	June 28, 1892	25,000	25,000	50	1,001.84	5,468.54	40,000.00
Newport Power & Building Co.	F. A. Rawson	Newport	Oct. 18, 1897	27,000	25,500	50	.....	15,500.00	28,000.00

Nims, Whitney & Co.....	C. Willis Morse.....	Keene	Jan. 16, 1896	30,000	100	18,515.40	9,799.47	23,000.00
North Conway and Jackson [graph Co.]	J. Z. Shedd.....	North Conway.....	Nov. 14, 1893	5,000	25	75.00	100.00	4,300.00
Northern Telephone & Tele- graph Co.	Edmund S. Willard	119 Milk St., Boston, Mass.	Apr. 28, 1892	10,000	100	12,226.18	47,148.75	75,186.12
North Park Cattle Co.....	D. M. Anthony.....	46 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.	June 9, 1885	200,000	100	264,972.15	187,144.43	264,972.15
Norton Fibre Co.	D. B. McGregor.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 1, 1904	21,000	100	2,879.26	1,751.28	21,000.00
Odd Fellows' Building Asso....	Wm. W. Webster..	Lakeport	Oct. 17, 1893	11,000	100	247.63	665.00	11,000.00
Odd Fellows' Building Asso....	Chas. S. Nesmith...	Reed's Ferry.....	Apr. 18, 1900	2,000	25	.....	1,050.00	2,825.00
P. A. C. Reaky Co.....	W. L. Conlon.....	Portsmouth.....	July 3, 1902	5,000	25	.....	2,200.00	5,000.00
Page Belting Co.....	Chas. T. Page.....	Concord	July 4, 1872	250,000	50	152,274.59	426,679.41	786,962.61
Patrons Creamery Co.....	W. F. True.....	East Haverhill....	Oct. 10, 1903	2,500	25	969.85	2,050.61	4,486.02
Pembroke Mills.....	B. R. Weld.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 11, 1855	300,000	100	38,940.00	.....	90,000.00
Pembroke Sanatorium Co....	Ernest Fontaine...	Suncook.....	Dec. 23, 1901	25,000	50	.....	10,929.00	27,000.00
Penacook Electric Light Co...	A. G. Harris.....	Penacook	July 23, 1891	30,000	100	11,073.15	5,679.01	53,620.40
Pennichuck Water Works Co...	H. M. Hobson...	Nashua.....	Act of 1853	800,000	100	5,610.79	.....	775,147.14
Perry Granite Co.....	Wm. F. Perry.....	Keene	Sept. 1, 1900	2,500	50	2,561.58	12,002.42	13,677.98
Peterboro' Creamery Co.....	Eben W. Jones.....	Peterborough.....	Apr. 13, 1883	2,000	25	1,066.61	1,762.41	2,616.94
Peterboro' Improvement Co...	C. A. Jaquith.....	Peterborough.....	June 28, 1884	20,750	10	.....	.....	5,000.00
Peterboro' Shank Co.....	A. B. Sprague.....	Peterborough.....	July 7, 1897	50,000	100	2,698.56	16,631.94	76,625.56
Pike Mfg. Co.....	E. B. Pike.....	Pike	Jan. 19, 1889	70,000	100	113,386.07	101,675.70	297,379.68
Pike Station Store Co.....	E. B. Pike.....	Pike	Jan. 25, 1899	25,000	100	9,700.42	9,287.48	28,412.94
Pitman Mfg. Co.....	Jos. W. Pitman.....	Laconia.....	July 1, 1875	200,000	100	8,950.46	95,147.72	254,936.33
Plymouth and Campton Tele- phone Co.	Plummer Fox.....	Plymouth	May 24, 1881	12,000	25	2,000.00	1,500.00	14,962.50

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Plymouth Creamery Co.....	John E. Smith.....	Plymouth.....	May 20, 1893	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$25	\$3,484.92	\$3,910.72	\$11,137.01
Plymouth Electric Light Co....	F. C. Calley.....	Plymouth..	July 19, 1891	10,000	10,000	100	1,054.43	704.00	12,362.71
Portsmouth Brewing Co.....	Wm. F. Harrington	Portsmouth.....	Act of 1875	80,000	80,000	500	36,125.23	67,820.92	270,444.42
Portsmouth Country Club.....	C. W. Brewster.....	Portsmouth.....	July 20, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Portsmouth Theater Co.....	John W. Emery....	Portsmouth.....	April 24, 1903	18,000	18,000	100	.....	9,000.00	18,000.00
Prescott Piano Co.....	Geo. D. B. Prescott	Concord.....	Feb. 1, 1891	50,000	50,000	100	62,602.08	33,249.02	111,475.00
Profile & Flume Hotels Co.....	C. F. Eastman.....	Littleton	May 11, 1893	150,000	135,000	100	4,895.00	14,017.98	148,388.12
Rand, Ball & King Co.....	Henry O. King.....	Claremont.....	April 15, 1901	15,000	15,000	100	8,087.61	5,701.52	29,338.24
Ranno Saddlery Co.....	Chas. G. Ranno....	Manchester	Oct. 7, 1903	65,000	65,000	100	34,322.36	46,493.30	115,913.44
Record Co.....	Josephine W. Sweet	Rochester	Jan. 14, 1898	3,500	3,500	100	810.00	102.00	4,000.00
Rimmon Mfg. Co.....	Chas. C. Hayes.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 19, 1893	15,000	15,000	100	.....	16,500.00	33,000.00
Riverdale Park Association.....	Frank A. Smith.....	Lebanon.....	Sept. 4, 1897	3,500	3,500	50	.....	1,300.00	4,300.00
Riverside Farm.....	C. A. Pollard.....	Newfields.....	June 3, 1902	6,000	6,000	25	350.00	4,000.00	9,000.00
Riverview Cemetery Ass'n.....	Lyman H. Jenkins.	Barnstead.....	May 8, 1903	.....	.....	.....	105.00	120.00	Cemetery.
Roby & Swart Mfg. Co.....	Wm. D. Swart.....	Nashua.....	July 1, 1897	140,000	140,000	100	37,397.03	72,923.82	215,054.04

Rochester Agricultural & Mechanical Association	Chas. M. Bailey.....	Rochester.....	July 18, 1879	5,000	5,000	50	.....	.....	.....	13,343.96
Rumford Printing Co.....	Geo. H. Moses.....	Concord.....	Nov. 29, 1897	40,000	40,000	100	23,913.43	15,207.25	.....	41,492.56
Sanbornton Telephone Co.....	Olis S. Sanborn.....	Laconia.....	Sept. 5, 1900	2,250	2,150	25	112.00	64.50	.....	2,500.00
Saranac Glove Co.....	Henry F. Green.....	Littleton.....	Dec. 31, 1889	125,000	125,000	100	177,156.84	181,828.53	.....	347,942.85
Shoe Blacking & Leather Dressing Machine Co.....	Chas. W. Emerson.....	Haverhill, Mass.....	Jan. 5, 1898	150,000	150,000	25	.....	.....	Patents.	.....
Slaby & Johnson Co.....	Chas. W. Johnson.....	Newport.....	Nov. 5, 1898	5,000	5,000	50	3,400.09	3,154.96	.....	17,901.17
Smith Box & Lumber Co.....	B. J. Fellows.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 13, 1902	10,000	10,000	100	17,022.82	7,200.80	.....	27,849.55
Snow & Brindell Co.....	F. L. Snow.....	West Swanzey.....	Nov. 20, 1902	30,000	30,000	100	2,501.63	.....	.....	40,000.00
Springfield Provision Co.....	F. A. Reed.....	Brightwood, Mass.....	May 18, 1889	250,000	250,000	100	144,831.14	415,032.67	.....	730,882.28
Standard Electric Time Co.....	C. W. Tyler.....	Laconia.....	Dec. 2, 1893	1,200	1,200	50	50.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Standard Rivet Co.....	Chas. E. Tingley.....	41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.	May 17, 1888	250,000	250,000	50	15,988.91	9,858.05	.....	95,761.71
Stark Mills.....	Henry L. Rand.....	50 State St., Boston, Mass.	July 2, 1838	2,000,000	1,250,000	1,000	399,113.82	1,392,742.67	.....	9,884,201.90
Sunapee Electric Light & Power Co.....	J. B. Tennant.....	Sunapee.....	Oct. 22, 1896	5,000	4,200	100	108.90	1,528.97	.....	6,200.00
Suncook Valley Lumber Co.....	Thos. A. Lane.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 1, 1892	30,000	30,000	100	22,203.10	25,005.85	.....	41,917.91
Thomas A. Lane Co.....	Wm. H. Moses.....	Tilton.....	Aug. 20, 1889	11,000	11,000	100	11,907.89	10,182.84	.....	23,281.82
Tilton Electric Co.....	James C. Derby.....	Concord.....	May 25, 1885	8,275	8,275	25	1,090.57	1,350.84	Plant, etc.	.....
Toy Mfg. Co.....	Arthur A. Wayne.....	101 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.	Oct. 23, 1892	100,000	100,000	100	48,375.07	89,631.19	.....	251,871.33
Union Coal Co.....	W. C. Patten.....	Manchester.....	Nov. 22, 1892	5,000	4,325	25	2,003.83	2,134.76	.....	7,084.01
Union Hall Co.....	Geo. H. Tilton.....	Littleton.....	Dec. 24, 1889	10,000	10,000	100	274.50	3,779.91	.....	15,000.00
Union Market.....	C. L. Dodge.....	Goffstown.....	June 1, 1899	4,800	4,000	100	4,000.00	1,500.00	.....	7,800.00
Union Publishing Co.....	Gordon Woodbury.....	Manchester.....	July 20, 1880	125,000	122,900	100	20,480.26	57,042.92	.....	93,348.03

*And inventions and patents.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1904.—Continued.

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Union Telephone Co.....	Chas. W. Evans.....	New Durham.....	May 22, 1903	\$1,500	\$1,200.00	25	\$479.09	\$1,350.00
United Gas and Electric Co., [Improvement Co.]	Geo. G. Welch.....	Dover.....	Dec. 12, 1896	300,000	250,000.00	100	\$12,161.42	326,299.34	691,981.88
Upper Conn. River and Lake	C. B. Jordan.....	Lancaster.....	Act of 1863	4,000	4,000.00	50	.....	.....	Franchise.
Wakefield Telephone Co.....	John H. Garvin.....	Sanbornville.....	April 12, 1902	1,000	1,000.00	25	365.85	53.71	1,191.15
Warren Separating Co.....	W. P. Goodrich.....	Warren.....	May 8, 1900	25,000	25,000.00	25	.....	65,000.00	*12,500.00
Watertown Lumber Co.....	Chester Sprague.....	Watertown, Mass..	May 1, 1903	25,000	25,000.00	100	21,770.21	21,837.16	31,016.19
Webster Mfg. Co.....	B. R. Weld.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 20, 1862	500,000	500,000.00	100	40,264.00	4,326.00	150,000.00
W. E. Garland Co.....	John H. Garland....	Conway Center....	Oct. 12, 1901	10,000	5,100.00	100	2,951.41	4,348.26	10,414.94
Weirs Music Hall Association..	J. A. Greene.....	Weirs.....	Oct. 21, 1903	5,000	1,325.00	25	.....	2,500.00	Hall.
Wetherbee-Allis Co.....	F. T. Wetherbee.....	Dover.....	Mar. 14, 1902	6,000	6,000.00	100	1,227.97	3,893.83	9,893.83
West Hopkinton Telephone Co.	John S. Straw.....	Hopkinton.....	July 1, 1903	1,200	1,200.00	25	80.00	.....	50.00
Weston Press.....	E. A. Burbank.....	Berlin.....	Aug. 6, 1903	2,000	2,000.00	50	406.53	1,389.46	3,456.70
West Side Sewer Co.....	Newton A. Frost....	Hanover.....	May 2, 1892	1,300	1,300.00	100	.....	.....	1,580.51
White Mt. Mineral Spring Wa- [ter Co.]	J. B. Mowry.....	So. Walpole, Mass..	Nov. 27, 1882	15,000	14,253.32	50	1,187.17	924.64	Uncertain.
Wiggin, Young Co.....	Ben. R. Young.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 1, 1901	4,300	4,300.00	100	4,480.49	5,588.65	7,273.85

* And mineral and patent rights.

Wilkins Paper Box Co.....	C. L. Wilkins.....	Newtonville, Mass.	May 1, 1900	3,000	8,000.00	100	6,296.91	4,966.47	20,122.69
William B. Durgin Co.....	John B. Abbott.....	Concord.....	Feb. 9, 1898	200,000	200,000.00	100	99,000.00	102,000.00	307,000.00
William Leonard Shoe Co.....	Wm. Leonard.....	Salem, Mass.....	Nov. 17, 1900	15,000	15,000.00	25	.....	.....	.....
William M. Eames Drug Co.....	Wm. M. Eames.....	Manchester.....	May 20, 1903	5,000	5,000.00	100	900.00	600.00	5,000.00
Wilton Telephone Co.....	W. H. Emerson.....	Wilton.....	May 22, 1900	10,000	5,625.00	100	90.00	80.00	3,750.00
Winchester Gas Light Co.....	James H. Bliss.....	Winchester.....	Oct. 10, 1898	5,000	1,125.00	25	153.69	50.00	1,100.00
Winnetoesaukee Gas and Elec- tric Co.....	G. M. Rossman.....	Keene.....	May 27, 1897	20,000	20,000.00	100	680.32	89,000.00	179,009.02
Winnetoesaukee Transportation Co.....	J. A. Greene.....	Long Island.....	Mar. 21, 1904	2,500	2,500.00	25	.....	.....	2,500.00
Wolfeborough Woolen Mills....	C. W. Springfield..	So. Wolfeborough..	Act of 1861	75,000	25,250.00	50	.....	.....	32,000.00
Woodsium Steamboat Co.....	John F. Jones.....	Concord.....	Oct. 27, 1886	25,000	25,000.00	50	.....	1,000.00	37,711.40
Zeta Association of Psi Upsilon	Edwin J. Bartlett..	Hanover.....	Act of 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,350.00
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.									
Fiske Brick Co	Thos. W. Pierce.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 25, 1901	600,000	575,900.00	100	3,751.50	99,649.72	650,838.68
Knipe Bros., Inc.....	Wm. A. Knipe.....	Newport, N. H.; Ward Hill, Mass.	Oct. 3, 1903	20,000	20,000.00	100	102,619.80	185,080.78	210,624.87

REPORT
OF
ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1902-1904.

VOL. I—PART II.

CONCORD, N. H. :
1904.

PRINTED BY J. PHANEUF & SON, CONCORD, N. H.
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Report of the Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CONCORD, N. H., December 1, 1904.

The biennial report of this office is herewith respectfully submitted:

During the two years next preceding the above date, the following among other cases, have been tried or otherwise disposed of:

INDICTMENTS FOR HOMICIDE.

Malachi Barnes of Sullivan, was indicted for the murder of Asahel W. Dunton at Sullivan, on the 19th day of September, 1903. The case was tried at Keene in January, 1904. The jury found the respondent guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentence was imposed in accordance with the law of 1903, which provides that "if the jury shall find the respondent guilty of murder in the first degree, the punishment shall be life imprisonment, unless the jury shall add to their verdict, the words, with capital punishment". The jury not having recommended capital punishment, the respondent was sentenced to the state prison for life. Charles H. Hersey and John A. Allen appeared for the respondent, and the State was represented by Hiram Blake, solicitor for Cheshire county and the Attorney-General.

Oliver Patnode of Winchester, was indicted for killing Frank M. Kelliher at Winchester, on the 7th day of October, 1903. The respondent was charged with

manslaughter in the first degree. The trial took place at Keene in April, 1904 and the respondent was acquitted. Joseph Madden of Keene and Charles H. Williams of Bellows Falls, Vt., defended and Hiram Blake, solicitor for Cheshire county, assisted on the part of the State.

At the November 1904 term of the Superior Court for Grafton county, William Henry Wilkins of Wentworth, was indicted for killing his wife, Laura Wilkins, at Wentworth on the 29th day of September, 1904. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. Wilkins, through his counsel, Mitchell & Batchellor, pleaded, not guilty, by reason of insanity, which plea was accepted by counsel for the State. The respondent had previously been at the State Hospital for observation, by virtue of a recent statute of this state, and was declared by competent experts, to be insane. The respondent was committed for safe keeping to the state prison for life. The case, on the part of the State, was under the immediate direction and supervision of the county solicitor, Marshall D. Cobleigh.

Charles E. Brigham of Hudson, charged with the killing of Celia J. Smith at Londonderry, on the 29th day of February, 1904, was indicted for murder at the April 1904 term of the Superior Court for Rockingham county, and the case came up for disposition at the October term, 1904. The respondent entered the plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, which plea was accepted by the State. The respondent was sentenced to the state prison for life. He was represented by C. J. Hamblett, and John W. Kelley, solicitor for Rockingham county, assisted on the part of the State.

John D. Green of Milan, was indicted for murder of Mary Lockhart at Dummer, on the 23rd day of July, 1904. At the November 1904 session of the Superior

Court for Coos County, Green pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, which plea the State accepted and Green was sentenced to the state prison for thirty years. H. I. Goss and Edmund Sullivan appeared for the respondent, and J. I. Parsons, county solicitor, and the Attorney-General for the State.

George H. Greenleaf, indicted for the murder of Nancy J. Folsom at Boscawen, on the 23rd day of October, 1901, was tried at Laconia in February, 1902, a change of *venue* having been granted by the court. The respondent was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The verdict of the jury was set aside upon exceptions taken by counsel for respondent at the time. At respondent's request, the *venue* was changed from Belknap county back to Merrimack, and the case was again tried at Concord, in May, 1903. Greenleaf was again convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury, by their verdict, not having recommended "capital punishment", the respondent was sentenced to the state prison for life. Martin & Howe defended, and David F. Dudley, solicitor for Merrimack county, assisted in behalf of the State.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

James M. Lurvey of Manchester, was indicted for robbery from the agent of the American Express Co., at Goffs Falls in August, 1902. The case was tried at the May 1903 term of the Superior Court for Hillsborough county. The respondent was found guilty, and he was sentenced to the state prison. Burnham, Brown, Jones & Warren for respondent, James P. Tuttle, county solicitor, and the Attorney-General, for the State.

Fred Doe of Haverhill, was indicted for setting fire to the barn of Andrew French at Haverhill, on the night of December 31st, 1903. The case was tried at

Plymouth, May 16, 1904, and the respondent was acquitted. Smith and Harvey of Vermont for the respondent, Cobleigh, county solicitor, and Attorney-General for the State.

CIVIL SUITS.

THE NORTH POND CASE.

This matter is still pending in the United States Court and it is hoped that it may be concluded within the coming year.

SARGENT v. LITTLE & ALS.
 COLE & LAWTON v. LITTLE & ALS.

These suits were brought by the plaintiffs to recover money in the defendants hands, as license commissioners, which it was claimed they had illegally collected from the plaintiffs and retained. These cases are fully reported in Vol. 72 N. H. R. p. 555, consequently, a more extended statement is not deemed necessary here.

PARRENT v. LITTLE & A.

This is another suit against the license commissioners to recover money claimed by the plaintiff, which he alleged to be wrongfully retained by the defendants in their capacity. For a full statement of the case and the decision of the court, see

PARRENT v. LITTLE & A 72 N. H. R. 566.

OPINIONS.

This office has furnished numerous opinions to the heads of departments, as by law directed, whenever an opinion has been required. Many of these opinions relate to matters of no great interest to the public, and it is not deemed essential to reproduce them here,

especially since those of consequence appear in the reports of the respective departments for which they were given. Two opinions of some public interest, not published, are appended.

EXETER, N. H., July 3, 1903.

To the State Board of License Commissioners:

I am in receipt of your communication under date of July 1st, 1903 with copies of letters from the Board to his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council, and also of copies of certain resolutions adopted by the Governor and Council relative to the appointment of special agents under section 5 of the "Act to regulate the traffic in Intoxicating Liquor", approved March 27, 1903. The material facts stated in the documents submitted are as follows: On the 2nd day of June, 1903, the Board in a written communication to the Governor and Council, state that they have appointed Everett C. Howe of Littleton, G. Scott Locke of Concord, and Frederic E. Small of Rochester, as special agents, at an annual salary of \$1,500 and expenses; that on the 29th day of June 1903, the Board sent a letter to the Governor and Council calling attention to the appointment of Howe, Locke and Small, as special agents, they also suggest that in opinion of the Board, five such special agents will be permanently required, and for the time being seven will be required to perform the duties required by the act, and that a reasonable compensation for each of such special agents will be \$1,500 annually and expenses. The Board also ask whether the appointment of five special agents in all at the compensation mentioned will be approved, and if not what number more or less than five, and at what compensation, will be approved: On the same day, June 29, the Governor and Council transmitted to the Board the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the Governor and Council are of the opinion that the State Board of License Commissioners

can at present better judge of the actual needs as regards the number of special agents than this body, and are disposed to accept the opinion of said Board”.

“Resolved, that the Governor and Council are of the opinion that a salary of \$1,200 per annum and actual expenses is a sufficient compensation for the services of such special agents.”

On the same day, (June 29th) after receiving the foregoing resolutions, the Board sent to the Governor and Council a letter in which they state in substance that they appointed three special agents on the 2nd day of June, which appointments were communicated to the Governor and Council the same day; that in accordance with views previously expressed by them in their opinion, five special agents are required permanently and seven special agents for the time being, therefore, they appoint Frank W. Ordway of Milford, in case the Governor and Council shall approve of the appointment of four special agents, in case they approve of five, they appoint Thomas Flood of Nashua, in case they approve of six, they appoint John B. Cooper of Newport, and in case they approve of seven, they appoint Hiram H. Dow, of Conway; that in accordance with the suggestion of the Governor and Council, as set forth by them in the resolutions herein before quoted, they fix the compensation of these agents at \$1,200 annually, and expenses.

On the 30th day of June, 1903, the Governor and Council passed the following resolutions, copies of which were received by the Board July 1, 1903:

“Resolved, that the Governor and Council approve the appointment by the State Board of License Commissioners of Everett C. Howe, of Littleton, Frederic E. Small, of Rochester, Frank W. Ordway, of Milford, John B. Cooper, of Newport and Hiram H. Dow, of Conway, as five of seven special agents to be appointed by said Board under the provisions of Section 5, of an Act entitled, “An Act to Regulate the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor,” approved March 27th, 1903.

Resolved, that the Governor and Council also approve of the action of said Board on fixing the compensation of all special agents appointed under said Act at \$1,200 annually, and actual expenses.

Resolved, that action upon the appointment of G. Scott Locke of Concord and Thomas Flood of Nashua, be deferred until next meeting of the Governor and Council”.

Upon facts contained in the document submitted, the Board asks for an opinion upon the following questions:

1. Who, if any, of the foregoing appointees of this Board are legally appointed, such special agents, and entitled to a commission to act as such?
2. By whom should such commission be made and signed?

The authority to appoint special agents is derived from Section 5, of the Act “To Regulate the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor”, approved March 27th, 1903. The material part of this section is as follows:

“Sec. 5. Said Board of License Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor and Council, may appoint one or more special agents and fix their compensation. It shall be the duty of said agents, under the direction of the Board of License Commissioners, to investigate all matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties under this Act, and in relation to compliance with law by persons holding license under the term of this Act. Said special agents may be removed by the Board of License Commissioners”.

The first question here presented leads to the inquiry, can the Board exclusively and finally determine what persons shall serve as special agents, or must the persons selected by the Board be also approved by the Governor and Council in order to constitute a legal appointment?

Section 5 provides that the Board “with the approval of the Governor and Council” may appoint one or more special agents, but these agents are placed under the

direction of and may be removed by the Board.

That the words "with approval of the Governor and Council" do not relate to the selection and appointment of agents is manifest from the fact that under section 5, the Board are empowered to remove agents, and no mention is made in this connection of the approval by the Governor and Council on such action. If the legislature intended that no person should serve as special agent unless accepted by the Governor and Council, they, at the same time, provided that a person so accepted could be immediately removed by the Board, without the sanction of the Governor and Council, a result readily foreseen, and which it is not reasonable to suppose could have been intended. Moreover, it may be suggested in this connection, that if the legislature intended that the Governor and Council should assist in determining who should be selected, they would have said that the Board with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council may appoint, etc.

Statutes should be construed in such way as to effect a reasonable result.

END. INT. STATS. 264.

And the object and general intent of the legislature are in all cases to be regarded.

BARKER v. WARREN 46 N. H. 124.

A reasonable conclusion from the words used, in my opinion, is that the legislature intended that the Governor and Council should determine whether or not any special agent should be appointed, and if so, how many, and what their compensation shall be. The purpose being to guard against the expense that might be incurred by the appointment, by the Board, of agents when none were required, or too many, and at a larger compensation than is necessary. This interpretation of the statute appears to be, and in my opinion is, more reasonable and more in accordance with the intention of

the legislature than a construction which gives one party authority to finally determine who shall be appointed agents for another party, in the conduct of business over which the former has no control and whose action may be immediately revoked by the latter. My conclusion, therefore, is that the Board of License Commissioners has the legal right to select and appoint the persons who shall serve as special agents and that their action in this behalf is not subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

It appears from the documents submitted, that the Governor and Council approve of the appointment of special agents; and in the resolutions adopted June 29th it is stated that they are disposed to accept the opinion of the Board as regards the number. And by the resolutions adopted June 30th, 1903, five of the seven special agents to be appointed by the Board are approved, and action upon the appointment by the Board of G. Scott Locke and Thomas Flood is deferred until the next meeting. I understand from this record that the Governor and Council approve of the appointment of seven special agents, assuming this to be so, then all the seven persons named by the Board are legally appointed; but if the intention is to appoint only five agents, then, Everett C. Howe, G. Scott Locke, Frederic E. Small, Frank W. Ordway and Thomas Flood are severally and legally entitled to the position.

The special agents designated by the Act in question are not, in my opinion, public officers within the meaning of that term as employed in the constitution of New Hampshire, consequently, they are not entitled to a commission in the sense in which the term is used as applied to public officers, but they are entitled to an appointment in writing from the State Board of License Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted,
 EDWIN G. EASTMAN,
Attorney-General.

EXETER, N. H., June 30th, 1904.

HON. E. N. PEARSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
CONCORD, N. H.

MY DEAR SIR:—

The Public Statutes of New Hampshire, Section 1, Chapter 94, provide that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall hold office for the term of two years, and there is no provision, either statutory or constitutional, that provides for the exercise of the duties of this office beyond the limit named therein.

By express statute, town and some other officers may hold over the stated time for which they have been appointed or elected and until others are elected or appointed and qualified.

It has been held at common law, that where the term of office to which one is elected or appointed expires, his power to perform the duties of the office ceases.

BADGER *v.* BOWLES, 93, U. S. 599.

PEOPLE *v.* TILMAN 8 ABB. PR. 359; 30 BARB. 193.

There are apparently some authorities which hold that an officer elected or appointed for a specified term may hold over, unless there be some statutory or constitutional words expressly or impliedly prohibiting such holding over. But an examination of the constitutions of the states where such doctrine apparently prevails, shows that there are express constitutional provisions allowing officers to remain in office until others are appointed and qualified in their stead.

See STATE *v.* MCNAUGH 151 IND. 260.

ROBB *v.* CARTER, 65 MD. 221.

STATE *v.* PERKINS, 139 MO. 160.

It appears to me, therefore, that the decisions of such state courts are not authority here.

In our own case of *BECK v. HANSCOM*, 29 N. H. 213, the court, after reviewing to some extent the authorities, held where the charter of the city of Portsmouth provided that the election of a city marshal should be vested in the city council who should elect him annually, that in the absence of any provision to that effect, the city marshal did not hold his office after the expiration of the year for which he was elected and until another should be chosen and qualified.

There being no statutory for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to hold over until another is appointed or qualified in his stead, the reasons expressed for the conclusion in *BECK v. HANSCOM* seem to apply here, and it is my opinion that this official has no authority to act after the expiration of the term of two years for which he was appointed.

Respectfully yours,
EDWIN G. EASTMAN,
Attorney-General.

The usual number of petitions relating to the abatement of taxes, actions of *quo warranto* and the like have received attention from this department.

My salary has been promptly paid, but no money, except for this purpose, has been received by me for or from the state within the two years last passed.

It has been my aim to make this report as brief as possible, and if any matter has been omitted which is of interest to any citizen I will, upon application, furnish such information in relation thereto as I possess.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWIN G. EASTMAN,
Attorney-General.



VALUATION AND TAXATION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

BOARD.

CHARLES MCDANIEL, Chairman	.	.	Springfield.
WILLIAM B. FELLOWS, Secretary	.	.	Tilton.
EDWIN SNOW	.	.	Eaton.
GEORGE W. SANBORN	.	.	East Kingston.
FREEMAN HIGGINS	.	.	Manchester.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1904.

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REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1904.

The State Board of Equalization having completed the assessment of taxes for the current year upon the railroad, telegraph and telephone companies of the state, present the following report.

A deduction has been made from the valuations of all sums assessed in towns and paid by the railroads upon their property not required for general use in the running of the roads. The amount thus obtained has been assessed at the average rate of property taxation throughout the state, to wit: \$1.70 upon each \$100 of taxable property. The following table will indicate how the "average rate" of taxation is determined. The law governing the actions of the board of equalization will be found in Public Statutes, chap. 15, sec. 9; chap. 43, sec. 13; chap. 63; chap. 64.

1904.

Total inventory valuation of towns.....	\$218,711,307
Total valuation unincorporated places.....	1,913,000
	<hr/>
	\$220,624,307
 Savings-bank deposits taxable.....	 52,655,587
Building and loan association capital stock taxable.....	137,553
Insurance capital.....	1,485,000
	<hr/>
	\$274,902,447

1904.

Taxes assessed in towns and rate.....	\$4,255,371.83	\$1.94
Taxes assessed in unincorporated places.....	7,306.90	.38
	<hr/>	
	\$4,262,678.73	\$1.93
Taxes on savings-bank deposits.....	397,434.43	
Taxes on building and loan association capital stock.....	1,031.66	
Taxes on insurance capital.....	14,850.00	
	<hr/>	
Total taxes and average rate.....	\$4,675,994.82	\$1.70

1903.

Total inventory valuation of towns.....	\$215,247.497	
Total valuation unincorporated places.....	1,590,000	
	<hr/>	
	\$216,837.497	
Savings-bank deposits taxable.....	50,381.547	
Insurance capital.....	1,485,000	
	<hr/>	
	\$268,704.044	

1903.

Taxes assessed in towns and rate.....	\$4,287,214.14	\$1.99
Taxes assessed in unincorporated places.....	8,001.39	.50
	<hr/>	
	\$4,295,215.53	\$1.98
Taxes on savings-bank deposits.....	380,738.19	
Taxes on insurance capital.....	14,850.00	
	<hr/>	
Total taxes and average rate.....	\$4,690,803.72	\$1.75
Increase of inventory valuation in 1904 over 1903.....	\$3,463,810	
Increase of valuation in unincorporated places same period.....	323,000	
Increase of savings-bank deposits same period.....	2,274,040	
Building and loan association capital stock, first time taxed.....	137,553	
Decrease of taxes in towns same period.....	31,842.31	
Decrease of taxes in unincorporated places same period.....	694.49	
Decrease of railroad, telegraph and telephone tax same period...	9,292.25	
Increase of savings-bank tax same period.....	16,696.24	
Building and loan association capital stock, first tax.....	1,031.66	

The railroad tax is paid by the corporations to the state treasurer, and divided as follows: one entire fourth part to towns through which the roads pass, for right of way and buildings, proportioned to expenditure for the same; the other three fourths to each town in the state, such portion thereof as the number of shares owned in said town bears to the whole number of shares

in the corporation; and the balance of the said three fourths (non-resident) directly to the state, and is a part of its revenue.

The telegraph and telephone tax is paid to the state treasurer and not divided, but held by the state as part of its revenue.

The expense of the railroad commission is met by a tax levied on the gross receipts of the railroads. Its amount is \$7,198.78 against \$7,443.12 in 1903.

The amount of tax assessed upon the railroad, telegraph and telephone properties in this state since the formation of the board of equalization has been annually as follows: 1879, \$215,094.72; 1880, \$176,192.44; 1881, \$185,109.85; 1882, \$170,871.58; 1883, \$194,757.97; 1884, \$206,688.69; 1885, \$194,358.47; 1886, \$213,337.27; 1887, \$220,538.70; 1888, \$242,994.79; 1889, \$246,186.32; 1890, \$472,500.20; 1891, \$287,849.31; 1892, \$306,661.30; 1893, \$312,920.13; 1894, \$315,313.91; 1895, \$320,382.38; 1896, \$338,359.11; 1897, \$357,926.51; 1898, \$360,666.69; 1899, \$368,081.26; 1900, \$391,860.24; 1901, \$391,940.30; 1902, \$404,312.27; 1903, \$407,338.75; 1904, \$398,046.50.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS FOR 1904.

NAMES.	Valuation.	Amount taxed in towns.	Value for taxation.	Tax.
Boston & Lowell.....	\$60,000	\$9,500	\$50,500	\$858.50
Boston & Maine.....	4,125,000	160,000	3,965,000	67,405.00
Concord & Claremont.....	500,000	4,000	496,000	8,432.00
Concord & Montreal.....	7,550,000	131,000	7,419,000	126,123.00
Concord & Portsmouth.....	600,000	.....	600,000	10,200.00
Connecticut River.....	325,000	15,000	310,000	5,270.00
Fitchburg.....	1,635,000	34,000	1,601,000	27,217.00
Grand Trunk.....	360,000	11,500	348,500	5,924.50
Manchester & Lawrence.....	1,500,000	3,300	1,496,700	25,443.90
Mount Washington.....	125,000	25,000	100,000	1,700.00
Nashua, Acton & Boston.....	20,000	2,000	18,000	306.00
Nashua & Lowell.....	400,000	27,600	372,400	6,330.80
New Boston.....	25,000	.....	25,000	425.00
Northern.....	2,370,000	11,300	2,358,700	40,097.90
Pemigewasset Valley.....	160,000	.....	160,000	2,720.00
Peterborough.....	50,000	700	49,300	838.10
Peterborough & Hillsborough.....	50,000	.....	50,000	850.00
Portland & Ogdensburg.....	300,000	5,400	294,600	5,008.20
Sullivan County.....	750,000	.....	750,000	12,750.00
Suncook Valley.....	140,000	4,500	135,500	2,303.50
Upper Coös.....	80,000	500	79,500	1,351.50
Wilton.....	300,000	2,100	297,900	5,064.30
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester.....	1,200,000	13,900	1,186,100	20,163.70

Laconia Street Railway.....	35,000	10,000	25,000	425.00
Manchester Street Railway.....	330,000	.....	330,000	5,610.00
Nashua Street Railway.....	120,000	4,500	115,500	1,963.50
Dover, Somersworth & Rochester Street Railway.....	95,000	15,000	80,000	1,360.00
Total.....	\$23,205,000	\$490,800	\$22,714,200	\$386,141.40

TELEPHONES.

NAMES.	Valuation.	Tax.
Ammonoosuc	\$500	\$8.50
Citizens'	22,000	374.00
Colebrook, Stewartstown and Connecticut Lake	2,000	34.00
Exeter	1,000	17.00
Granite State	300	5.10
Kearsarge	2,000	34.00
Merrimack County	1,200	20.40
New England	500,000	8,500.00
North Conway & Jackson	1,500	25.50
Northern	20,000	340.00
Ossipee Valley	2,500	42.50
Plymouth & Campton	15,000	255.00
Potter Place & New London	1,000	17.00
Robie, George A. (Bristol)	1,500	25.50
Sanbornton	800	13.60
Wilton	4,000	68.00
Woodsville	3,000	51.00
Total	\$578,300	\$9,831.10

TELEGRAPHS.

NAMES.	Valuation.	Tax.
American	\$2,000	\$34
Commercial Union	8,000	136
District U. S. Cable	8,000	136
Great Northwestern	4,000	68
Maine	10,000	170
Western Union	90,000	1,530
Total	\$122,000	\$2,074

APPORTIONMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR YEAR ENDING
JUNE 1, 1904.

NAMES.	Gross receipts.	Proportion of expenses.
Boston & Maine.....	\$5,589,850	\$5,589.85
Grand Trunk.....	325,812	325.81
Mount Washington.....	29,747	29.74
Portland & Ogdensburg.....	325,974	325.97
Sullivan County.....	358,785	358.78
Upper Coös.....	104,416	104.41
Laconia Street.....	25,977	25.97
Manchester Street.....	285,827	285.82
Nashua Street.....	69,378	69.37
Dover, Somersworth & Rochester Street..	83,069	83.06
Total	\$7,198,835	\$7,198.78

Proportion of other roads included in Boston & Maine.

TABLE

Showing Number of Ratable Polls, Valuation,
Live Stock, and Amount of Taxes in
Each Town as returned by
the Assessors for 1904.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Atkinson	141	\$8,785	\$62.30	.....	.....	.....	4	\$200	\$50.00	386	\$10,930	\$28.31
Auburn	181	9,515	52.56	.....	.....	.....	6	300	50.00	327	8,906	27.23
Brentwood	196	11,790	60.15	.....	.....	.....	20	1,110	55.50	443	11,335	25.58
Candia	295	11,765	39.88	.....	.....	.....	12	645	53.75	403	9,528	23.64
Chester	234	12,000	51.28	.....	.....	.....	11	670	47.85	368	9,146	24.85
Danville	118	6,162	52.22	.....	.....	.....	4	250	62.50	87	2,380	27.35
Deerfield	580	19,072	32.88	.....	.....	.....	110	6,332	57.52	646	16,250	25.15
Derry	503	25,940	51.57	.....	.....	.....	8	400	50.00	640	15,721	24.56
East Kingston	178	9,823	55.18	.....	.....	.....	21	1,095	52.14	207	5,229	25.26
Epping	330	22,350	67.72	3	\$160	\$53.33	28	1,590	56.78	378	10,913	28.92
Exeter	437	30,140	68.97	.....	.....	.....	8	460	57.50	339	9,720	28.67
Fremont	140	9,185	65.60	.....	.....	.....	6	390	65.00	157	4,295	27.35
Greenland	170	13,286	78.15	.....	.....	.....	4	285	71.25	905	17,079	18.87
Hampstead	212	14,350	67.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	8,630	29.05
Hampton	239	12,245	51.23	.....	.....	.....	20	1,000	50.00	350	8,220	23.48
Hampton Falls	166	9,760	58.79	.....	.....	.....	19	1,045	55.00	395	10,322	26.13
Kensington	176	9,222	52.40	2	50	25.00	20	1,240	62.00	459	11,752	25.60
Kingston	214	9,945	46.47	.....	.....	.....	14	575	41.07	226	5,785	25.59

Londonderry	433	27,063	62.50	.....	.....	.....	4	170	42.50	717	21,335	29.75
Newcastle	31	1,584	51.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	296	32.88
Newfields	77	4,450	57.79	.....	.....	.....	8	570	71.25	129	3,192	24.74
Newington	113	6,955	61.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522	12,805	24.70
Newmarket	250	19,065	76.26	.....	.....	.....	34	1,730	50.88	458	13,485	29.41
Newton	146	5,940	40.68	.....	.....	.....	4	195	48.75	142	3,982	25.92
North Hampton ..	276	14,334	51.93	.....	.....	.....	19	1,140	60.00	591	15,247	25.80
Northwood	313	14,820	47.35	.....	.....	.....	12	560	46.66	338	9,485	28.08
Nottingham	185	10,725	57.97	.....	.....	.....	44	2,515	57.16	195	7,724	39.61
Plaistow	130	8,578	65.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	4,533	27.98
Portsmouth	799	70,935	88.78	.....	.....	.....	10	700	70.00	587	17,566	29.92
Raymond	256	17,002	66.41	.....	.....	.....	16	900	56.25	294	7,302	24.83
Rye	342	17,219	50.34	.....	.....	.....	12	550	45.83	431	9,912	23.00
Salem	327	20,060	61.34	.....	.....	.....	4	200	50.00	636	18,438	29.00
Sandown	76	3,760	49.47	.....	.....	.....	16	820	51.25	133	3,142	23.62
Seabrook	129	5,355	41.51	.....	.....	.....	4	195	48.75	120	2,598	21.65
South Hampton ..	94	5,010	53.61	.....	.....	.....	4	280	70.00	148	4,765	32.12
Stratham	299	14,291	62.40	.....	.....	.....	14	660	47.14	641	17,146	26.74
Windham	197	10,580	53.70	.....	.....	.....	4	225	56.25	407	10,283	25.26
Total	8,913	\$523,091	\$58.68	17	\$1,185	\$69.70	527	\$28,997	\$55.02	13,673	\$359,167	\$26.26

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.		FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Atkinson	43	\$775	\$18.02	9	\$45	\$5.00	..	..	..	\$25	..	\$825
Auburn	37	690	18.65	34	108	3.17	23	\$167	..	..	..	200
Brentwood	86	1,372	15.95	10	30	3.00	27	495	332	166	..	..
Candia	66	1,300	19.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	90	1,539	17.10	32	104	3.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danville	10	156	15.60	3	8	2.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deerfield	281	5,974	21.26	309	906	2.93	6	50	200	80	..	..
Derry	124	1,870	15.08	19	70	3.68	8	80	300	100	58	5,980
East Kingston	20	332	16.60	8	24	3.00	..	..	50	20	..	775
Epping	95	1,796	18.90	51	184	3.60	10	85	..	..	..	2,015
Exeter	29	550	19.00	..	..	..	18	170	600	300	180	18,250
Fremont	48	855	17.81	29	100	3.45	..	..	..	..	2	150
Greenland	63	994	15.77	31	95	3.06	..	..	..	..	..	2,135
Hampstead	70	1,199	17.12	..	..	..	..	..	960	384	..	4,195
Hampton	28	585	20.89	15	75	5.00	11	55	400	200	6	685
Hampton Falls	81	1,470	18.14	67	234	3.50	10	60	672	336	..	1,125
Kensington	106	1,808	17.05	139	496	3.54	..	..	354	176	..	..
Kingston	26	415	16.00	14	37	2.35	..	..	..	..	..	..

Londonderry ..	151	3,048	20.18	29	98	3.39	...	1,394	697	...	3,300
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	6,000
Newfields	28	435	15.53	13	52	4.00	...	...	...	3	300
Newington	25	400	16.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,725
Newmarket	78	1,510	19.35	80	395	4.93	12	...	...	31	2,025
Newton	21	385	18.33	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	315
North Hampton ..	105	1,680	16.00	74	299	4.04	33	...	...	122	3,750
Northwood	118	2,080	17.62	177	647	3.65	...	...	...	...	425
Nottingham	63	1,028	16.31	95	393	4.13	...	...	...	...	...
Plastow	13	530	40.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portsmouth	115	2,356	20.48	74	297	4.01	6	...	...	...	...
Raymond	127	2,684	21.13	151	536	3.55	4	...	...	...	1,150
Rye	44	626	14.22	53	159	3.00	...	...	...	...	44,815
Salem	68	1,278	18.79	9	30	3.33	...	...	...	...	450
Sandown	39	625	16.02	2	8	4.00	...	...	...	...	3,620
Seabrook	15	348	23.20	12	36	3.00	...	...	...	...	2,950
South Hampton ...	33	720	21.81	20	120	6.00	3	...	...	...	650
Stratham	87	1,460	16.78	88	264	3.00	5	...	...	...	75
Windham	56	937	16.73	13	39	3.00	6	...	...	...	50
Total	2,489	\$45,810	\$18.40	1,660	\$5,789	\$3.54	\$3,301	10,718	\$5,039	713	\$111,315

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—Continued.

Town.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Atkinson	\$233,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,505	\$6,650
Auburn	279,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225	25,041
Brentwood	204,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,900	20,900
Candia	264,730	.....	\$2,000	.....	.....	250	24,664
Chester	308,499	.....	4,742	.....	.....	3,000	12,105
Danville	155,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,700
Deerfield	309,262	.....	3,100	.....	.....	5,750	33,532
Derry	1,237,366	.....	28,852	\$17,500	.....	.....	64,110
East Kingston	176,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,800
Epping	513,185	.....	3,718	.....	.....	3,000	82,600
Exeter	2,463,052	.....	9,800	.....	.....	*213,950	177,400
Fremont	197,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,475
Greenland	291,618	\$2,500	14,775	.....	.....	.....	6,250
Hampstead	300,801	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	30,725
Hampton	720,378	.....	1,238	.....	.....	3,550	13,200
Hampton Falls	240,866	.....	312	.....	.....	950	5,550
Kensington	203,979	2,000	700	.....	.....	.....	8,131
Kingston	295,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	11,583

Londonderry	436,102	4,540	.....	.....	.....	10,395	41,240
Newcastle	259,325	.....	.....	7,606	.....	.....	1,150
Newfields	155,180	.....	.....	2,313	.....	7,100	6,700
Newington	190,540	.....	.....	3,929	.....	800	.....
Newmarket	691,073	.....	.....	8,512	.....	10,950	104,750
Newton	307,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,695
North Hampton	613,481	200	.....	17,700	20,300	.....	12,700
Northwood	352,520	3,319	.....	.....	.....	5,172	15,660
Nottingham	241,314	1,200	.....	.....	.....	700	38,685
Plaistow	295,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,600
Portsmouth	7,356,617	26,950	.....	407,550	.....	132,075	883,888
Raymond	350,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,090
Rye	666,905	.....	.....	4,700	.....	5,025	2,100
Salem	643,695	.....	.....	1,100	.....	13,540	21,750
Sandown	124,660	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	8,065
Seabrook	258,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	3,005
South Hampton	163,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	14,000
Stratham	332,644	.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	1,375
Windham	283,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,475	13,605
Total	\$22,125,196	\$40,709	\$524,947	\$68,800	\$162,137	\$1,854,474	

* Includes doonage, \$192,400.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Atkinson	115	\$11,500	.....	\$1,800	.....	\$290,515	\$4,154.36	1.43
Auburn.....	172	17,200	.....	3,675	.....	348,152	5,851.34	1.68
Brentwood	160	16,000	.....	9,400	\$100	290,163	3,657.89	1.26
Candia	239	23,900	.....	1,800	.....	340,582	6,471.02	1.90
Chester	205	20,500	.....	4,400	.....	376,705	5,650.58	1.50
Danville	151	15,100	.....	2,974	.....	194,276	2,895.42	1.49
Deerfield	324	32,400	\$3,750	.....	.....	436,458	9,142.16	2.09
Derry	1,053	105,300	.....	69,300	.....	1,602,589	37,247.19	2.32
East Kingston	118	11,800	.....	4,800	.....	230,277	2,809.38	1.22
Epping	378	37,800	.....	23,400	650	703,446	12,028.92	1.71
Exeter.....	1,023	102,300	.....	150,000	.....	3,176,092	63,521.84	2.00
Fremont	170	17,000	.....	15,950	75	283,025	3,849.17	1.36
Greenland	138	13,800	.....	250	.....	363,067	5,447.79	1.50
Hampstead	208	20,800	.....	10,850	.....	399,634	6,402.79	1.60
Hampton	319	31,900	.....	1,800	.....	795,131	11,129.75	1.40
Hampton Falls	144	14,400	.....	600	.....	289,030	3,873.00	1.34
Keusington	120	12,000	.....	2,400	.....	251,954	3,576.35	1.42
Kingston	277	27,700	.....	4,575	.....	360,360	6,126.12	1.70

Londonderry	364	36,400	.....	7,750	.....	592,138	9,829.47	1.66
Newcastle	127	12,700	.....	.....	.....	291,611	5,511.58	1.89
Newfields	142	14,200	.....	3,600	.....	198,092	4,362.39	2.20
Newington	95	9,500	.....	800	375	229,049	3,698.51	1.61
Newmarket	721	72,100	.....	414,475	.....	1,340,180	31,434.06	2.35
Newton	259	25,900	.....	7,575	.....	377,327	5,524.43	1.46
North Hampton	215	21,500	.....	3,500	.....	725,933	10,169.90	1.40
Northwood	294	29,400	.....	2,625	.....	436,813	8,517.85	1.95
Nottingham	226	22,600	.....	19,175	.....	316,201	6,750.72	1.95
Plaistow	234	23,400	.....	.....	.....	379,615	7,592.90	2.00
Portsmouth	2,051	205,100	.....	.....	.....	9,149,490	206,778.47	2.26
Raymond	309	30,900	.....	4,100	.....	448,581	9,124.58	2.10
Rye	279	27,900	.....	400	.....	739,735	10,498.79	1.42
Salem	498	49,800	.....	37,100	.....	811,158	17,034.56	2.10
Sandown	104	10,400	.....	2,250	.....	155,970	2,807.47	1.80
Seabrook	401	40,100	.....	.....	.....	311,065	6,739.66	2.16
South Hampton	73	7,300	.....	1,100	50	197,391	2,763.52	1.40
Stratham	167	16,700	.....	1,650	.....	391,170	6,332.38	1.62
Windham	160	16,000	.....	7,020	.....	348,590	5,054.55	1.45
Total	12,033	\$1,203,300	\$15,900	\$821,034	\$1,250	\$28,201,601	\$554,660.86	\$1.97

STAFFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Barrington.....	362	\$21,599	\$59.66	2	\$50	\$25.00	39	\$2,410	\$61.79	568	\$16,076	\$28.30
Dover	883	67,185	76.08	.....	.....	.....	13	765	58.84	876	26,106	29.80
Durham	213	18,570	76.42	.....	.....	.....	21	1,225	58.33	472	13,619	28.85
Farmington.....	383	22,910	59.89	1	5	5.00	66	3,325	50.37	517	11,415	22.07
Lee	204	11,844	58.05	.....	.....	.....	47	2,830	60.21	420	11,288	26.87
Madbury	130	9,173	70.56	.....	.....	.....	31	2,140	69.03	293	8,064	27.52
Middleton	95	4,820	50.73	.....	.....	.....	24	1,310	54.58	110	2,316	21.32
Milton	293	15,795	53.90	.....	.....	.....	56	3,070	54.82	293	7,145	24.38
New Durham	167	8,150	48.80	.....	.....	.....	38	1,995	52.50	272	5,935	21.82
Rochester.....	1,014	66,306	65.39	.....	.....	.....	42	2,900	69.04	1,023	29,864	29.19
Rollinsford	158	11,045	69.90	.....	.....	.....	8	600	75.00	394	14,180	35.98
Somersworth.....	316	17,607	55.71	.....	.....	.....	4	180	45.00	211	6,215	29.45
Stafford.....	326	15,958	48.95	.....	.....	.....	60	3,275	54.58	703	17,792	25.30
Total	4,574	\$290,992	\$63.61	3	\$55	\$18.33	449	\$26,025	\$57.96	6,152	\$170,045	\$27.64

STRAFFORD COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Barrington.....	162	\$3,029	\$18.69	134	\$534	\$3.98	1	\$12	\$12.00	.....	.....	135	\$1,233
Dover.....	114	2,177	19.09	69	207	3.00	8	95	11.87	.....	\$165	.....	31,855
Durham.....	118	2,390	20.25	197	788	4.00	6	120	20.00	.....	.....	19	1,850
Farmington.....	160	2,718	16.93	118	353	2.99	2	40	20.00	.....	.....	165	6,115
Lee.....	102	1,820	17.84	150	457	3.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madbury.....	108	2,093	19.37	99	297	3.00	1	8	8.00	.....	.....	2	125
Middleton.....	71	1,795	25.28	61	144	2.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	75	1,320	17.60	171	500	2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2,120
New Durham.....	103	2,016	19.57	46	135	2.93	.....	.....	.....	365	125	.....	.....
Rochester.....	209	4,362	20.87	178	712	4.00	28	428	15.28	630	316	726	24,792
Rollinsford.....	19	820	43.15	43	150	3.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	225
Somersworth.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3.00	1	10	10.00	.....	.....	91	5,152
Strafford.....	266	5,172	19.44	172	533	3.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	2,330
Total.....	1,507	\$29,712	\$19.71	1,439	\$4,813	\$3.34	47	\$713	\$15.17	995	\$681	1,169	\$75,797

STAFFORD COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Barrington.....	\$347,648	.....	\$1,400	.....	.....	\$3,170	\$28,963
Dover.....	5,895,947	.....	82,191	.....	.....	60,166	910,161
Durham.....	457,960	.....	14,563	70	.....	3,191	30,700
Farmington.....	879,375	.....	11,973	.....	.....	27,031	91,615
Lee.....	211,045	.....	3,128	500	.....	7,300	19,865
Madbury.....	170,220	.....	6,382	.....	.....	13,950	3,178
Middleton.....	77,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350
Milton.....	483,810	.....	1,740	.....	.....	15,900	23,960
New Durham.....	148,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,835
Rochester.....	2,939,738	1,000	60,224	.....	.....	21,130	433,816
Rollinsford ..	470,525	.....	37,109	.....	.....	27,850	54,500
Somersworth.....	1,682,420	.....	129,901	.....	.....	1,600	220,883
Stafford.	331,034	.....	2,300	.....	.....	600	40,596
Total.....	\$14,095,603	\$28,850	\$350,911	\$570	.....	\$181,891	\$1,880,422

STAFFORD COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	ROLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Barrington	286	828,600	.....	\$6,150	.....	\$460,874	\$13,365.35	\$2.90
Dover	3,102	310,200	.....	1,194,327	\$6,430	8,587,977	167,615.44	1.95
Durham	245	24,500	.....	1,300	.....	598,696	9,605.83	1.60
Farmington	976	67,600	.....	16,900	.....	1,111,408	26,821.10	2.34
Lee	157	15,700	.....	3,600	.....	289,377	3,703.21	1.28
Madbury	82	8,200	.....	.....	.....	223,830	3,021.22	1.35
Middleton	85	8,500	.....	1,450	.....	101,827	2,298.69	2.26
Milton	464	46,400	.....	40,000	6,550	648,310	11,813.73	1.82
New Durham	173	17,300	.....	10,350	.....	212,610	5,050.07	2.35
Rochester	2,273	227,300	.....	317,850	.....	4,130,738	82,614.76	2.00
Rollinsford	414	41,400	.....	360,000	.....	1,018,404	14,766.79	1.45
Somersworth	1,607	160,700	.....	935,100	.....	3,159,771	66,671.18	2.11
Stafford	294	29,400	.....	4,745	.....	453,810	9,983.82	2.20
Total	9,858	\$985,800	.....	\$2,891,772	\$12,980	\$21,027,632	\$417,331.19	\$1.98

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Alton	379	\$20,340	\$53.66	...	...	...	59	\$2,730	\$16.27	567	\$14,463	\$25.50
Barnstead	388	22,990	59.25	2	\$50	\$25.00	43	2,690	62.55	689	18,594	26.98
Belmont	347	15,811	45.65	...	...	...	36	1,436	39.88	612	12,969	21.19
Center Harbor	174	8,116	46.64	...	...	...	24	1,016	42.33	253	5,837	23.07
Gilford	215	11,430	53.16	...	...	...	98	4,984	50.85	419	10,405	24.83
Gilmanton	432	23,374	54.10	2	120	60.00	137	7,734	56.45	841	20,422	24.28
Iaconia	701	40,606	57.92	...	...	...	39	2,190	56.16	470	10,891	23.17
Meredith	329	17,772	54.01	...	...	...	95	4,094	43.09	596	13,070	21.93
New Hampton	260	11,019	42.38	...	...	...	46	2,290	49.78	537	11,575	21.55
Sanbornton	350	18,194	51.97	...	...	...	48	2,582	53.79	729	16,274	22.32
Tilton	307	18,660	60.78	...	...	...	22	885	40.22	370	8,462	22.86
Total	3,882	\$208,342	\$53.66	4	\$170	\$42.50	647	\$32,631	\$50.43	6,083	\$142,962	\$23.51

BELKNAP COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Alton	236	\$4,174	\$17.68	251	\$798	\$3.17	..	..	..	20	\$8	11	\$800
Barnstead	363	6,446	17.75	288	1,038	3.60	..	..	..	267	100	6	900
Belmont	183	2,746	15.00	131	320	2.44	4	\$50	\$12.50	..	..	9	400
Center Harbor	111	1,916	17.26	58	189	3.25	3	36	12.00	..	..	..	2,406
Gilford	429	7,995	18.63	465	1,453	3.12	5	64	12.80	200	90	5	360
Gilmanton	473	9,564	20.22	402	1,492	3.71	..	..	..	45	18	..	..
Laconia	112	2,026	18.08	26	117	4.50	24	250	10.41	..	80	73	8,474
Meredith	268	5,572	20.79	216	776	3.59	2	20	10.00	..	..	58	1,940
New Hampton	226	3,349	14.81	218	596	2.73	4	50	12.50	978	338	..	375
Saubornon	286	5,360	18.74	680	2,182	3.20	3	28	9.33	..	..	15	540
Tilton	88	1,283	14.58	236	691	2.92	2	10	5.00	400	200	..	5,750
Total	2,775	\$50,431	\$18.17	2,971	\$9,652	\$3.24	47	\$508	\$10.80	1,910	\$1,034	177	\$21,945

BELKNAP COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at deposit, or on interest.	Stock in trade.
Alton	\$517,776	\$1,000	\$1,700	.....	.....	\$500	\$19,475
Barnstead	345,285	.....	7,800	.....	.....	5,010	29,680
Belmont	379,832	500	3,300	.....	.....	7,980	32,754
Center Harbor	207,942	.....	800	.....	.....	8,750	13,600
Gilford	331,478	.....	2,823	.....	.....	1,200	15,930
Gilmanston	360,808	.....	4,800	.....	.....	790	23,596
Laconia	3,236,352	5,000	104,874	.....	.....	36,904	274,180
Meredith	541,172	.....	3,800	.....	.....	8,720	46,260
New Hampton	235,065	.....	740	\$1,150	.....	1,489	7,600
Sanbornton	277,420	.....	500	.....	.....	2,800	9,250
Tilton	681,310	1,000	41,844	.....	.....	14,260	70,725
Total	\$7,114,440	\$7,500	\$172,981	\$1,150	.....	\$28,403	\$543,050

BELKNAP COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Alton	343	\$34,300	\$12,000	\$7,000	\$630	\$937,694	\$11,861.79	2.33
Barnstead	299	29,900	.....	5,165	.....	475,648	8,944.02	1.88
Belmont	354	35,400	.....	29,150	120	523,098	10,775.74	2.06
Center Harbor	119	11,900	.....	.....	.....	262,708	3,940.62	1.50
Gilford	217	21,700	.....	.....	.....	409,912	7,285.98	1.78
Gilmanton	310	31,000	.....	9,620	.....	193,338	9,301.57	1.89
Laconia	2,447	244,700	102,000	271,570	25,074	4,365,288	101,509.12	2.33
Meredith	469	46,900	.....	7,500	.....	697,596	16,346.45	2.34
New Hampton	204	20,400	10,080	1,500	.....	307,616	6,697.31	2.17
Saunderston	271	27,100	.....	700	.....	362,930	6,532.74	1.80
Tilton	432	43,200	13,000	64,350	950	966,580	21,078.05	2.18
Total	5,465	\$546,500	\$137,080	\$396,555	\$27,074	\$9,502,408	\$207,276.49	2.12

CARROLL COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Albany	63	\$2,598	\$41.23	...	...	...	14	\$420	\$30.00	68	\$1,022	\$15.03
Bartlett	206	8,596	41.72	...	...	...	2	70	35.00	268	5,638	21.03
Brookfield	83	4,060	48.91	...	...	...	60	3,218	53.63	188	4,178	22.22
Chatham	101	4,345	43.02	...	...	...	52	1,935	37.21	154	2,855	18.73
Conway	664	32,970	49.65	...	...	...	60	2,295	38.25	705	13,759	19.51
Eaton	106	5,050	47.64	...	...	...	82	3,976	48.48	190	4,368	22.95
Effingham	211	11,426	54.15	1	\$15	\$15.00	58	2,547	43.91	237	5,189	21.89
Freedom	208	11,295	54.30	...	...	...	132	7,045	53.37	300	7,965	24.21
Hart's Location ..	3	150	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	120	20.00
Jackson	190	9,390	49.42	...	...	...	50	2,286	45.72	258	5,186	20.10
Madison	143	5,886	41.16	1	20	20.00	41	1,656	40.39	171	3,522	20.59
Moultonborough ..	262	10,356	39.52	...	...	...	76	3,180	41.84	382	7,119	18.63
Ossipee	439	29,148	66.37	2	50	25.00	118	6,366	53.94	509	12,664	24.88
Sandwich	404	17,112	42.35	...	...	...	213	11,849	55.62	551	13,578	24.64
Tamworth	307	17,108	55.72	...	...	...	106	5,294	49.94	370	9,054	24.45
Tuftonborough ..	173	5,900	34.10	3	140	46.66	136	5,680	41.76	365	7,272	19.92
Wakefield	303	17,530	57.85	...	...	...	122	6,880	56.39	367	8,287	22.58
Wolfeborough	472	24,732	52.39	1	30	30.00	176	8,330	47.33	631	13,020	20.63
Total	4,338	\$217,652	\$50.17	8	\$255	\$31.87	1,498	\$73,027	\$48.75	5,720	\$124,096	\$21.69

Towns.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.		HOGS.		FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.
Albany.....	9	\$134	\$14.88	6	\$12	\$2.00	...	...	...	1	\$100
Bartlett.....	70	1,018	14.97	113	324	2.26	...	...	...	...	900
Brookfield.....	88	1,690	19.20	51	180	3.52	...	...	...	...	50
Chatham.....	96	1,351	14.07	191	377	1.97	...	...	...	...	...
Conway.....	258	4,195	16.25	37	85	2.30	2	\$7	\$3.50	...	...
Eaton.....	111	2,440	21.98	92	262	2.84	11	100	9.09	101	7,050
Effingham.....	70	1,289	18.41	10	28	2.80	...	...	...	...	...
Freedom.....	203	4,002	19.71	323	976	3.02	6	24	4.00	...	...
Hart's Location.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	605
Jackson.....	131	2,214	16.90	431	1,052	2.42	8	68	8.50	39	3,000
Madison.....	58	972	16.75	74	186	2.51	...	...	...	...	...
Moultonborough.....	220	3,372	15.32	139	282	2.02	3	25	8.33	15	1,000
Ossipee.....	190	3,699	19.46	158	520	3.29	6	52	8.66	2	200
Sandwich.....	333	6,941	20.85	499	1,792	3.59	5	68	13.60	47	1,324
Tamworth.....	187	3,690	19.73	221	626	2.83	...	...	...	76	3,800
Tuftonborough.....	253	4,590	18.14	66	160	2.42	...	...	...	...	...
Wakefield.....	134	2,320	17.31	122	368	3.01	...	...	...	70	2,335
Wolfeborough.....	237	3,112	13.13	186	532	2.86	4	32	8.00	37	2,010
Total.....	2,648	\$17,062	\$17.77	2,752	\$7,702	\$2.82	45	\$376	\$8.35	394	\$22,374

CARROLL COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Albany.....	\$100,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,500
Bartlett.....	311,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000	11,460
Brookfield.....	97,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550	600
Chatham.....	97,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conway.....	691,677	.....	.....	\$27,000	.....	1,000	74,125
Eaton.....	91,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	626	7,298
Effingham.....	174,243	.....	\$473	.....	.....	475	13,860
Freedom.....	172,255	.....	3,000	.....	.....	700	4,750
Hart's Location.....	12,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	254,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600	7,750
Madison.....	134,712	.....	.....	4,126	.....	2,850	6,068
Moultonborough.....	274,800	.....	1,700	68,000	.....	11,800	11,056
Ossipee.....	418,061	.....	426	.....	.....	1,100	49,308
Sandwich.....	367,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	17,262
Tamworth.....	344,902	.....	.....	3,500	.....	9,166	16,174
Tuftonborough.....	217,784	.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,150
Wakefield.....	512,015	.....	1,900	.....	.....	4,200	41,200
Wolfeborough.....	913,484	.....	1,882	.....	.....	4,000	49,750
Total.....	\$5,186,302	\$10,381	\$102,626	\$49,967	\$320,311

CARROLL COUNTY.—Continued.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

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TOWNS.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not designated.	Amount of inventory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	Number.	Valuation.						
Albany.....	58	\$5,800	\$1,200	\$3,350	..	\$122,511	\$3,026.42	\$2.47
Bartlett.....	292	29,200	..	38,400	..	410,070	7,736.36	1.88
Brookfield.....	74	7,400	2,000	..	..	123,652	2,473.16	2.00
Chatham.....	74	7,400	..	475	..	116,004	1,986.60	1.71
Conway.....	831	83,100	26,000	46,600	..	1,009,956	17,178.42	1.70
Eaton.....	118	11,800	..	2,350	..	129,912	2,760.07	2.12
Effingham.....	180	18,000	3,500	7,250	..	238,295	4,193.99	1.76
Freedom.....	174	17,400	..	2,200	..	231,517	3,965.46	1.71
Hart's Location.....	8	800	..	..	\$2,500	15,820	191.50	1.21
Jackson.....	162	16,200	..	200	..	304,386	5,091.99	1.67
Madison.....	134	13,400	..	6,750	..	180,148	4,035.32	2.21
Moultonborough.....	251	25,100	..	..	8,300	426,090	5,113.08	1.20
Ossipee.....	416	41,600	..	13,050	..	576,244	8,992.51	1.56
Sandwich.....	301	30,100	..	4,374	..	475,443	8,462.86	1.78
Tamworth.....	257	25,700	..	3,900	..	442,914	9,301.19	2.10
Tuftonborough.....	168	16,800	..	..	2,600	266,076	4,390.25	1.65
Wakefield.....	451	45,100	..	4,950	..	647,085	10,676.90	1.65
Wolfeborough.....	583	58,300	..	22,200	..	1,101,414	22,263.26	2.01
Total.....	4,532	\$153,200	\$32,700	\$156,019	\$13,400	\$6,817,540	\$121,782.34	\$1.79

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Allenstown	93	\$6,675	\$71.77	...	...	...	2	\$100	\$50.00	144	\$4,063	\$28.21
Andover	309	17,773	57.51	...	...	...	60	3,495	58.25	537	13,019	24.24
Boscawen	253	12,345	48.79	...	...	...	26	1,390	53.46	321	7,536	23.47
Bow	182	11,535	63.38	...	...	...	27	1,229	45.51	489	11,211	22.92
Bradford	269	15,089	56.09	...	...	...	66	3,996	60.54	555	17,302	31.17
Canterbury	291	15,329	52.67	...	...	...	68	3,833	56.36	584	13,938	23.86
Chichester	235	12,460	53.02	...	...	...	16	1,015	63.43	551	14,191	25.75
Concord	1,590	90,870	57.15	...	...	...	43	1,810	42.09	1,419	30,830	21.72
Danbury	210	8,148	38.80	...	...	...	88	4,430	50.34	525	11,650	22.19
Dunbarton	229	14,139	61.74	...	...	...	16	750	46.87	558	12,592	22.56
Epsom	282	16,265	57.67	...	...	...	51	3,402	66.70	623	18,896	30.33
Franklin	615	35,457	57.65	10	\$1,000	\$100.00	12	675	56.25	497	12,111	24.36
Henniker	371	19,925	53.70	...	...	...	56	2,976	53.14	876	20,014	22.82
Hill	168	7,008	41.71	...	...	...	12	560	46.66	261	5,472	20.96
Hooksett	259	17,775	68.63	...	...	...	6	300	50.00	420	12,590	29.97
Hopkinton	448	27,271	60.87	...	...	...	48	2,734	56.96	989	21,668	21.90
Loudon	407	17,909	44.00	...	...	...	84	4,465	53.15	864	19,319	22.36
Newbury	152	9,205	60.55	...	...	...	40	2,495	62.37	282	7,451	26.42

New London	291	20,219	69.50	3	150	50.00	74	4,070	55.00	503	13,282	26.40
Northfield	220	16,507	75.03	....	....	....	10	430	43.00	395	7,872	19.92
Pembroke	303	17,330	57.19	5	230	46.00	20	1,020	51.00	565	15,294	27.06
Pittsfield	435	26,260	60.36	....	....	....	9	520	57.77	635	17,244	27.15
Salisbury	185	9,355	50.56	....	....	....	48	3,035	63.23	340	8,713	25.63
Sutton	283	13,490	47.66	....	....	....	81	4,443	54.85	444	11,142	25.09
Warner	344	20,227	58.79	....	....	....	71	4,115	57.97	765	21,294	27.83
Webster	214	11,850	55.37	....	....	....	30	1,780	59.33	390	9,190	23.56
Wilnot	213	11,195	52.55	....	....	....	55	3,095	56.27	407	9,994	24.55
Total	8,851	501,611	56.67	18	\$1,380	\$76.66	1,119	\$62,163	\$55.55	14,939	\$307,878	\$24.62

MERRIMACK COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Allenstown	41	\$778	\$18.97	47	\$140	\$2.97	28	\$182	\$6.50	...	...	7	\$800
Andover	155	2,947	19.01	384	1,103	2.87	7	84	12.00	340	\$136	...	2,400
Boscawen	73	990	13.56	170	434	2.55	9	180	20.00	...	...	...	750
Bow	69	768	11.13	39	106	2.71	...	...	...	80	40	...	...
Bradford	272	5,548	20.39	283	1,126	3.97	2	30	15.00	611	305	...	303
Canterbury	253	5,559	21.97	347	1,230	3.54	...	...	...	175	70	...	...
Chichester	217	4,679	21.56	172	539	3.13	...	...	...	160	80	...	475
Concord	192	2,335	12.16	236	500	2.11	27	277	10.25	...	...	346	24,310
Danbury	208	3,606	17.33	339	762	2.25	1	10	10.00	200	70	...	...
Dunbarton	121	1,872	15.47	45	251	5.57	...	...	...	...	60	...	50
Epsom	224	4,557	20.34	164	502	3.06	11	82	7.45	...	...	...	...
Franklin	42	527	12.54	94	217	2.30	...	...	...	...	150	...	9,000
Henniker	337	5,966	17.70	142	553	3.90	9	83	9.22	125	64	18	1,000
Hill	80	1,119	13.98	227	582	2.56	...	...	...	...	...	5	100
Hooksett	68	1,240	18.23	53	265	5.00	3	40	13.33	...	...	19	1,450
Hopkinton	252	4,143	16.44	256	876	3.42	30	306	10.20	374	186	40	2,824
Loudon	377	6,846	18.15	198	575	2.90	...	...	...	...	...	3	160
Newbury	133	2,717	20.42	175	492	2.81	6	72	12.00	1,120	720	4	250

New London.....	228	4,288	18.58	258	688	2.66	.....	.....	.....	63	40	61	3,455
Northfield.....	176	2,690	15.28	132	424	3.21	10	72	7.20	438	219	7	425
Pembroke	114	1,750	15.35	119	429	3.60	34	336	9.88	.....	.....	61	3,300
Pittsfield.....	184	3,085	16.76	180	700	3.88	4	70	17.50	100	40	77	3,255
Salisbury.....	151	2,898	19.19	569	1,650	2.90	.....	.....	.....	534	180	1	76
Sutton.....	333	6,046	18.15	333	1,021	3.06	8	75	9.37	.....	60	.....	300
Warner.....	291	5,554	19.08	318	1,220	3.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	2,930
Webster.....	146	2,565	17.56	334	980	2.93	.....	.....	.....	80	25	.....	.....
Wilmot.....	191	4,024	21.06	432	1,178	2.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Total.....	4,928	\$89,047	\$18.07	6,046	\$18,545	\$3.06	189	\$1,899	\$10.04	4,400	\$2,445	716	\$57,713

MERRIMACK COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stocks in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Allenstown	\$326,734					\$3,000	\$53,071
Andover	298,516		\$16,300			17,400	45,360
Boscawen	442,120	\$2,000	500			4,725	69,400
Bow	206,116		2,300			11,089	11,545
Bradford	305,491		1,800			13,755	29,900
Canterbury	333,507		2,899			8,696	31,587
Chichester	175,940		11,159	\$41,841		6,255	13,365
Concord	9,660,795	27,098	266,450	5,135	\$10,700	96,370	747,102
Danbury	148,792		1,500			7,138	4,630
Dunbarton	233,255		1,349			8,397	20,167
Epsom	252,236		2,900				31,710
Franklin	1,674,141		35,348			27,435	231,800
Henniker	511,207	4,000	5,200			10,050	43,090
Hill	151,029					800	11,900
Hooksett	520,972		5,000			7,568	17,950
Hopkinton	751,541	500	8,670	10,500		49,449	80,743
Loudon	381,383		5,400			10,678	14,130
Newbury	275,493		2,900			14,238	10,953

New London	354,566	.....	1,300	965	.....	20,515	13,350
Northfield	437,915	.....	1,500	.....	.....	3,450	61,615
Pembroke	759,390	9,500	8,204	.....	.....	18,850	79,500
Pittsfield	859,951	200	22,300	.....	4,700	18,185	87,275
Salisbury	211,880	.....	400	.....	.....	7,560	5,150
Sutton	253,489	.....	1,200	.....	.....	11,283	9,858
Warner	534,601	500	500	775	.....	8,678	40,730
Webster	238,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,160	3,850
Wilmot	146,950	.....	8,625	25	.....	5,425	10,800
Total	\$20,453,055	\$43,798	\$413,704	\$59,241	\$15,400	\$2400,149	\$1,780,561

MERRIMACK COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Allenstown	323	\$32,200	.....	\$242,300	\$400	\$670,543	\$8,381.78	1.25
Andover	320	32,000	\$400	19,700	.....	468,663	6,654.80	1.42
Boscawen	291	29,100	63,100	.....	.....	634,570	14,313.74	2.26
Bow	198	19,800	.....	126,096	.....	401,835	4,821.99	1.20
Bradford	252	25,200	.....	7,480	.....	427,325	6,105.98	1.43
Canterbury	189	18,900	.....	2,300	.....	437,848	8,012.61	1.83
Chichester	167	16,700	.....	2,700	800	302,199	4,835.24	1.60
Concord	5,188	518,800	.....	76,100	.....	11,559,482	250,222.29	2.16
Danbury	169	16,900	.....	1,350	.....	208,986	4,388.12	2.10
Dunbarton	146	14,600	.....	300	.....	307,782	4,739.62	1.54
Epsom	216	21,600	.....	5,150	.....	357,300	5,895.45	1.65
Franklin	1,587	158,700	.....	598,200	.....	2,784,761	51,518.08	1.85
Henniker	407	40,700	6,300	51,550	.....	722,680	13,586.26	1.88
Hill	167	16,700	.....	5,700	200	201,170	4,023.40	2.00
Hooksett	358	35,800	.....	118,940	.....	748,890	10,484.22	1.40
Hopkinton	421	42,100	.....	26,425	.....	1,029,936	19,045.18	1.85
Loudon	299	29,900	.....	4,400	.....	495,165	7,690.55	1.55
Newbury	127	12,700	.....	2,400	.....	342,086	5,092.58	1.48

New London	203	20,300	.....	.....	.....	457,138	7,543.98	1.65
Northfield	287	28,700	30,000	55,400	.....	647,249	13,504.53	2.09
Pembroke	724	72,400	.....	221,400	1,900	210,833	18,162.50	1.50
Pittsfield	606	60,600	.....	99,350	.....	203,735	27,086.37	2.25
Salisbury	157	15,700	.....	3,724	.....	1 270,321	4,784.68	1.77
Sutton	239	23,900	.....	2,650	.....	1 338,957	6,033.96	1.78
Warner	354	35,400	8,800	.....	.....	685,324	13,716.15	2.00
Webster	141	14,100	.....	4,950	.....	296,465	3,854.34	1.30
Wilmot	178	17,800	.....	3,200	.....	222,111	4,448.22	2.00
Total	13,714	\$1,371,400	\$108,600	\$1,681,765	\$3,300	\$27,433,654	\$528,976.62	\$1.93

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Amherst	271	\$22,500	\$83.02	3	\$244	\$81.33	2	\$126	\$63.00	846	\$23,160	\$27.37
Antrim	347	18,115	52.20	.....	.....	.....	36	2,075	57.64	521	15,314	29.39
Bedford	443	29,855	67.39	.....	.....	.....	6	310	51.66	1,159	33,686	29.06
Bennington	118	6,265	53.09	.....	.....	.....	6	120	70.00	166	4,126	24.85
Brookline	143	7,275	50.87	.....	.....	.....	1	50	50.00	87	2,180	25.05
Deering	174	8,105	46.58	.....	.....	.....	36	2,235	62.08	477	11,536	24.18
Francestown	223	13,745	61.63	.....	.....	.....	12	860	71.66	535	13,281	24.82
Goffstown	943	31,762	33.68	.....	.....	.....	13	694	53.38	1,037	30,146	29.06
Greenfield	141	8,870	61.49	.....	.....	.....	18	885	46.94	462	12,727	27.54
Greenville	133	10,092	75.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	6,708	33.70
Hancock	260	15,185	58.40	.....	.....	.....	32	1,650	51.56	589	15,961	27.09
Hillsborough	498	35,089	70.46	1	10	10.00	50	2,902	58.04	736	18,424	25.03
Hollis	355	22,235	62.63	.....	.....	.....	4	200	50.00	723	20,715	28.65
Hudson	294	20,855	70.93	.....	.....	.....	6	360	60.00	698	22,011	31.53
Litchfield	100	5,420	54.20	.....	.....	.....	2	125	62.50	265	7,485	28.24
Lyndeborough	200	12,302	61.51	.....	.....	.....	18	1,016	56.44	651	15,248	23.42
Manchester	2,483	177,580	71.51	.....	.....	.....	4	176	44.00	559	14,931	26.71
Mason	109	5,950	54.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	6,778	28.47

Merrimack.....	191	12,535	65.62	1	35	35.00	8	500	62.50	431	11,719	27.19
Milford.....	505	36,220	71.72	.....	.....	.....	2	75	37.50	679	23,022	33.90
Mont Vernon.....	152	9,902	65.14	.....	.....	.....	2	51	27.00	360	9,442	26.22
Nashua.....	1,288	82,055	63.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	15,660	27.47
New Boston.....	359	25,625	71.37	.....	.....	.....	26	1,610	61.92	1,040	29,216	28.08
New Ipswich.....	336	11,968	35.61	.....	.....	.....	12	660	55.00	388	10,184	26.25
Pelham.....	312	18,748	60.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	28,996	29.73
Peterborough.....	528	38,965	73.80	.....	.....	.....	2	140	70.00	446	13,016	29.18
Sharon.....	45	2,498	55.51	.....	.....	.....	2	140	70.00	46	1,030	22.39
Temple.....	133	7,205	54.17	.....	.....	.....	11	640	45.71	365	9,055	24.80
Weare.....	440	23,448	53.29	2	66	33.00	81	4,465	55.12	984	23,217	23.59
Wilton.....	364	20,570	56.51	.....	.....	.....	4	250	62.50	759	22,115	29.13
Windsor.....	27	1,961	72.62	..	.....	.....	8	400	50.00	33	780	23.63
Total	11,915	\$742,900	\$62.35	7	\$355	\$50.71	407	\$23,018	\$56.55	17,024	\$471,869	\$27.71

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Amherst.....	156	\$2,626	\$16.83	211	\$686	\$3.25	15	\$140	\$9.33	400	\$200	...	\$2,740
Antrim.....	154	2,808	18.23	99	300	3.03	3	30	10.00	1,305	515	...	1,925
Bedford.....	136	2,359	17.34	22	66	3.00	5	69	13.80	488	245	...	1,650
Bennington.....	47	765	16.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Brookline.....	17	325	19.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	352	8	325
Deering.....	197	4,156	21.09	124	353	2.84	...	...	...	...	...	6	575
Francestown.....	146	2,541	17.40	90	255	2.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Goffstown.....	160	2,974	18.58	33	104	3.15	54	626	11.59	2,499	1,240	25	1,764
Greenfield.....	147	2,508	17.06	78	260	3.33	...	...	...	2,410	960	...	...
Greenville.....	26	546	21.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	52	2,500
Hancock.....	220	4,127	18.75	122	377	3.09	...	...	...	9,869	3,938	...	...
Hillsborough.....	393	6,627	16.86	111	296	2.69	4	30	7.50	...	...	...	2,638
Hollis.....	221	4,025	18.21	38	175	4.60	3	40	13.33	2,040	1,020	...	1,760
Hudson.....	130	2,376	18.27	32	128	4.00	1	16	16.00	2,588	1,294	14	1,824
Litchfield.....	37	725	19.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyndeborough.....	143	2,256	15.77	118	392	3.32	...	...	...	2,563	946	...	...
Manchester.....	23	457	19.87	67	220	3.28	2	20	10.00	...	410	...	126,762
Mason.....	48	678	14.18	21	95	4.52	...	...	...	399	200	...	1,320

Merrimack.....	91	1,741	19.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	500	.....	1,275
Milford.....	143	2,736	19.13	10	50	5.00	1	40	10.00	9,580	4,787	63	4,700
Mont Vernon. . .	80	1,166	14.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	302	12	850
Nashua.....	69	1,250	18.11	20	40	2.00	2	20	10.00	.....	300	.....	52,695
New Boston.....	221	4,049	18.32	61	182	2.98	124	1,810	14.59	470	235	.....	5,480
New Ipswich.....	57	890	15.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	602	.....	2,500
Pelham.....	95	1,760	18.52	8	48	6.00	20	175	8.75	580	289	.....	4,125
Peterborough.....	273	5,926	21.70	93	432	4.64	3	36	12.00	.....	408	.....	7,630
Sharon.....	9	140	15.55	22	67	3.04	1	15	15.00	.....	.....	3	150
Temple.....	80	1,367	17.08	21	83	3.95	32	350	10.93	1,400	695	.....	635
Weare.....	412	6,459	15.67	360	943	2.62	15	131	8.93	.....	391	.....	.....
Wilton.....	137	2,341	17.08	91	270	2.97	7	70	10.00	1,370	544	38	2,240
Windsor.....	12	170	14.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	4,080	\$72,874	\$17.86	1,882	\$5,822	\$3.09	295	\$3,621	\$12.27	41,616	\$20,386	221	\$229,013

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Amherst	\$506,155	.....	\$2,900	.....	.....	\$6,850	\$34,247
Antrim	446,240	.....	6,600	.....	.....	28,115	59,500
Bedford	475,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,029	12,100
Bennington	153,536	.....	1,200	.....	.....	2,964	29,625
Brookline	193,288	.....	200	.....	.....	2,270	17,460
Deering	151,714	.....	2,000	.....	.....	1,440	7,705
Francesstown	227,865	.....	1,200	.....	.....	8,487	25,710
Goffstown	942,914	\$13,000	10,574	.....	.....	36,454	43,600
Greenfield	191,379	.....	1,200	.....	.....	2,500	46,053
Greenville	301,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,300	82,200
Hancock	255,350	.....	13,059	.....	.....	19,225	19,225
Hillsborough	860,504	.....	47,500	\$108	\$380	25,691	95,862
Hollis	436,865	.....	11,200	1,000	.....	11,630	17,200
Hudson	593,680	.....	6,200	.....	.....	6,300	19,005
Litchfield	146,775	.....	15,600	600	.....	7,075	21,305
Lyndeborough	212,906	1,700	4,000	.....	.....	1,700	26,240
Manchester	20,185,749	.....	185,950	.....	.....	1,258,931	3,400,484
Mason	182,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,774	13,240

Merrimack.....	457,805	.....	8,100	.....	5,500	32,375
Milford.....	1,532,385	.....	69,320	.....	39,184	130,162
Mont Vernon.....	267,144	.....	2,400	.....	11,950	4,850
Nashua.....	8,969,702	25,000	175,100	3,050	120,006	1,032,650
New Boston.....	439,661	.....	1,600	.....	48,092	36,590
New Ipswich.....	356,514	.....	.....	.....	500	11,600
Pelham.....	389,685	.....	2,100	.....	12,150	30,495
Peterborough.....	976,351	7,000	48,034	.....	75,549	109,024
Sharon.....	53,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,600
Temple.....	132,280	6,720	700	.....	4,700	10,350
Weare.....	483,367	.....	2,500	.....	13,654	64,630
Wilton.....	716,535	.....	10,000	500	63,928	65,475
Windsor.....	24,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,840
Total	\$41,264,445	\$53,420	\$629,237	\$5,558	\$1,880,948	\$5,527,402

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not designated.	Amount of inventory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Amherst	237	\$23,700	.....	\$2,700	.....	\$628,288	\$10,680.89	\$1.70
Antrim	406	40,600	.....	42,800	.....	665,323	14,331.14	2.15
Bedford	297	29,700	.....	3,100	.....	632,078	10,360.95	1.64
Bennington	182	18,200	\$13,000	42,000	.....	272,567	5,451.34	2.00
Brookline	168	16,800	.....	15,200	\$27,450	283,175	4,643.79	1.64
Deering	121	12,100	.....	325	.....	202,244	3,620.30	1.79
Francestown	168	16,800	600	5,325	.....	317,219	5,494.69	1.73
Goffstown	560	56,000	.....	43,860	.....	1,215,712	17,939.72	1.47
Greenfield	148	14,800	.....	1,350	.....	283,492	4,962.59	1.75
Greenville	365	36,500	.....	204,980	.....	657,352	9,860.28	1.50
Hancock	219	21,900	.....	3,200	.....	373,197	5,112.98	1.37
Hillsborough	686	68,600	.....	78,880	.....	1,243,841	27,790.41	2.23
Hollis	254	25,400	.....	8,495	.....	561,960	9,555.11	1.70
Hudson	364	36,400	.....	7,600	.....	718,049	12,206.83	1.70
Litchfield	78	7,800	.....	1,000	.....	213,910	2,246.05	1.05
Lyndeborough	150	15,000	.....	4,050	.....	297,756	5,216.72	1.75
Manchester	14,451	1,445,100	280,000	6,102,524	.....	33,179,294	647,003.29	1.95
Mason	85	8,500	.....	.....	.....	230,262	3,223.66	1.40

Merrimack.....	305	30,500	.....	116,950	.....	679,535	10,373.81	1.52
Milford.....	960	96,000	.....	105,500	.....	2,044,181	40,883.62	2.00
Mont Vernon.....	119	11,900	.....	2,626	.....	322,586	5,484.13	1.70
Nashua.....	6,543	654,300	.....	3,221,865	.....	14,353,693	304,298.36	2.12
New Boston.....	288	28,800	.....	8,650	.....	631,600	9,587.88	1.51
New Ipswich.....	221	22,100	.....	116,050	.....	533,568	8,110.70	1.52
Pelham.....	218	21,800	.....	8,500	.....	519,846	6,861.97	1.32
Peterborough.....	600	60,000	.....	111,475	.....	1,453,986	28,788.92	1.98
Sharon.....	42	4,200	.....	4,700	.....	79,850	1,196.75	1.50
Temple.....	78	7,800	.....	400	.....	182,980	3,110.66	1.70
Weare.....	426	42,600	.....	10,750	.....	676,652	11,102.94	1.64
Wilton.....	431	43,100	.....	41,565	.....	989,503	17,811.05	1.80
Windsor.....	10	1,000	.....	1,800	.....	45,819	341.01	.75
Total.....	29,180	\$2,918,000	\$293,600	\$10,318,220	\$28,450	\$61,489,518	\$1,247,651.64	\$1.93

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Alstead	348	\$26,125	\$75.07	.....	.....	.....	39	\$2,450	\$62.82	540	\$15,098	\$27.94
Chesterfield ..	347	22,715	65.46	.....	.....	.....	33	2,175	65.90	731	19,332	26.44
Dublin	238	16,825	70.69	.....	.....	.....	14	1,020	72.84	282	8,350	29.60
Fitzwilliam	265	17,100	64.52	.....	.....	.....	10	720	72.00	300	8,397	27.99
Gilsum	128	6,736	52.62	3	\$80	\$26.66	10	568	56.80	162	3,790	23.39
Harrisville	177	12,845	72.57	.....	.....	.....	10	685	68.50	191	5,254	27.50
Hinsdale	341	25,996	76.21	.....	.....	.....	14	995	71.07	523	13,900	26.57
Jaffrey	394	25,538	64.81	.....	.....	.....	10	712	71.20	571	16,360	28.65
Keene	1,077	75,039	69.66	1	20	20.00	6	346	57.66	920	22,521	24.47
Marlborough ...	243	15,778	64.93	.....	.....	.....	8	370	46.25	345	9,830	28.49
Marlow	164	9,512	58.00	.....	.....	.....	54	3,342	61.88	242	6,364	26.29
Nelson	81	5,142	63.48	.....	.....	.....	12	826	68.83	130	3,254	25.03
Richmond	153	9,075	59.31	6	400	66.66	7	295	42.14	201	5,565	27.68
Rindge	286	19,332	67.59	.....	.....	.....	10	690	69.00	490	15,298	31.22
Roxbury	44	2,543	57.79	.....	.....	.....	2	130	65.00	47	1,077	22.91
Stoddard	137	7,610	55.54	1	20	20.00	36	1,694	47.05	170	3,764	21.14
Sullivan	137	10,500	76.64	1	35	35.00	18	1,230	68.33	262	7,000	26.71
Surry	125	6,665	53.32	.....	.....	.....	14	915	65.35	242	5,846	24.15

Swansey	400	25,080	62.70	.....	10	635	63.50	556	13,330	23.97
Troy	177	10,740	60.67	.....	18	980	54.44	229	6,603	28.83
Walpole	676	43,106	63.76	.....	56	2,664	47.57	1,114	29,156	26.17
Westmoreland .	286	19,045	66.59	.....	12	705	58.75	987	26,617	26.96
Winchester . . .	431	22,935	53.21	.....	28	2,050	73.21	949	23,626	24.51
Total	6,655	\$435,976	\$65.51	\$53.43	431	\$26,197	\$60.78	10,184	\$270,332	\$26.54

CHESHIRE COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Alstead	175	\$3,876	\$22.14	398	\$1,074	\$2.91	9	\$140	\$45.50	96	\$2,675		
Chesterfield . . .	252	4,910	19.48	131	386	2.88	13	195	15.00		1,100		
Dublin	80	1,982	24.77	29	101	3.48	3	45	15.00		8,530		
Fitzwilliam . . .	63	1,079	17.12	23	97	4.21					1,825		
Gilsom	82	1,401	17.12	61	169	2.77				1	200		
Harrisville . . .	57	1,078	18.91	126	324	2.57				195	95		1,325
Hinsdale	92	1,906	20.71	31	117	4.32						37	1,825
Jaffrey	108	2,102	19.46	98	396	4.04				200	100		4,456
Keene	162	2,716	16.76	55	151	2.74	6	50	8.33	1,600	800		11,560
Marlborough . . .	111	1,794	16.16	29	98	3.37				30	14		2,050
Marlow	104	2,258	21.71	141	532	3.69				140	60		776
Nelson	47	736	15.66	150	454	3.02	4	44	11.00				94
Richmond	49	863	17.61	9	39	4.33							425
Rindge	67	1,224	18.26	126	492	3.90	6	55	9.16	290	145		3,325
Roxbury	15	283	15.53	72	229	3.18	1	10	10.00				
Stoddard	51	836	16.39	161	508	3.15	3	44	14.66				300
Sullivan	106	2,002	18.88	157	422	2.68	1	15	15.00			2	150
Surry	74	1,143	15.44	5	17	3.40	3	30	10.00				

	267	4,375	16.38	48	155	3.25	1	20	20.00	395	200		
Swansey	47	869	18.49	10	42	4.20	...	...	...	115	58	...	1,875
Troy	316	5,669	17.94	1,169	2,399	2.05	30	284	9.46	210	105	...	1,540
Walpole	362	7,411	20.46	260	934	3.59	8	99	12.37	...	...	...	10,116
Westmoreland..	146	2,553	17.48	70	314	4.91	9	85	9.44	...	...	12	400
Winchester. . .													855
Total	2,833	\$53,019	\$18.71	3,338	\$9,510	\$2.81	97	\$4,116	\$11.50	3,205	\$2,093	78	\$55,402

CHESHIRE COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Alstead.....	\$344,185	.....	\$5,750	.....	.....	\$33,925	\$10,485
Chesterfield.....	522,668	.....	800	.....	.....	18,217	12,475
Dublin.....	687,500	.....	15,125	\$4,255	.....	78,006	17,910
Fitzwilliam.....	442,445	.....	3,623	.....	.....	15,155	20,635
Gilsum.....	158,352	.....	3,900	.....	.....	9,643	12,350
Harrisville.....	237,160	.....	262	.....	.....	6,261	39,050
Hinsdale.....	719,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250	86,875
Jaffrey.....	657,796	\$2,000	50,928	.....	.....	36,736	95,850
Keene.....	4,895,193	101,516	518,000	.....	.....	325,800	524,350
Marlborough.....	470,962	3,500	26,268	.....	.....	49,388	34,750
Marlow.....	146,794	1,000	13,146	1,000	.....	13,501	7,300
Nelson.....	117,522	500	130	.....	.....	5,625	2,112
Richmond.....	240,055	.....	1,500	.....	.....	5,434	26,350
Rindge.....	440,985	.....	8,351	.....	.....	7,849	10,650
Roxbury.....	71,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	150
Stoddard.....	124,510	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	5,881
Sullivan.....	91,361	.....	3,200	.....	.....	5,305	9,055
Surry.....	124,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,209	575

Swansey	616,805	.....	2,700	.....	29,645	38,500
Troy	423,405	.....	4,800	.....	14,928	39,650
Walpole	1,378,412	.....	.....	14,900	13,281	90,940
Westmoreland	364,430	.....	3,845	.....	17,180	6,000
Winchester	823,637	3,000	38,378	.....	19,100	86,112
Total	\$14,099,114	\$111,516	\$702,706	\$20,155	\$718,841	\$1,208,008

CHESHIRE COUNTY.—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	POLLS.		No.	Valuation.	Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
Alstead	217	\$21,700				\$19,650		\$516,293	\$6,716.19	1.30
Chesterfield	231	23,100			\$100	7,755		635,973	9,739.60	1.53
Dublin	158	15,800				2,900		858,885	9,104.27	1.06
Fitzwilliam	376	37,600				5,500		551,251	10,253.62	1.85
Gilsun	114	11,400				19,000		227,592	4,096.62	1.80
Harrisville	205	20,500				56,500		381,339	5,720.32	1.50
Hinsdale	571	57,100				112,475		1,026,654	24,610.22	2.40
Jaffrey	460	46,000				78,710		1,017,684	18,827.71	1.85
Keene	2,454	245,400				226,400		6,949,862	107,722.86	1.55
Marlborough	406	40,600				48,700		704,102	11,618.38	1.65
Marlow	130	13,000				4,076		222,664	3,339.96	1.50
Nelson	67	6,700				4,780		147,919	2,514.61	1.70
Richmond	121	12,100				6,300		308,401	4,626.29	1.50
Rindge	191	19,100				1,150		528,616	6,716.78	1.27
Roxbury	24	2,400			14,000	350		93,524	1,178.40	1.26
Stoddard	107	10,700			1,200	13,100	\$250	172,420	2,586.30	1.50
Sullivan	89	8,900				5,150		141,325	2,325.34	1.61
Surry	72	7,200				2,100		156,114	1,717.58	1.10

Swansey	474	47,400	.....	70,950	.....	851,670	14,053.56	1.65
Troy	353	35,300	.....	72,400	.....	611,315	9,170.91	1.50
Walpole	801	80,100	15,000	.....	.....	1,686,132	29,714.68	1.76
Westmoreland	193	19,300	550	2,750	.....	469,266	6,804.35	1.45
Winchester	654	65,400	.....	63,525	2,100	1,151,000	21,926.00	1.90
Total	8,465	\$546,800	\$30,550	\$21,221	\$2,350	\$19,419,061	\$315,114.58	\$1.62

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Towns.	HORSES.		ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.		COWS.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Aeworth.....	279	\$14,487	\$51.91	..	..	\$2,862	53	\$12,740	\$28.31
Charlestown ..	380	27,820	73.21	..	..	1,200	20	18,835	28.02
Claremont	893	58,925	65.98	1	\$50	2,250	42	31,288	24.69
Cornish.....	386	21,758	56.37	2	150	1,620	28	17,652	26.22
Croydon	139	8,997	64.72	..	..	2,165	41	6,377	21.76
Goshen	173	10,118	58.48	..	..	1,130	18	6,536	25.73
Grantham.....	129	7,195	55.77	..	..	2,725	50	5,212	21.62
Langdon....	142	8,956	63.07	..	..	682	12	11,084	29.01
Lempster.....	179	9,151	51.11	..	..	1,161	22	6,074	22.21
Newport	592	38,280	64.83	3	200	3,710	80	18,920	22.02
Plainfield	477	26,713	56.00	..	..	5,137	86	19,165	31.01
Springfield	180	7,961	44.22	1	10	2,985	58	5,907	24.20
Sunapee.	267	16,721	62.63	..	..	2,674	48	10,326	25.30
Unity	223	11,190	50.17	1	15	4,230	70	14,037	23.67
Washington...	157	9,604	61.17	..	..	1,562	29	7,924	27.70
Total.....	4,596	\$277,882	\$60.46	8	\$425	\$36,096	657	\$192,077	\$25.56

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Acworth	\$208,400		\$1,300			\$7,416	\$6,952
Charlestown	655,560		35,400			28,515	60,850
Claremont	2,175,089		130,500	2,200		70,802	269,709
Cornish	449,690		6,500	7,114		26,072	5,900
Croydon	148,975		2,300			3,500	4,000
Goshen	102,148		1,600	300		1,214	5,125
Grantham	102,165					2,235	12,725
Langdon	141,190		200			17,280	950
Lempster	121,470	\$1,400	500			1,800	4,110
Newport	1,111,430		60,850			22,272	149,426
Plainfield	405,625		10,650			19,172	20,583
Springfield	147,825		700			4,200	3,150
Sunapee	527,514	226	16,700			8,696	31,300
Unity	139,025		1,600			3,890	11,630
Washington	177,482	100				2,690	19,450
Total	\$6,624,188	\$1,726	\$26,500	\$9,614		\$219,784	\$605,880

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Acworth.....	151	\$15,100	.....	\$4,350	.....	\$282,625	\$1,936.71	1.74
Charlestown.....	399	39,900	\$8,000	18,150	.....	906,275	13,154.53	1.45
Claremont.....	1,796	179,600	44,100	512,800	.....	3,495,982	76,212.40	2.18
Cornish.....	235	23,500	10,000	10,250	.....	592,950	8,479.18	1.43
Croydon.....	100	10,000	.....	.....	.....	201,058	3,176.61	1.58
Goshen.....	100	10,000	.....	.....	.....	141,627	2,974.16	2.10
Granham.....	105	10,500	.....	1,000	.....	145,975	2,627.56	1.80
Langdon.....	92	9,200	.....	700	.....	196,961	2,442.35	1.24
Leupster.....	112	11,200	.....	3,580	.....	161,044	3,736.22	2.32
Newport.....	973	97,300	.....	85,300	.....	1,598,000	35,955.00	2.25
Plainfield.....	280	28,000	.....	4,300	.....	550,300	8,804.80	1.60
Springfield.....	134	13,400	.....	650	.....	190,732	4,578.85	2.40
Sumapee.....	314	31,400	.....	10,000	.....	658,140	14,371.08	2.18
Unity.....	159	15,900	4,500	2,500	.....	223,105	3,234.91	1.45
Washington.....	128	12,800	.....	8,576	.....	243,662	3,411.26	1.40
Total.....	5,078	\$507,800	\$66,600	\$662,156	.....	\$9,588,439	\$188,095.62	1.96

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Towns.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Alexandria	203	\$12,310	\$60.64	..	..	..	72	\$4,266	\$59.25	366	\$7,394	\$20.20
Ashland ..	238	15,835	66.53	2	\$25	\$12.50	11	570	40.71	226	5,178	22.91
Bath	445	24,990	56.15	3	110	36.66	8	530	66.25	1,150	26,486	23.03
Benton	161	15,182	94.29	..	..	..	7	380	54.28	213	4,615	21.66
Bethlehem	477	31,287	65.59	2	100	50.00	12	868	72.33	858	19,993	23.30
Bridgewater ..	92	4,140	45.00	..	..	..	32	1,392	43.50	141	2,818	19.98
Bristol	311	17,980	57.81	2	100	50.00	20	916	45.80	427	9,428	22.07
Campton	341	17,502	51.32	..	..	..	82	4,178	50.95	545	12,040	22.10
Canaan	487	22,155	45.49	3	85	28.33	36	1,820	50.55	1,032	22,051	21.37
Dorchester ..	116	7,868	53.89	..	..	..	6	270	45.00	191	4,028	21.08
Easton	125	6,568	52.54	..	..	..	34	1,617	46.20	199	4,083	20.51
Ellsworth	19	635	33.42	..	..	..	20	805	40.25	47	761	16.19
Enfield	412	19,275	46.78	..	..	..	54	2,415	44.72	757	16,105	21.27
Franconia	219	15,260	69.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	6,031	22.67
Grafton	258	11,812	45.78	1	11	14.00	62	3,112	50.19	524	12,192	23.26
Groton	99	2,836	28.64	..	..	..	28	1,154	41.21	174	2,886	16.58

Hanover	493	31,792	64.48	.....	23	1,322	57.47	1,122	22,664	20.19
Haverhill	704	41,090	58.36	.....	10	610	61.00	2,012	45,382	22.55
Hebron	104	5,830	56.05	.....	32	1,274	39.81	167	5,438	20.58
Holderness	220	8,520	38.72	.....	42	2,292	53.85	312	7,106	22.77
Landaff	201	12,210	60.74	.....	16	664	41.50	363	8,276	22.79
Lebanon	776	46,214	59.55	.....	38	1,810	47.63	1,460	30,161	20.66
Lincoln	224	8,810	39.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	490	19.60
Lisbon	767	47,377	61.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,143	27,512	24.07
Littleton	894	54,292	60.72	.....	16	680	42.50	1,516	34,190	22.55
Livermore	57	1,140	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	30.00
Lyman	212	12,278	57.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	13,572	22.92
Lyme	418	30,165	72.16	.....	36	2,345	65.13	1,340	32,225	24.04
Mourree	227	11,936	52.58	.....	6	270	45.00	740	16,746	22.62
Orange	73	3,510	48.08	.....	22	1,195	54.31	162	3,796	23.43
Orford	352	23,282	66.14	.....	41	2,675	65.24	875	20,109	22.98
Piermont	304	21,736	71.50	.....	14	870	62.12	1,094	24,436	22.33
Plymouth	445	21,894	55.91	.....	48	2,280	47.50	467	10,442	22.35
Rumney	293	14,618	50.00	.....	28	1,765	63.03	512	11,801	23.04
Thornton	197	7,752	39.35	.....	41	1,785	40.56	300	4,836	16.12
Warren	311	14,208	45.68	.....	10	510	51.00	335	6,432	19.20
Waterville	27	1,290	47.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	200	15.38
Watworth	208	9,870	47.45	.....	24	1,300	54.16	459	9,804	21.35
Woodstock	156	5,184	33.23	.....	15	430	28.66	153	2,226	14.54
Total	11,696	\$663,663	\$56.74	27	\$1,385	\$51.29	\$50.77	22,283	\$492,089	\$22.68

GRAFTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.		HOGS.		FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.	
Alexandria	171	\$3,104	\$18.04	354	\$1,098	\$3.10	12	\$20	100	\$50	..
Ashland	57	822	14.12	47	141	3.00	3	30	540	180	\$1,335
Bath	559	9,335	16.70	924	3,144	3.40	7	72	..	..	250
Benton	52	552	16.15	28	85	3.03	..	..	..	..	..
Bethlehem	111	2,310	21.08	208	711	3.41	17	136	175	100	..
Bridgewater	114	1,914	16.79	181	324	2.47	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	103	1,562	15.16	180	452	2.51	..	..	..	..	..
Campton	185	2,990	16.05	461	1,450	3.14	2	22	..	..	1,660
Canaan	253	4,059	16.04	397	1,028	2.58	1	10	50	50	610
Dorchester	56	736	13.14	183	522	2.85	..	..	..	..	850
Easton	58	969	16.70	3	12	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Ellsworth	15	163	10.86	103	223	2.16	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield	188	2,690	14.30	479	1,080	2.25	..	..	..	..	1,475
Franconia	44	622	14.13	107	307	2.77	..	..	..	..	2,700
Grafton	146	2,056	14.08	393	1,078	2.74	9	88	9.77	..	..
Groton	54	628	11.63	194	500	2.57	1	12	12.00	..	..

Hanover.....	466	7,082	15.19	488	1,204	2.44	5	60	12.00	240	96	35	1,800
Haverhill	726	11,576	15.94	472	1,390	2.94	29	302	10.41	.....	.....	29	2,050
Hebron.....	117	2,012	17.19	220	576	2.61	3	14	4.66	.....	.....	5	361
Holderness.....	126	2,232	17.71	109	284	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,100
Laundaff	228	3,262	14.30	104	300	2.88	2	30	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	230	3,283	14.27	799	2,041	2.55	14	112	8.00	450	226	279	10,436
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	544	8,990	16.52	945	3,663	3.87	11	106	9.63	.....	.....	158	7,072
Littleton.....	378	6,021	15.92	576	1,913	3.32	4	25	6.25	.....	50	.....	6,425
Livermore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	150	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman.....	259	3,724	14.37	184	656	3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyme.....	383	6,402	16.71	462	1,703	3.68	.....	.....	.....	250	125	.....	.....
Munroe.....	356	5,888	16.53	167	656	3.92	4	44	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	53	1,044	19.69	103	277	2.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	450
Orford.....	313	6,308	18.39	560	1,509	2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piermont	276	4,465	16.17	381	1,010	2.73	4	42	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	112	2,001	17.89	282	696	2.46	15	140	9.33	40	20	.....	3,200
Runney.....	116	1,829	15.76	184	494	2.68	5	75	15.00	.....	52	.....	.....
Thornton	111	1,393	12.55	169	325	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	52	784	15.07	186	380	2.04	8	80	10.00	.....	.....	42	1,150
Waterville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	88	1,330	15.11	59	204	3.45	3	24	8.00	200	64	.....	1,100
Woodstock	27	274	10.14	18	36	2.00	4	20	5.00	.....	.....	12	1,502
Total.....	7,157	\$114,446	\$15.99	10,660	\$31,502	\$22.95	183	\$1,614	\$28.82	2,015	\$1,013	727	\$53,334

GRAFTON COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Towns.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Alexandria	\$153,650	..	..	..	..	\$7,490	
Ashland	382,134	..	\$1,000	..	..	53,600	
Bath	253,918	..	7,200	..	..	13,900	14,030
Benton	96,528	..	300	..	..	1,000	4,900
Bethlehem	663,595	..	1,400	..	..	3,350	44,225
Bridgewater	92,996	..	..	..	..	..	300
Bristol	504,722	..	40,500	..	..	2,200	59,500
Campton	256,140	..	2,800	..	..	4,400	19,730
Canaan	440,945	..	1,500	..	..	9,725	26,735
Dorchester	86,686	..	..	..	..	..	11,700
Easton	62,870	..	2,410	..	..	..	28,150
Ellsworth	19,997	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield	455,295	\$1,000	8,200	..	..	11,815	49,260
Franconia	347,645	..	4,500	..	..	24,051	17,700
Grafton	189,272	1,000	1,000	..	..	10,612	14,298
Groton	72,502	..	..	..	..	..	5,140

Hanover	981,468	1,000	50,996	6,900	.....	57,240	48,874
Haverhill	964,000	.....	22,400	.....	.....	40,830	74,050
Hebron	56,854	.....	800	100	.....	.....	6,430
Holderness	297,162	.....	526	.....	.....	1,200	9,200
Landaff	163,992	.....	3,500	.....	.....	7,050	41,600
Lebanon	1,729,774	55,000	78,786	3,700	200	106,566	152,450
Lincoln	165,690	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	73,200
Lisbon	898,410	.....	3,000	326	.....	29,046	76,950
Littleton	1,318,949	.....	89,088	.....	.....	17,000	167,353
Livermore	139,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Lyman	126,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	6,300
Lyme	349,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,980	21,543
Mouroe	167,438	.....	24,600	.....	.....	6,120	10,440
Orange	50,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	100
Orford	292,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100	36,520
Piermont	255,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,060	7,675
Plymouth	653,594	.....	31,800	.....	.....	.....	59,550
Rumney	224,644	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	17,100
Thornton	138,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,164
Warren	228,780	.....	500	.....	.....	4,594	40,126
Waterville	121,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Wentworth	145,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	17,470
Woodstock	198,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,204
Total	\$13,746,348	\$58,000	\$379,106	\$13,026	\$200	\$408,669	\$1,277,059

GRAFTON COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Alexandria.....	163	\$16,300	.....	\$3,550	\$800	\$210,032	\$4,351.89	\$2.07
Ashland	391	39,100	.....	115,000	.....	623,016	12,460.32	2.00
Bath	286	28,600	.....	10,900	.....	396,066	9,414.06	2.37
Benton	75	7,500	.....	1,700	.....	132,742	2,323.17	1.75
Bethlehem	332	33,200	.....	16,500	.....	865,580	17,488.66	2.02
Bridgewater	73	7,300	.....	424	.....	111,608	1,852.63	1.66
Bristol	427	42,700	.....	93,900	.....	787,620	16,628.70	2.11
Campton	256	25,600	.....	41,644	.....	389,436	9,282.14	2.38
Canaan	386	38,600	.....	5,700	.....	581,591	10,173.72	1.75
Dorchester	75	7,500	.....	3,600	.....	122,910	3,441.48	2.80
Easton	74	7,400	.....	.....	.....	114,079	1,711.18	1.50
Ellsworth	24	2,400	.....	.....	.....	24,984	824.49	3.30
Enfield	478	47,800	.....	55,510	1,310	673,230	14,900.56	2.21
Franconia	150	15,000	.....	2,500	.....	439,816	7,916.68	1.80
Grafton	220	22,000	.....	.....	.....	273,984	5,311.67	1.94
Groton	86	8,600	.....	3,700	50	98,008	2,548.21	2.60

Hanover.....	471	47,100	.....	3,450	.....	1,262,548	22,830.61	1.80
Haverhill.....	964	96,400	.....	52,150	.....	1,352,230	32,271.82	2.38
Hebron.....	70	7,000	.....	.....	40	34,732	1,525.17	1.80
Holderness.....	177	17,700	.....	800	.....	348,092	6,265.68	1.80
Landaff.....	185	18,500	.....	5,600	.....	264,684	3,970.26	1.50
Lebanon.....	1,407	140,700	3,000	254,000	.....	2,618,538	54,928.71	2.10
Lincoln.....	685	68,500	.....	20,000	.....	337,990	4,562.86	1.35
Lisbon.....	681	68,100	.....	77,500	.....	1,248,052	31,597.42	2.53
Littleton.....	1,066	106,600	.....	.....	.....	1,802,713	45,046.85	2.50
Livermore.....	41	4,100	.....	.....	.....	147,540	878.18	.59
Lyman.....	149	14,900	.....	3,650	150	182,260	3,627.63	1.99
Lyme.....	283	28,300	700	7,700	300	503,648	8,563.86	1.70
Mourne.....	127	12,700	4,674	35,000	.....	296,512	3,409.85	1.15
Orange.....	59	5,900	.....	1,900	350	68,394	1,339.19	1.95
Orford.....	226	22,600	.....	3,550	.....	417,545	6,680.72	1.60
Piermont.....	194	19,400	.....	7,500	.....	360,075	5,916.66	1.64
Plymouth.....	565	56,500	.....	8,850	.....	853,970	23,801.82	2.80
Rumney.....	255	25,500	.....	6,750	.....	305,658	5,196.18	1.70
Thornton.....	152	15,200	.....	1,500	.....	179,722	2,931.61	1.63
Warren.....	345	34,500	900	24,100	.....	357,044	6,355.38	1.78
Waterville.....	13	1,300	.....	.....	.....	154,994	1,704.98	1.10
Wentworth.....	182	18,200	.....	3,850	.....	208,804	3,925.51	1.88
Woodstock.....	166	16,600	.....	1,950	.....	240,074	5,733.84	2.39
Total.....	11,959	\$1,195,900	\$77,399	\$874,428	\$3,000	\$19,440,521	\$403,697.35	\$2.08

COOS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Berlin	788	\$11,470	\$52.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	\$7,569	\$20.79
Carroll	275	15,196	55.25	..	..	..	8	\$220	\$27.50	308	6,606	21.44
Clarksville	163	8,350	51.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	10,158	23.56
Colebrook	901	48,869	54.23	..	..	..	14	715	51.07	1,234	26,827	21.73
Columbia	370	18,845	50.93	..	..	..	8	265	33.12	710	14,548	20.49
Dalton	222	10,950	49.32	..	..	..	12	500	41.66	667	14,432	21.63
Dummer	146	9,640	66.02	..	..	..	6	350	58.33	275	5,960	21.67
Errol	152	9,015	59.30	3	\$80	\$26.66	2	120	60.00	116	2,314	19.94
Gorham	224	17,734	79.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	5,066	29.62
Jefferson	605	25,664	42.42	..	..	..	8	340	42.50	949	21,122	22.25
Lancaster	756	40,915	54.12	..	..	..	8	305	38.12	1,723	36,254	21.04
Milan	566	27,956	49.39	..	..	..	32	1,280	40.00	511	9,110	17.82
Northumberland	353	22,010	62.35	..	..	..	23	1,170	50.87	452	9,447	20.90
Pittsburg	274	8,033	29.31	..	..	..	2	85	42.50	784	15,475	19.73
Randolph	45	2,068	45.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	1,834	19.72
Shelburne	141	7,196	51.03	..	..	..	2	60	30.00	115	2,410	20.95
Stark	240	16,500	68.75	..	..	..	8	380	47.50	281	6,242	22.21

Stewartstown.....	475	22,272	46.88	.....	17	740	43.53	804	18,481	22.98
Stratford.....	468	22,180	47.39	.....	21	830	39.52	666	13,080	19.63
Wentworth's Loc'n..	20	790	39.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	160	12.30
Whitefield	425	29,564	69.56	.....	16	840	52.50	985	20,542	20.85
Total.....	7,609	\$405,217	\$53.25	3	187	\$2,200	\$43.85	11,652	\$247,637	\$21.25

COOS COUNTY.—Continued.

Towns.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Berlin	15	\$170	\$11.33	16	\$36	\$2.25	20	\$181	\$9.05	...	\$150	...	\$7,435
Carroll	58	866	14.93	77	284	3.68	...	...	...	...	...	106	12,094
Clarksville	79	1,306	16.53	684	2,618	3.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colebrook	544	10,086	18.52	1,203	4,006	3.33	9	108	12.00	...	...	...	500
Columbia	255	5,400	21.17	397	1,183	2.98	8	38	4.75	...	...	1	200
Dalton	226	3,377	14.94	170	510	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dummer	67	1,246	18.59	245	735	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erroll	73	1,303	17.85	222	652	2.93	4	16	4.00	...	...	...	...
Gorham	43	878	20.41	57	250	4.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	368	5,702	15.49	516	1,384	2.68	...	...	...	...	...	70	2,200
Lancaster	559	8,089	14.47	373	1,256	3.36	11	76	6.90	50	20	30	2,900
Milan	134	1,728	12.89	261	606	2.51	3	26	8.66	...	...	...	4,670
Northumberland ..	315	5,342	16.95	167	418	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittsburg	191	2,708	14.17	895	2,474	2.76	1	8	8.00	...	...	...	...
Randolph	27	382	14.15	153	436	2.85	...	...	...	...	...	5	200
Shelburne	21	352	16.76	130	376	2.89	12	92	7.66	...	...	14	740
Stark	97	1,150	11.85	223	592	2.65	9	63	7.55	...	...	...	...

Stewartstown	248	4,694	18.92	895	3,250	3.63	3	30	10.00	.....	.....	3	150
Stratford	219	3,697	16.88	132	354	2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300
Wentworth's Loc'n.	7	70	10.00	3	9	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield	153	3,254	21.26	89	262	2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	2,550
Total	3,699	\$61,800	\$16.70	6,908	\$21,691	\$3.14	80	\$643	\$8.03	50	\$170	267	\$33,959

COOS COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Berlin	\$1,686,967	\$53,000	\$17,000	.....	.....	\$6,922	\$515,396
Carroll	506,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	3,250
Clarksville	119,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,926	12,080
Colebrook	568,245	.....	86,950	.....	.....	70,390	59,075
Columbia	198,175	.....	2,500	.....	.....	4,000	45,538
Dalton	117,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
Dummer	117,584	.....	500	.....	.....	4,060	25,933
Errol	137,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	33,140
Gorham	468,412	.....	15,900	.....	.....	4,900	86,500
Jefferson	286,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,450
Lancaster	1,132,115	.....	34,960	.....	.....	31,997	105,550
Milan	226,106	.....	10,050	.....	.....	23,900	47,404
Northumberland	454,445	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	79,900
Pittsburg	577,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,687	95,175
Randolph	92,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,920
Shelburne	166,346	.....	1,100	.....	.....	350	14,750
Stark	189,806	.....	1,470	.....	.....	2,600	32,044

Stewartstown	287,595	.....	500	\$1,100	.....	15,415	30,800
Stratford	319,069	.....	8,200	.....	.....	6,400	20,500
Wentworth's Location	61,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	5,136
Whitefield	477,126	.....	900	.....	.....	4,900	41,700
Total	\$8,191,271	\$53,000	\$198,030	\$1,100	..	\$184,739	\$1,264,926

COOS COUNTY.—Continued.

TOWNS.	POLLS.		Aqueducts, locks and canals, toll bridges, wharves, ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Berlin	2,847	\$284,700	.....	\$981,950	.....	\$3,602,946	\$90,144.71	2.50
Carroll	179	17,900	.....	1,500	.....	565,046	7,910.82	1.40
Clarksville	71	7,100	.....	300	.....	166,984	2,838.72	1.70
Colebrook	527	52,700	86,325	.....	.....	934,796	20,043.23	2.14
Columbia	168	16,800	600	19,750	.....	327,842	4,653.79	1.41
Dalton	140	14,000	300	.....	.....	162,104	4,620.25	2.85
Dummer	98	9,800	.....	.....	.....	175,808	3,162.21	1.80
Errol	61	6,100	15,000	.....	\$200	206,204	2,989.56	1.45
Gorham	535	53,500	15,000	8,000	.....	678,360	11,532.12	1.70
Jefferson	289	28,900	.....	.....	.....	377,086	8,672.97	2.30
Lancaster	915	91,500	31,300	15,275	.....	1,534,282	37,908.19	2.47
Milan	286	28,600	.....	34,300	40	411,106	8,016.56	1.95
Northumberland	514	51,400	.....	139,000	.....	781,132	13,916.02	1.78
Pittsburg	172	17,200	.....	.....	.....	720,151	9,361.96	1.30
Randolph	36	3,600	.....	1,000	.....	108,002	1,944.03	1.80
Shelburne	80	8,000	.....	600	.....	202,372	2,529.65	1.25
Stark	194	19,400	.....	8,130	200	278,582	4,596.60	1.65

Stewartstown	304	30,400	.....	3,100	.....	418,527	8,445.09	2.02
Stratford	266	26,600	1,500	3,500	.....	426,210	9,163.51	2.15
Wentworth's Location ..	18	1,800	.....	400	.....	70,555	832.64	1.18
Whitefield	505	50,500	.....	10,700	.....	642,838	17,520.51	2.72
Total ..	8,205	\$820,500	\$70,025	\$1,227,505	\$840	\$12,790,933	\$270,785.14	\$2.12

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			ASSES AND MULES.			OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.
Rockingham	8,913	\$523,091	\$58.68	17	\$1,185	\$69.70	527	\$28,997	\$55.02	13,673	\$359,167	\$26.26
Strafford	4,574	290,992	63.61	3	55	18.33	449	26,025	57.96	6,152	170,045	27.64
Belknap	3,882	208,342	53.66	4	170	42.50	647	32,631	50.43	6,083	142,962	23.51
Carroll	4,338	217,652	50.17	8	255	31.87	1,498	73,027	48.75	5,720	124,096	21.69
Merrimack	8,851	501,611	56.67	18	1,380	76.66	1,119	62,163	55.55	14,939	367,878	24.62
Hillsborough . . .	11,915	742,900	62.35	7	355	50.71	407	23,018	56.55	17,024	471,869	27.71
Cheshire	6,655	435,976	65.51	16	855	53.43	431	26,197	60.78	10,184	270,332	26.54
Sullivan	4,596	277,882	60.46	8	425	53.12	657	36,096	54.94	7,513	192,077	25.56
Grafton	11,696	663,663	56.74	27	1,385	51.29	952	48,340	50.77	22,283	492,089	22.68
Coös	7,609	405,217	53.25	3	80	26.66	187	8,200	43.85	11,652	247,637	21.25
Total	73,029	\$4,267,326	\$58.43	111	\$6,145	\$55.36	6,874	\$364,694	\$53.05	115,223	\$2,838,152	\$24.63

SUMMARY.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OTHER NEAT STOCK.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			FOWLS.		CARRIAGES.	
	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Average per head.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.
Rockingham.	2,489	\$45,810	\$18.40	1,660	\$5,889	\$3.54	348	\$3,301	\$9.48	10,718	\$5,039	713	\$111,315
Strafford . . .	1,507	29,712	19.71	1,439	4,813	3.34	47	713	15.17	995	681	1,169	75,797
Belknap . . .	2,775	50,431	18.17	2,971	9,652	3.24	47	508	10.80	1,910	1,034	177	21,945
Carroll . . .	2,648	47,062	17.77	2,752	7,762	2.82	45	376	8.35	.....	.....	394	22,374
Merrimack . .	4,928	89,047	18.07	6,046	18,545	3.06	189	1,899	10.01	4,400	2,445	716	57,713
Hillsborough	4,080	72,874	17.86	1,882	5,822	3.09	295	3,621	12.27	41,616	20,386	221	229,013
Cheshire . . .	2,833	53,019	18.71	3,338	9,510	2.84	97	1,116	11.50	3,205	2,093	78	55,402
Sullivan . . .	3,352	71,089	21.20	6,422	18,091	2.81	39	396	10.15	1,195	640	255	25,195
Grafton . . .	7,157	114,446	15.99	10,660	31,502	2.95	183	1,614	8.82	2,045	1,013	727	53,331
Coos	3,699	61,800	16.70	6,908	21,691	3.14	80	643	8.03	50	170	267	33,959
Total . . .	35,468	\$635,290	\$17.91	44,078	\$133,277	\$3.02	1,370	\$14,187	\$10.35	66,134	\$33,501	4,717	\$686,017

SUMMARY.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Improved and un- improved lands and buildings.	Stock in public funds.	Stock in banks and other corporations in this state.	Stock in corpora- tions out of this state.	Surplus capital in banking institu- tions.	Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit.	Stock in trade.
Rockingham.....	\$22,125,196	\$40,709	\$524,947	\$68,800	.....	\$462,137	\$1,854,474
Strafford.....	14,095,603	28,850	350,911	570	.....	181,891	1,880,422
Belknap.....	7,114,440	7,500	172,931	1,150	.....	88,403	543,050
Carroll.....	5,186,302	.....	10,381	102,626	.....	49,967	320,311
Merrimack.....	20,453,055	43,798	413,704	59,241	\$15,400	400,149	1,780,561
Hillsborough.....	41,264,445	53,420	629,237	5,558	380	1,880,948	5,527,402
Cheshire.....	14,099,114	111,516	702,706	20,155	.....	718,841	1,208,008
Sullivan.....	6,624,188	1,726	268,800	9,614	.....	219,784	605,880
Grafton.....	13,746,348	58,000	379,106	13,026	200	408,669	1,277,059
Coös.....	8,191,271	53,000	198,030	1,100	.....	184,739	1,264,926
Total	\$152,899,962	\$398,519	\$3,650,803	\$281,840	\$15,980	\$4,595,528	\$16,262,093

COUNTIES.	POLLS.		Aqueeducts, locks and canals, toll ferries.	Mills, factories and machinery.	Buildings not des- ignated.	Amount of inven- tory.	Amount of taxes.	Rate per cent.
	No.	Valuation.						
Rockingham.....	12,033	\$1,203,300	\$15,900	\$821,094	\$1,250	\$28,201,601	\$554,660.86	\$1.97
Strafford.....	9,858	985,800	.....	2,891,772	12,980	21,027,632	417,331.19	1.98
Belknap.....	5,465	546,500	137,080	396,555	27,074	9,502,408	207,276.49	2.18
Carroll.....	4,532	453,200	32,700	156,049	13,400	6,817,540	121,782.34	1.79
Merrimack..	13,714	1,371,400	108,600	1,681,765	3,300	27,433,651	528,976.62	1.93
Hillsborough.....	29,180	2,918,000	293,600	10,318,220	28,450	64,489,518	1,247,651.64	1.93
Cheshire.....	8,468	846,800	30,850	824,221	2,350	19,419,061	315,114.58	1.62
Sullivan.....	5,078	507,800	66,600	662,156	.....	9,588,439	188,095.62	1.96
Grafton.....	11,959	1,195,900	77,399	874,428	3,000	19,440,521	403,697.35	2.08
Coös.....	8,205	820,500	70,025	1,227,505	440	12,790,933	270,785.14	2.12
Total.....	108,492	\$10,849,200	\$832,754	\$19,853,765	\$92,244	\$218,711,307	\$4,255,371.83	\$1.94
Unincorporated places	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,913,000	7,306.90	.38
Savings-bank deposits taxable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$220,624,307	\$4,262,678.73	\$1.93
B. & L. Association capital stock taxable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,655,587	397,434.43	.....
Insurance capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137,553	1,031.66	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485,000	14,850.00	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$274,902,447	\$4,675,994.82	\$1.70

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

BEING THE
FIFTY-THIRD REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1904.

PRINTED BY IRA C. EVANS CO., CONCORD.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CONCORD, N. H., September 1, 1904.

To His Excellency Nahum J. Bachelder, Governor of New Hampshire:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit through you to the general court of New Hampshire the fifty-third report upon the schools of the state, being the fifth biennial report, and the thirty-second report since the establishment of this office.

The report includes:

1. Report of the trustees of the State Normal School.
2. Report of the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association for 1902 and 1903.
3. Regulations governing state examination and certification of teachers.
4. Questions submitted at teachers' examinations in 1903 and 1904.
5. Appointments of superintendent for 1903 and 1904.
6. Institute statistics.
7. List of school officers.
8. List of institutions of a higher grade.
9. Statistics of the public schools for 1903 and 1904.
10. Recommendations, suggestions, etc.
11. Report of the regent of the state boards of medical examiners.



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The Trustees of the Normal School beg leave to present their biennial report.

It is a matter of great gratification to remember that the last legislature recognized the growing importance of the school and its worth to the state of New Hampshire by following the recommendation of the trustees and increasing the annual appropriation for the school to twenty-five thousand dollars. This increased appropriation came none too soon to meet the growing needs of the school. Several important needs have been cared for, of which mention may be made.

A manual training department has been established, under a well trained and thoroughly competent instructor, with full and sufficient equipment.

The house and lot situated opposite the Normal Hall, on a most desirable corner, have been purchased and paid for. This property affords ample cellar room for the storage of vegetables and supplies, and at the same time increases the rooming capacity of the Normal Hall by affording quarters for the principal and his family. The need in both these directions was crying.

In Normal Hall the laundry has been fitted with appliances for the drying of clothes by steam commonly used in laundries doing a similar amount of work. The bath rooms in Normal Hall have been fitted with modern furnishings and doubled in capacity.

In the Normal School building much has been done in the way of general repairs, and in the installation of new seats, blackboards, and similar much needed fittings.

The generous appropriation, too, has afforded the trustees an opportunity to put in force a more liberal salary schedule, thus putting a stop to the constant drain of tried and proved

teachers to schools where better financial inducements could be offered. It has enabled the trustees to employ a clerk for the principal, to relieve him of ordinary clerical duties and free his time for the larger concerns of his office.

During the present period the contract of the trustees with the town of Plymouth for the support of model schools expired, and opportunity was taken to renew it on a somewhat different basis. When the contract was originally made the high school of the town was so small in numbers that there was ample room for it to be cared for in the Normal School building. In the latter years of the contract the growth of the high school and of the Normal School made this condition intolerable and rooms were hired outside the building for the housing of the high school. At the expiration of the contract the town of Plymouth assumed entire charge of the high school and the trustees now contract to furnish instruction only for pupils of the primary and grammar grades in their model schools.

The great need of the school to-day is increased practice facilities. It is to be hoped that some of the towns and cities within comparatively easy range of Plymouth will enter into similar contracts with the trustees, as there is no doubt that there is much mutual advantage to be gained.

Your attention is invited to the reports of the principal and the treasurer, which are made a part of this report.

The trustees wish to express through you to the people of the state their pleasure in the growing appreciation of the school throughout the state, as evidenced by the increased attendance and the increased demand for normal trained teachers. They believe the school to be in a good and efficient condition and commend it to you as worthy of your generous regard.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. SIMPSON,

For the Trustees.

September 1, 1904.

REPORTS OF THE TREASURER OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my report as treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

September 1, 1902.

Cash in treasurer's hands . . .	\$968.96	
of state treasurer . . .	15,416.67	
of Plymouth school district under contract . . .	3,300.00	
for tuitions . . .	846.00	
for text-books . . .	326.70	
Balance due treasurer . . .	1,669.58	
	<hr/>	\$22,527.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for salaries . . .	\$13,507.47	
repairs . . .	389.80	
books and supplies . . .	1,145.12	
lighting and water . . .	148.38	
advertising and printing . . .	22.13	
furniture and apparatus . . .	54.68	
fuel . . .	1,887.87	
rent of rooms for high school . . .	275.00	
insurance . . .	615.00	
real estate purchased . . .	2,000.00	
miscellaneous expenses . . .	2,482.46	
	<hr/>	\$22,527.91

GEORGE H. ADAMS,

Treasurer.

August 14, 1903.

I have this day examined the above account and find the items properly vouched and the account correctly cast.

JAMES C. SIMPSON,

Auditor.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my report as treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received of state treasurer . .	\$25,000.00	
for tuitions in model		
schools	297.00	
for text-books	387.45	
for text-books sold	471.22	
of Plymouth school district under contract . .	1,000.00	
	————	\$27,155.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due treasurer Sept. 1, 1903 .	\$1,669.58	
Paid for salaries	15,506.66	
repairs	457.49	
books and supplies	1,625.81	
lighting and water	154.08	
furniture and apparatus	1,355.78	
fuel (two years' supply)	3,836.87	
insurance	187.50	
miscellaneous expenses	1,041.78	
Cash in treasurer's hands	1,320.12	
	————	\$27,155.67

GEORGE H. ADAMS,
Treasurer.

August 23, 1904.

I have this day examined the foregoing account and find the items properly vouched and the account correctly cast.

JAMES C. SIMPSON,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL
SCHOOL.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., September 1, 1904.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Normal School:

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit my second biennial report as principal of the New Hampshire State Normal School.

Since the last report was made the funds for the New Hampshire State Normal School have been increased from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, thus making it possible for the school to greatly enlarge its facilities for work.

Instead of one course of study, as heretofore offered, the school now offers five courses: a general course and a kindergarten course, each requiring two years; a post-graduate course, a special course for college graduates, and a course for experienced teachers, each requiring one year for completion.

The requirements for the various courses are definitely set forth in the catalogue for the present year.

The general course is designed primarily for those who wish to teach in the public schools below the high school grade. To this course, beginning September 8, 1903, in accordance with the requirements of the trustees, only graduates of accredited high schools or academies, or persons with equivalent training, are admitted.

The kindergarten course includes in addition to many of the subjects in the general course, much practical work with young children, and a study of the history and principles of the kindergarten. Students entering this course must also be graduates of accredited high schools or academies.

The post-graduate course is intended for graduates of this, or of other normal schools of equal standing. The course consists of advanced professional study and practice teaching. It will lead, when successfully completed, to the degree of bachelor of pedagogy.

The special course for college graduates consists of practice teaching in connection with professional study.

A course of one year, comprising practice teaching, and studies chosen from the general course, is offered to teachers of several years' successful experience. Teachers who are not high school graduates may, at the discretion of the committee on teachers and text-books, together with the principal, be admitted to this course.

During the past year the town of Plymouth has taken upon herself the full management of the high school. A large and commodious building, costing, with its equipments, \$40,000, will be ready for the occupancy of the high school at the beginning of the present year. The people of this community have shown themselves fully alive to the interests of all matters pertaining to education.

The support given by the town of Plymouth to the high school has made it possible for us to greatly enlarge the training department.

During the past year the following additions and improvements have been made:

Manual Training. A fully equipped manual training department has been added. This work has been in the hands of a specialist and the results have been eminently satisfactory.

School Garden. A school garden has been one of the special features of interest. In all of the work pertaining to economics great pains have been taken to present the work from an educational rather than from a "trades" point of view.

All of the hand work has been so arranged as to alternate with the academics. The change of effort thus afforded has served the double purpose of breaking the routine in the academic studies and of affording valuable material to be used as a basis for all branches of study.

Physical Training. In September of 1903 a department of physical training was organized. For the coming year the work of this department will be placed under the direction of a specialist. The over-crowded condition of the

Normal building has made it impossible to set apart a room for this department. At the beginning of the course the students organized and at their own expense rented the town hall as temporary quarters for the physical training. The work already accomplished has served as a valuable factor in the training of students.

Library. A small fund has been appropriated for the purchase of books and periodicals. Valuable additions to the library are thus provided for. It will be found necessary, however, to use the greater part of our appropriation for the purpose of strengthening the departmental work. Arrangements have been made by which the library is to be catalogued according to the Dewey system.

Present Needs. The institution is sadly in need of additional buildings. All of the available room in the school building has been utilized. On account of the lack of proper class-rooms it is found necessary for teachers to alternate in recitations. The room used as a library is inadequate. No provision whatever was made in the construction of the building for a gymnasium. The dormitory is filled to overflowing. During the present year all of the accommodations in the dormitory were engaged before the first of July. Since that time some twenty students have been refused admission. We could use to advantage another building equal in size to the present structure. During the present year we shall not be able to accommodate more than two-thirds of the students who apply for admission into the dormitory. I am of the opinion that a decided advantage is to be derived by students from dormitory life. Here the students are met and supervised by the principal and faculty. I believe it to be to the best interests of the state that provisions be speedily made for the enlargement of the school building and dormitory to the end that the institution may adequately meet the demands that are being made upon it.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. KLOCK,

Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,

CONCORD, OCTOBER 17 AND 18, 1902.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association was held October 17 and 18, 1902, in Phenix Hall, Concord, President Henry C. Morrison presiding.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. George H. Reed, of Concord, and were followed by singing by the High School pupils, under the direction of Charles S. Conant, supervisor of instruction in music in the public schools of Concord.

An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Charles R. Corning, president of the board of education of the Union District, of Concord.

The following programme was presented :

FRIDAY MORNING.

GENERAL SESSION.

- 9.00. Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. George H. Reed, North Church, Concord.
- 9.15. Singing by Concord school children, conducted by Mr. Charles S. Conant.
- 9.30. Address of welcome, Hon. Charles R. Corning, President Concord Board of Education.
- Business.

- 10.00. Address, "Application of the Kindergarten Idea to the Upper Grades," Superintendent B. C. Gregory, Chelsea, Mass.
- 11.00. Address, "Literature and the Public Schools," William Hawley Smith, author of the "Evolution of Dodd."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS CONFERENCE SESSION.

Superintendents' Round Table.

Meeting at office of State Superintendent, State Library Building.

Chairman, Superintendent Frank H. Pease, Dover.

- 2.00. Relations of Superintendent to School Board.
State Superintendent Channing Folsom.
- 2.30. Extent and Methods in Supervision.
Supt. James H. Fassett, Nashua.
- 3.00. Grading and the Basis of Promotion.
Supt. Charles W. Bickford, Manchester.
- 3.30. Coöperation among Superintendents.
Supt. George H. Whitchee, Durham.

High School Principals' Round Table.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Principal Chauncey C. Ferguson, Somersworth.

- 2.00. Attendance and Punctuality in the High School.
Principal Samuel W. Robertson, Woodsville.
- 2.30. Moral Education in the High School.
Principal George H. Libbey, Manchester.
- 3.00. Limits of the Elective System.
Principal William J. Rushmore, Dover.
- 3.30. Effects of the High School Law of 1901 upon the High Schools.
Principal Lemuel S. Hastings, Nashua.

High School Classics Section.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Principal George L. Plimpton, New Hampshire
Conference Seminary.

- 2.00. The First Year in Latin and Greek.
Principal Plimpton.
- 2.30. Sight Work and Reading Quantitively.
Principal Newton D. Clark, Plymouth.
- 3.00. The Literary Appreciation of the Classics.
Principal Alexander Blair Crawford, Newmarket.

Additional subjects for discussion :

Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

What Proportion of Time and Effort should be spent on
Questions of Construction?

High School History Section.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Principal Leslie L. Cleveland, Franklin.

- 2.00. The Spirit in which History should be Taught.
Rev. Lorin Webster, Holderness School for Boys.
- 2.30. Local History.
Miss Elsie D. Fairbanks, Manchester High School.
- 3.00. The Recitation Period.
Miss Edith M. Walker, Concord High School.
- 3.30. College Entrance Requirements.
Prof. Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College.

Modern Language Section.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Prof. Warren A. Adams, Dartmouth College.

- 2.00. College Entrance Requirements. Professor Adams.
- 2.30. Modern Languages in European Schools.
Miss J. Henrietta Stenzel, Portsmouth High School.

3.00. The Natural Method.

Miss Florence M. Locke, Manchester High School.

3.30. French and German Prose Composition.

Miss Elizabeth Averill, Concord High School.

High School Science Section.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Mr. Melvin M. Smith, Dover High School.

2.00. The Laboratory Method—its Uses and Limitations as
a Method of Instruction.

Mr. Charles H. Noyes, Nashua High School.

2.30. Science Teaching with a Small Laboratory.

Principal Willis O. Smith, Lancaster.

3.00. The Place of Biology in the High School Pro-
gramme.

Prof. Clarence M. Weed, N. H. College of Agri-
culture and the Mechanic Arts.

High School Mathematics Section.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Albion Burbank, Exeter.

2.00. College Entrance Requirements.

Mr. Franklin C. Lewis, Dartmouth College.

2.30. Geometry. Principal Robert A. Ray, Keene.

3.00. High School Arithmetic.

Principal Franklin E. Heald, Walpole.

High School English Section.

Meeting at Concord High School Building.

Chairman, Principal Norman J. Page, Pittsfield.

2.00. College Entrance Requirements.

Prof. Fred P. Emery, Dartmouth College.

2.30. Elementary English in the High School.

Principal Page.

3.00. The Teaching of English Literature.

Miss Frances A. Mathes, Portsmouth High School.

Grammar School Division.

Meeting in banquet hall adjoining Phenix Hall.

Chairman, Principal Walter H. Bentley, Dover.

2.00. Arithmetic.

Principal Fred L. V. Spaulding, Manchester.

2.30. Geography. Principal Isaac Huse, Jr., Manchester.

3.00. History. Principal J. B. Merriam, Penacook.

Primary School Division.

Meeting in Phenix Hall.

Chairman, Bessie E. Hoyt, Rochester.

2.00. Primary Ideals.

Miss Alice S. Mildram, Portsmouth Training School.

2.30. Nature Study.

Principal Lilly P. Shepard, Nashua Training School.

3.00. Reading.

Miss D. E. Mitchell, State Normal School.

3.30. Language.

Miss Celia C. Standish, Concord.

4.00. Number.

Miss Maude Starling, State Normal School.

GENERAL SESSION.

Meeting in Phenix Hall.

Report from Educational Council.

Principal Samuel W. Robertson, Woodsville, Secretary of the Council.

The Council will present the following resolutions:

I. *Resolved*, That certification of teachers in the public schools should be by the state alone; that this association favors compulsory state certification on the basis of examination or of evidence of successful service, and that the teachers here assembled claim such certification as a professional right.

II. *Resolved*, That the entire state is responsible for the education of all the children of the state; and that school money should be raised as a state tax, to the end that taxation should bear more equally upon all the towns and cities of the state.

FRIDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION.

Meeting in Phenix Hall.

7.45. Address. We, the People.

William Hawley Smith.

At the close of the evening session a reception was tendered visiting teachers by the teachers of Concord, in Wollancet Hall.

SATURDAY MORNING.

GENERAL SESSION.

Meeting in Phenix Hall.

Reports of committees, election of officers, and unfinished business.

Report of the meeting of the National Educational Association.

Principal Charles L. Wallace, Lisbon.

Address. More Money for Schools.

President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard University.

The following resolutions were adopted:

It is fitting that an organization like the State Teachers' Association of New Hampshire should, before closing a meeting marked by such successes as have attended this year's gathering, express its appreciation of the efforts and courtesies of those who have done the work necessary to achieve that success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association extends its thanks,—

1. To President Morrison and his associates for their untiring efforts to make this session the most notable in the history of the Association.

2. To the Concord Commercial Club for providing the place for holding the meeting.

3. To the school authorities of the city of Concord for the free use of the city high school building.

4. To the hotels of Concord and the railroads of the state for terms granted members of the Association.

Resolved, That we express to the teaching force of Concord our appreciation of their thoughtfulness in providing so helpful and pleasant a reception for members of the Association.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation and approval of the manner in which the executive committee has carried out the resolution of last year, calling for the placing of the financial interests of the Association on business principles, and we recommend the continuance of the same policy in the future.

Resolved, That we commend the new departure by which teachers' conferences have taken the place of the usual afternoon session, thus making more practical for every teacher the information to be gained along lines of special work.

Resolved, That we reiterate our confidence in the efforts of Superintendent Folsom to improve the educational conditions of the state, and we pledge him our support in these efforts.

The following officers were elected for the year 1903 :

President—George H. Whitcher, Durham.

Vice-President—James E. Klock, Plymouth.

Secretary—Harriet L. Huntress, Concord.

Treasurer—Channing Folsom, Dover.

Additional Members of Executive Committee—Fred S. Libbey, Warner; Charles Tracy, Claremont.

Members of Educational Council for three years—Melville C. Smart, Littleton; Clara E. Upton, Nashua.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1903.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association was held Friday and Saturday, October 16 and 17, 1903, in Phenix Hall, Concord.

The meeting was called to order by the president, George H. Whitcher, superintendent of schools, Durham.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Joel B. Slocum, of Concord, and were followed by an address of welcome, given by Rev. John Vannevar, of the Concord School Board.

A short business meeting followed.

Voted, That the reading of the secretary's report be omitted.

Voted, That the Chair appoint committees on nominations and resolutions.

Owing to the books being still open and new members being constantly admitted at this time, the treasurer could make no report.

President Whitcher announced the following committees.

Committee on Nominations.

State Supt. CHANNING FOLSOM, Dover.

Prof. CLARENCE M. WEED, Durham.

Supt. HENRY C. SANBORN, Franklin.

Committee on Resolutions.

Prin. JAMES E. KLOCK, State Normal School, Plymouth.

Prin. ALEXANDER B. CRAWFORD, Newmarket.

Miss CLARA E. UPTON, Nashua.

The programme was presented as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING.

GENERAL SESSION.

Phenix Hall.

- 9.00. Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. John Vannevar.
- 9.10. Address of Welcome. Hon. Charles R. Corning, chairman Board of Education, Concord.
- 9.20. Business session.
- 9.30. School Gardens — lantern illustrations. Dick J. Crosby, Department of Agriculture. Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.
- 10.30. Sense Training. A. W. Trettien, Clark University.
- 11.30. Apperception in Education. Dr. Charles DeGarmo, Cornell University.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SECTION MEETINGS.

High School Building.

KINDERGARTNERS' CONFERENCE. Room 6.

JOINT GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL SESSION. High School Hall.

PRIMARY SECTION. A in Room 2; B in Room 7; C in Room 8.

GRAMMAR SECTION. A in Room 2; B in Room 7; C in Room 8.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION.

A	{	Div. 1, in Room 1.
		Div. 2, in Room 3.
B	{	Div. 1, in Room 4.
		Div. 2, in Room 5.
C	{	Div. 1, Hall.
		Div. 2, Room 6.

MUSIC TEACHERS' CONFERENCE. Room 1. A. E. French,
Supervisor of Music, Dover and Rochester.

ART TEACHERS' CONFERENCE. Room 5. Miss Minnie
S. Bosworth, Supervisor of Drawing, Portsmouth.

These meetings must open on time and follow the time
schedule.

PROGRAMME OF JOINT SESSIONS, CONFERENCES, AND
SECTION MEETINGS.

These meetings are all in the High School building.

KINDERGARTNERS' CONFERENCE.

2 to 3.30, Room 6.

Led by Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, Principal Garland Train-
ing School, Boston.

1. The Ideal and the Actual Kindergarten. Mrs. Stannard.
2. Relation and Obligation of the Kindergarten to the Home.
Miss Bertha A. Colburn, Supervisor of Kindergartens,
Portsmouth.
3. Does the Kindergarten prepare for the Primary School?
Miss Helen L. Southgate, Supervisor of Kindergartens,
Concord.
4. Is the Primary School prepared for Kindergarten Chil-
dren?

JOINT SESSION OF HIGH AND GRAMMAR TEACHERS.

2 to 3.30, High School Hall.

Chairman, Supt. Charles W. Bickford, Manchester.

- 2.00. Ought the School System to be Built from the Top
Down, or from the Bottom Up? Paper by Supt.
Henry C. Morrison, Portsmouth.

- 2.30. Criticism of paper by Dr. John K. Lord, Dartmouth College.
- 2.45. Undue Pressure during Adolescence: What bearing have College Requirements upon it? John W. Staples, M. D., Franklin Falls.
- 3.15. Two-minute discussions, opened by Principal A. B. Crawford, Newmarket.

The joint session must end promptly at 3.30.

PRIMARY SECTIONS.

Meetings in High School Building.

SECTION A, Supt. Ernest L. Silver, Rochester, Leader, 2 to 3.30, in Room 2.

First 30 minutes, History.

Miss Jennie S. Smith, Newmarket, Grades 1 and 2; Miss Eda V. Archibald, Alton, Grades 3 and 4.

Next 30 minutes, Language and Reading.

Miss Lutie E. Mason, Littleton, Grades 1 and 2.

Discussion led by Miss Bessie E. Hoitt.

SECTION B, Prof. Clarence M. Weed, Durham, Leader, 2 to 3.30, Room 7.

First 30 minutes, Nature Study.

Miss Caroline E. Wing, Manchester, Grades 1 and 2;
Miss Idella R. Berry, Dover, Grades 3 and 4.

Next 30 minutes, Geography.

Miss Caroline E. Wing, Manchester, Grades 1 and 2;
Miss Bessie Bailey, Claremont, Grades 3 and 4.

Next 30 minutes, Number.

Miss Ida M. Pinkham, Newmarket, Grades 1 and 2;
Miss Nellie Collins, Rochester, Grades 3 and 4.

Discussion led by Miss Maud Starling.

SECTION C, Supt. George H. Whitcher, Durham, Leader,
2 to 3.30, Room 8.

First 30 minutes, Agriculture and Gardening.

Exhibit explained and commented on.

Next 30 minutes, Constructing, Modeling, etc.

Miss Alda Armstrong, Littleton.

Next 30 minutes, Drawing and Photography.

Miss Jessie M. Dustin, Durham.

Discussion led by Mr. Dick J. Crosby, Washington.

GRAMMAR SECTIONS.

Meetings in High School Building.

SECTION A, Supt. Ernest L. Silver, Leader, 3.30 to 4.30,
Room 2.

First 20 minutes, History.

Miss Ada F. Loughhead, Franklin, Grades 5 and 6; Miss
Wilhelmina Patterson, Newmarket, Grades 7 and 8.

Next 20 minutes, Language, Grammar, and Reading.

Miss Clentina Curtis, Rochester, Grades 5 and 6; Miss
Katherine M. McLaughlin, Lisbon, Grades 7 and 8.

Discussion led by Miss Sadie J. Rogers.

SECTION B, Prof. Clarence M. Weed, Leader, 3.30 to 4.30,
Room 7.

First 20 minutes, Nature Study.

Miss Luella Eaton, Claremont, Grades 5 and 6; Miss
Ethel M. Paige, Durham, Grades 7 and 8.

Next 20 minutes, Geography.

Miss Dessa Washburn, Alton, Grades 5 and 6; Miss Mar-
garet O'Shea, Littleton, Grades 7 and 8.

Next 20 minutes, Number.

Miss Mabel Richardson, Rochester, Grades 5 and 6; Miss
Harriet Williamson, North Stratford, Grades 7 and 8.

Discussion led by Miss Olive Dodge, Plymouth.

SECTION C, Supt. George H. Whitcher, Leader, 3.30 to 4.30, Room 8.

First 20 minutes, Agriculture and Gardening.

Miss Grace I. George, Alton, Grades 5 and 6.

Next 20 minutes, Manual Training, Construction, Modeling, etc.

Miss Mary Nichols, Plymouth, Grades 5 and 6; Mr. F.

E. Brown, Manchester, Grades 7 and 8.

Next 20 minutes, Drawing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, Plymouth, Grades 5 and 6.

Discussion opened by Miss Blanche Stedman and Mr. Crosby.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTIONS.

SECTION A.

Div. 1. Principal Isaac Copp, Chairman.

3.30 to 4.30. Classics and Modern Languages. Room 1.

- 3.30. Ought the method of teaching Latin to be modified to meet the needs of pupils having but eight years of elementary training? Ten-minute paper by Principal Melville C. Smart, Littleton.

Discussion.

Discussions limited strictly to five minutes each.

- 4.00. Ought the Spanish language to be placed on an equal footing with French and German in High Schools? Prof. Lewis H. Dow, Professor of Romance Languages, Dartmouth College.

Discussion.

Div. 2. Principal Charles L. Wallace, Chairman.
English and History. Room 3.

- 3.30. How much Technical English Grammar is essential for pupils entering High Schools? Principal Chauncey C. Ferguson, Somersworth.

Discussion.

- 4.00. How shall the time given to History in the High School Curriculum be best utilized? Prof. Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College.

SECTION B.

Div. 1. Principal Rufus B. Barton, Chairman.

3.30 to 4.30. Science. Room 4.

3.30. Physical Geography as a High School Subject. Miss Mabel L. Butter, Franklin.

4.00. Chemistry for the small High School. Charles J. Ross, Rochester.

Div. 2. Principal Leslie L. Cleveland, Franklin, Chairman.
Mathematics. Room 5.

3.30. The place of Arithmetic in Secondary Education.
(Speaker to be announced.)

4.00. Are we giving too much time to Mathematics?
Eben T. Phillips, Concord.

SECTION C.

Div. 1. Principal Norman J. Page, Pittsfield, Chairman.

3.30 to 4.30. Manual Training and Drawing. High School Hall.

3.30. Construction correlated with Physics. Principal Willis O. Smith, Lancaster.
Discussion.

4.00. Mechanical Drawing in the High School.

Div. 2. Principal Frank B. Wight, Berlin, Chairman.

Commercial and Industrial Subjects. Room 6.

3.30. Commercial Geography. Miss Emma Hindley, Concord.

4.00. The Commercial High School. Principal Frederick W. Doring, Concord.

GENERAL SESSION.

Meeting in High School Hall.

4.30. Report of Educational Council. Principal Samuel W. Robertson, Secretary.

Presentation of resolutions, etc.

The hospitalities of the Concord Woman's Club are cordially extended to the teachers of New Hampshire from 4.30 to 6 o'clock, at the Guild Hall, Centre street.

SATURDAY MORNING.

GENERAL SESSION.

High School Hall.

- 9.30. Reports of Committees, Election of Officers, and Unfinished Business.
- 10.30. Superintendents' Conference and Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Association of School Superintendents. Meeting at the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Library building. Chairman, Supt. Frank H. Pease, Dover.

(See special programme.)

- 10.30. High School Principals' Conference and annual meeting of the High School Principals' Club. Chairman, Principal Melville C. Smart, Littleton. General topic, "The Regulation and Control of High School Athletics." Meeting in High School building, Room 3.

The following officers for the year 1904 were chosen :

President—James E. Klock, Plymouth.

Vice-President—Fred S. Libbey, Warner.

Secretary—Harriet L. Huntress, Concord.

Treasurer—Channing Folsom, Dover.

Additional Members of Executive Committee—Charles Tracy, Claremont; Ernest L. Silver, Rochester.

Members of Educational Council for three years—James C. Simpson, Greenland; Nellie Merrick, Somersworth.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows :

1. *Be it Resolved*, That the association render its most due thanks to its president and other officers for the hard work, unfailing energy, and clear judgment shown in the preparation for the fiftieth meeting of this association, a meeting concerning which eight hundred teachers congratulate themselves as having attended with great profit.

2. *Be it Resolved*, That the association gratefully acknowledges the generous services of the press of the city, and those of the press of the state, services unstintedly given, a great contribution to the success of our meeting.

3. *Be it Resolved*, That the association thanks the Board of Education, the Woman's Club, and the Concord Commercial Club for generous courtesies shown.

4. *Be it Resolved*, That we commend the thoughtful reading of the report of the educational council to the citizens of this state, and that the superintendent of public instruction be requested to publish that report accordingly.

5. *Be it Resolved*, That this association does especially approve the sections of that report demanding the state certification of teachers and the extension of normal schools, and pledges its support to all good efforts to attain the same.

6. *Be it Resolved*, That this association acknowledges with appreciation the unsparing toil, the unfaltering zeal, and single-hearted devotion of the superintendent of public instruction in his responsible office.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

On motion of Superintendent Folsom, it was voted that the executive committee be authorized to publish such abstracts of the proceedings of this meeting as seem advisable, and that a copy of the printed proceedings be sent to each member of the association for the current year.

Adjourned.

HARRIET L. HUNTRESS,

Secretary.

REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE LAW.

(Chap. 49, Session Laws of 1895, as amended by Chap. 12, Session Laws of 1899.)

AN ACT to provide for the examination and certification of school teachers by the superintendent of public instruction.

SECTION 1. The superintendent of public instruction shall cause to be held at such convenient times and places as he may from time to time designate, public examinations of candidates for the position of teacher in the public schools of the state. Such examinations shall test the professional as well as the scholastic abilities of candidates, and shall be conducted by such persons and in such manner as the superintendent of public instruction may from time to time designate. Due notice of the time, place, and other conditions of the examinations shall be given in such public manner as the superintendent of public instruction may determine.

SECT. 2. A certificate of qualification shall be given to all candidates who pass satisfactory examinations in such branches as are required by law to be taught, and who in other respects fulfill the requirements of the superintendent; such certificate shall be either probationary or permanent, and shall indicate the grade of school for which the person named in the certificate is qualified to teach.

SECT. 3. A list of approved candidates shall be kept in the office of the department of public instruction, and copies of the same, with such information as may be desired, shall be sent to school committees upon their request.

SECT. 4. The certificates issued under the provisions of this act shall be accepted by school committees in lieu of the personal examination required by section 6 of chapter 92 of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 5. A sum not exceeding three hundred dollars may be annually expended from the income of institute fund for the necessary and contingent expenses of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS.

(Books mentioned or syllabi given indicate the minimum requirement.)

Candidates for certificates shall pass satisfactory examinations in the following scholastic subjects:

Algebra, to Quadratics.

American History.

Arithmetic, oral and written, including simple accounts, the metric system, and mensuration.

Civics, the equivalent of Dole's American Citizen.

Current Topics.

Drawing, including Geometric Construction.

English Grammar and Composition.

Geography.

Music.

Penmanship.

Physiology and Hygiene, including the effects of Stimulants and Narcotics.

Reading, including American Literature.

Spelling.

Any *one* of the three sciences, at the option of the person examined, Botany, Zoölogy, Physics.

PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS.

Candidates for certificates shall pass satisfactory examinations in the following professional subjects; for assistance in preparation they are referred to the works named:

METHODS, in connection with each scholastic subject.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION: Painter's History of Education, D. Appleton & Co.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT: White's School Management, The American Book Co.; Tompkins's School Management, Ginn & Co.; Baldwin's The Art of School Management, D. Appleton & Co.

PEDAGOGY: McMurry's General Methods, Public School Publishing Co.; Hinsdale's Art of Study, The American Book Co.; Laurie's The Institutes of Education, The Macmillan Co.; Herbert's Science of Education, D. C. Heath & Co.; De Garmo's Herbart and Herbartians, Charles Scribner's Sons.

PSYCHOLOGY: Halleck's Education of the Central Nervous System, The Macmillan Co.; Ladd's Primer of Psychology, Charles Scribner's Sons; Halleck's Psychology and Psychic Culture, The American Book Co.; James's Briefer Course in Psychology, Henry Holt & Co.

SCHOOL LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, especially those relating to raising school funds, powers and duties of school boards, distinction between the town and the district, powers of the district, legal status of the teacher and the scholar, attendance of scholars and truancy.

CERTIFICATES.

To secure *permanent certificates* candidates must secure in the examination an average of not less than eighty (80) per cent. in all the required subjects, scholastic and professional, and must not fall below seventy (70) per cent. in any subject.

Candidates will be allowed two successive years for completing the examinations.

PROBATIONARY CERTIFICATES, valid for one year from the date thereof, will be granted to such candidates as attain an average standing of not less than seventy (70) per cent. in all the required subjects, scholastic and professional, and do not

fall below sixty (60) per cent. in any subject, but candidates for such certificates may omit the examination in Botany, Physics, Zoölogy, Algebra, Geometry, Music, History of Education, and Psychology.

MINIMUM AGE. No certificate will be issued to any person under eighteen years of age.

PRELIMINARY PAPERS.

Each candidate will, on a blank furnished for the purpose, make such statements regarding name, residence, education, experience in teaching, and other matters, as may be required.

Candidates, if they wish, may, previously to the day of examination, procure the proper blanks from the superintendent of public instruction and fill them out.

Each candidate will also have in readiness for the examiner a letter from some reputable person containing a statement as to the character of the candidate, and the addresses of two reputable persons who know the candidate, these persons to be readily accessible to the superintendent of public instruction.

HONORS.

An average mark of ninety (90) per cent. or higher, with no mark in any subject below eighty (80) per cent., will entitle the candidate to the words "with credit" in the certificate.

An average mark of ninety-five (95) per cent. or higher, with no mark in any subject below ninety (90) per cent., will entitle the candidate to the words "with honor" in the certificate.

■ NORMAL SCHOOL.

The superintendent of public instruction, upon the written recommendation of the principal of the State Normal School, and after the blank statements are properly filled and returned, will grant permanent certificates to graduates of the State Normal School.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The superintendent of public instruction may, for reason satisfactory to himself and in the interests of the state, refuse to grant a certificate to any candidate deemed unworthy.

Candidates whose standing in the examination will not warrant the granting of a permanent certificate will be granted a probationary certificate, if the standing of such candidate is sufficiently high.

STATIONERY. Blanks and necessary paper will be furnished by the examiner.

UNIFORMITY. The examinations will be uniform and simultaneous throughout the state.

NOTICE. Candidates are requested, but not required, to give notice to the superintendent of public instruction of intention to take the examinations and the probable places of taking them.

CHOICE OF PLACE. Candidates are expected to take examinations at places nearest their residence.

INFORMATION. Information regarding the examinations will be cheerfully given by the superintendent of public instruction or any of the examiners.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

1. The printed questions will be sent to the examiners in sealed envelopes, and these will be first opened in the presence of the candidates at the time indicated on the program for the examination in each subject.

2. Marks will be on a scale of one hundred (100), and the number of credits to be allowed to each question will be indicated on the examination paper.

3. Candidates will be careful to write upon one side of the paper only, not to fold sheets, to number sheets for each subject consecutively, to write name of subject and name of candidate at top of each separate sheet. The questions are to be returned to the examiner with the answers. Answers are to be numbered to correspond with the questions. There must be a margin at the left of each paper.

4. Examiners will take into account the general appearance, neatness, legibility, and clearness of papers.
5. Penmanship will be judged from all papers presented.
6. Spelling will be judged by the papers on all subjects.
7. In the solution of problems processes should be indicated. The simple answer will not suffice.
8. All statements and answers must be written in ink.
9. Collusion between candidates or dishonesty will wholly invalidate the examination.
10. For information at the examination candidates must apply to the examiner only. No books, papers, or notes shall be used at the examinations, except such as are required by the examiner. Candidates must furnish their own rulers, compasses, pens, and pencils.
11. The examination in each subject is restricted to the half-day designated in the programme.
12. Examiners are not allowed to modify materially or change any examinations.
13. Examiners will collect papers at the close of each half-day.
14. Questions must not be copied.
15. Results of examinations will be forwarded to candidates as soon as practicable.
16. Candidates must make themselves thoroughly familiar with the requirements and regulations of the examinations.

These regulations apply to examinations to be held in 1903 and 1904.

Candidates will be advised of any necessary changes or emendations. Modifications may be made for following years.

SAMPLES OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

PEDAGOGY.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Show that a knowledge of the psychology of the nerve cell is important to students of pedagogy in determining proper methods of teaching.
2. Make a practical application of the theory of "nascent periods" in considering the pedagogy of the following subjects: reading, writing, and language.
3. Show that the perceptive, apperceptive, and the philosophical attitudes of the mind must be considered in determining methods of instruction for children in varying stages of their development.
4. Outline a method for teaching reading, based upon the laws of memory.
5. How may "interest" become a factor in establishing proper will lines, in the teaching of music, literature, and history?

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

Distinguish between the following:

1. The so-called "new" and the "old" in education.
2. Rote-work and memory exercises.
3. Education and information.
4. Exercises based upon the perceptions and those based upon the apperceptions. Illustrate.

Pleasurable exercise and drudgery.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Show the following :
 - a.* That the methods of teaching reading and numbers may be in harmony with the physical adjustments in childhood.
 - b.* That the methods may run counter to the adjustments, which should be made in early childhood.
2. How may the subject-matter of the course serve to advance the following :
 - a.* Perceptions in early childhood?
 - b.* Perceptions in youth?
3. Mention a few methods or devices believed to be good, based upon observations made upon children while at play.
4. Mention a few of the apperceptions gained from the physical and the mental activities, which may be employed in teaching the following :

(*a*) Reading. (*b*) Geography. (*c*) Numbers.
5. How may definite will-lines be established for the following :
 - a.* Literature?
 - b.* History?
 - c.* Mathematics.

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer any four questions.

1. How may reading, spelling, or number work be presented so as to furnish healthy exercise to the perceptive faculties?
2. Plan a language lesson, suited to the training and quickening of the different intellectual faculties in early childhood.

3. How may perception and imagery be normally trained through the teaching of music or drawing?
 4. How may the course of study become a factor in preventing arrested development and atrophy of power?
 5. What subjects are suited to the proper training of the eye, ear, and hand? Fully explain.
-

PSYCHOLOGY.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Show that memory must have a physical basis, *i. e.*, give function of the nerve cell.
 2. Give theory of "nascent periods," as related to the following:
 - a. Adjustment of physical activities.
 - b. Perception.
 - c. Emotions.
 3. Relate the following: Perception and apperception; reflex action and reaction; agraphia and word blindness.
 4. Trace the growth and development of a nerve cell. Illustrate by use of drawing or diagram.
 5. Why should the subject of "interest" be considered in connection with the growth and development of the will?
-

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

Relate the following:

1. Reflex action and will.
2. Attention and choice.
3. Perception and memory.
4. Apperception and reason.
5. Instincts and emotions.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. What do the following expressions signify :
 - a.* The nascent period for the adjustment of the coarser physical activities?
 - b.* The nascent period for the adjustment of the sensory organs?
 2. Distinguish between the perceptions in childhood and the perceptions in adult life.
 3. Show the relation of play to the development of the child, in the following: (*a*) physical, (*b*) mental.
 4. Relate the physical and the mental activities to the apperceptions.
 5. Relate some of the different mental processes to the growth, and to the development of the will.
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer four.

1. *a.* Mention a few physical or mental tests which should be given children before school work is begun.
b. How conducted?
2. Give characteristics which tend to indicate the following :
(*a*) defective eye-sight, (*b*) tone deafness, (*c*) sluggish mental conditions.
3. How may sense training in children contribute to vigorous mental or physical conditions in adult life?
4. Suggest a plan or policy in education whereby arrested development and atrophy of power may be avoided.
5. Show that the quickening of eye, ear, and hand is an important factor in contributing to right mental conditions.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. What special value does a teacher derive from the study of this subject?
 2. Whom do you consider the greatest teacher that Greece produced? Give reasons for your answer.
 3. What has generally been the strongest influence in determining the character of educational training? Illustrate your answer by some specific instance.
 4. Rousseau, Froebel, Pestalozzi: In what century did they live? Give one educational principle advocated by each. Which of the three do you think had the best ideal? Why?
 5. Give three reasons for the prominence given to questions of popular education at the present time.
-

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Compare the contributions of Asiatic nations to the cause of education with those of Rome and Greece.
2. What were the characteristics of education in the Middle Ages?
3. What constitutes the teacher's special duty, as viewed by Pestalozzi?
4. What is the object of the kindergarten? To what extent should it become a part of our educational system?
5. What are some of the recent steps taken by the state and by the teachers of the state for the betterment of educational conditions in the state?

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer four questions, including the first.

1. Give two good reasons for studying this subject.
2. The Chinese are one of the oldest peoples in the world. Why have they made so little educational progress?
3. Socrates and Plato are the two great names in Greek education. Write briefly about the teachings of each.
4. What were the educational principles of the Humanists?
5. What was Pestalozzi's idea of a teacher's duty?
6. What noted writer on education died recently? State briefly his ideas on methods of education.
7. Contrast public education in England and the United States. Which has made the more notable progress? Why?

Candidates will be ranked not by a fixed percentage on each question but by their general knowledge of the subject as shown by their papers.

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer any four.

1. What peculiar characteristic was there in the educational system of Egypt and India, and what effect did it have on national progress?
2. In what way did the teachings of the "Great Teacher" differ from those of others, and what effect have those teachings had on the development of the world?
3. In what way did the Crusades have important results from an educational standpoint?
4. Of what value to education was the discovery of the art of printing?
5. Name at least three educational reformers, and tell for what special work each is noted.
6. What do you consider the most important national factor in the present education development of the United States? Why?
7. What nation of the world do you regard as having the best educational system? Why?

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Write, briefly, upon the chief characteristics of a good school.
 2. Upon assuming charge of a school, would you promulgate a set of rules for the government of your pupils? If so, why? If not, why?
 3. State the principle that should govern the infliction of punishment.
 4. What should be the aim in arranging a daily order of exercises?
 5. Make a program for a school having two grades, stating the grades for which you make the program, and including the studies suitable for those grades.
-

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Write briefly upon incentives to study and good conduct, from the point of view, first of the child, then of the teacher.
2. What does good school management endeavor to do for the child, the school, the teacher, the community?
3. Mention some physical factors in the school environment which may contribute to the efficiency of the school, and state how they may so contribute.
4. State your ideal of a well-governed school.
5. Write briefly upon the advantages of home coöperation.
6. How may a supervising principal or superintendent best assist a grade teacher in the conduct of her school?

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer the first two and any one of the other three.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Write somewhat fully upon your method of curing any three of the following school evils: carelessness, laziness, tardiness, irregularity in attendance, tale-bearing, whispering, lying.
 2. Mention such incentives as you would encourage to secure from your pupils the best school work. What incentive do you consider the highest?
 3. Write somewhat fully upon the duty of the teacher to:
(a) his pupils, (b) their parents, (c) the community, (d) the school board, (e) his profession, (f) himself.
 4. Indicate any moral lesson that may be taught in school from an incident in history or from a piece of literature with which you are familiar.
 5. a. What is politeness? How can you tell whether a pupil is truly polite or not?
b. What are the purposes of examinations? What should be their characteristics?
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. "The punishment should be the natural sequence of the offense." Illustrate this principle by several concrete examples.
2. Make several suggestions as to how the school may teach morals, this apart from religious instruction, so-called.
3. Mention at least four characteristics that the questions asked of your pupils should have.
4. In order that pupils may grow in power, attention must be secured and maintained. Write somewhat at length upon securing and maintaining attention.

5. How may the superintendent assist you in the conduct of your work, and how may you assist him? In other words write somewhat at length upon the relations between superintendent and teacher.
 6. Write briefly upon "Appeal to Honor" as a means of discipline.
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SCHOOL LAW.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. School money :
Amount required by law.
Additional sum, how decided?
To be expended for what purposes?
2. Money from the state for school purposes :
Different funds.
Source of each.
For what purpose?
3. Explain the power and duty of school boards in the conveyance of scholars.
4. What school district officers receive pay for their services?
How paid?
5. Supervisory districts :
How formed?
Superintendent, how chosen?
Size of district.
Eligibility to superintendency.
6. Give the provisions of the compulsory attendance law.
How enforced?
7. What restrictions does the law place upon employment of children?

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. State clearly all the provisions of the law forbidding employment of minors.
 2. State the requirements of the compulsory attendance law ; penalty for its violation. Under what conditions may a truant be arrested?
 3. What moneys are received by school districts from the state treasury? What is the source of each fund? How must it be expended?
 4. How are the duties of a superintendent of schools designated? Enumerate the duties specified by statute.
 5. Name all the officers of a school district. Duties of each.
 6. Name five duties of a school board, as given in the statutes.
 7. Name the qualifications necessary for a voter in a school district meeting.
-

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. What is a school district? Mention some New Hampshire town, and tell how many districts it contains.
2. Name the officers of a school district. How are they chosen?
3. Name five duties of a school board.
4. What difference exists between the legal voters of a town and of a district when the two are identical in their limits?
5. Is the school board the *agent* of the district, and as such bound to execute all votes of the district?

June, 1904.

Answer any five questions.

1. Explain fully how the compulsory school tax is decided for each town.
 2. What is a school district? Name some town or city of New Hampshire, and tell how many school districts it contains.
 3. Name the officers of a school district. How chosen? Duties of each?
 4. A supervisory district. How formed? How is the superintendent chosen? How paid? Restrictions as to size of district? Legal qualifications of superintendent?
 5. Give summary of laws relating to child labor.
 6. Give five powers or duties of a school board; of a school district.
 7. Explain all the chief features of the High School law of 1901.
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ALGEBRA.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any five questions.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Resolve into factors:
 $a. \quad 4a^4 - (3a-1)^2.$
 $b. \quad a^4 - a^3x + ay^3 - xy^3.$
2. Find the lowest common multiple of:
 $y^2 + 7y + 12$; $y^2 + 6y + 8$; and $y^2 + 5y + 6.$
3. The difference of two numbers is 49, and if the greater is divided by the smaller the quotient is 4 and the remainder 4. Find the numbers.

4. A son is one fourth as old as his father. In 24 years he will be one half as old. Find the age of the son.
5. If 4 yards of velvet and 3 yards of silk are sold for \$33, and 5 yards of velvet and 6 yards of silk for \$48, what is the price per yard of the velvet and of the silk?
6. A certain number of two digits is equal to eight times the sum of its digits, and if 45 is subtracted from the number the digits will be reversed. Find the number.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Resolve into factors:

$$(a) \ x^3 - 27y^3, \ (b) \ x^4 + 4x^3y + 3x^2y^2, \ (c) \ x^4 - x^3 + 8x - 8.$$

2. Express in the simplest form:

$$\frac{x^2 - 49}{(a+b)^2 - c^2} \div \frac{x+7}{(a+b) - c}$$

3. A father is 35 years old, and his son is one fourth of that age. In how many years will the son be half as old as his father?
4. A and B together can build a wall in 12 days, A and C in 15 days, B and C in 20 days. In what time can they build the wall if they all work together?
5. Find the time between 2 and 3 o'clock when the hands of the clock point in opposite directions.
6. A sum of money, at simple interest, amounted in five years to \$3,000, and in six years to \$3,100. Find the sum and rate of interest.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Take any four.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Find the H. C. F. and the L. C. M. of:

$$12x^3 - x^2 - 30x - 16; \quad 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 13x - 6.$$

2. Find the algebraic sum of:—

$$\frac{11xy+2}{x^2y^2} - \frac{5y^2-3}{xy^3} - \frac{6x^2-5}{x^3y}$$

3. B is one third as old as A. Ten years ago he was one fourth as old as A. What are their present ages?
4. A certain number of persons paid a bill. If there had been 10 persons more, each would have paid \$2.00 less; but if there had been 5 persons less, each would have paid \$2.50 more. Find the number of persons and the amount of the bill.

5. Resolve into factors:

$$a. \quad x^2 - 4 + y^2 + 2xy.$$

$$b. \quad x^3 + x^2 + x + 1.$$

6. Resolve into factors:

$$a. \quad 1 - 9x - 10x^2.$$

$$b. \quad x^3 - y^3 - (x^2 - y^2) - (x - y)^2.$$

June 24, 25, 1904.

Take any four.

1. Find the H. C. F. and the L. C. M. of:

$$x^3 + 7x^2 + 5x - 1; \quad x^2 + 3x - 3x^3 - 1; \\ 3x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 1.$$

2. Find the time between two and three o'clock when the hands of the clock are together.
3. An officer can form his men in a hollow square fourteen deep. The whole number of men is 3,136. Find the number of men in the front of the hollow square.

4. Factor :

a. $x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 - 4xy.$

b. $y^2 - a^2 - c^2 - 2ac.$

c. $x^4 - 2bx^2 - a^4 - a^2b^2 - 4.$

5. A and B can do a piece of work together in 3 days, A and C in 4 days, B and C in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. How long will it take each alone to do the work?

ARITHMETIC.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. A man lost $\frac{3}{16}$ of his money and afterwards found $\frac{1}{3}$ of what he had lost; he then had \$735. How much had he at first?
2. A policeman starts after a thief who is 418 yards ahead of him. If the policeman runs at the rate of a mile in 8 minutes, and the thief at the rate of a mile in 10 minutes, how long will it take the policeman to catch the thief?
3. A school building is insured for $\frac{5}{8}$ of its value, at a premium of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., amounting to \$125.25. What is the value of the building?
4. What per cent. is made in buying coal by the long ton and selling it at the same nominal rate by the ton of 2,000 pounds?
5. For what sum must I give my note, payable in 4 m. 12 d., at a bank discounting at 7 per cent., to obtain \$973.75?
6. A tree 64 feet high is broken off 24 feet high, the part broken off turning upon the stump as upon a hinge. At what distance from the bottom of the tree does the top strike the ground?

March 25, 26, 1904.

Select four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. A man owning $\frac{3}{4}$ of a farm sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of his share for \$1,800. What was the value of the whole farm at this rate?
2. Sold a horse for \$60 thereby losing 10 per cent. What would have been the per cent. gain or loss had I received \$75?
3. A 25-foot ladder is placed against a house so as to reach a window 20 feet from the ground. How far from the house is the foot of the ladder?
4. A 6-months note for \$600 dated January 1, 1901, bearing interest at 6 per cent. is discounted at a bank April 16. What are the proceeds?
5. A grocer bought 350 bushels of potatoes for \$210; 10 per cent. of them rotted. How shall he sell the remainder per bushel so that he may gain 10 per cent?

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. How many rods of fence will surround a rectangular field 29.0345 rods long and 22.3265 rods wide?
2. A man bought a number of sheep for \$225; 10 of them having died, he sold $\frac{4}{5}$ of the remainder for cost, and received \$150 for them. How many did he buy?
3. For what sum must a cargo of goods valued at \$12,360 be insured, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., to cover both property and premium in case of loss?
4. A and B can do a piece of work in 10 days. A can do it alone in 15 days. They work together 4 days, after which B finishes the work. If they earn \$30 how much should each receive?
5. A roof 3 times as long as it is wide contains 4,968 sq. ft. What are the dimensions of the roof?

ORAL ARITHMETIC.

August 23, 24, 1903.

Pens should be upon the desk during the reading of the question, to be taken at the direction of the examiner. Answers only to be written. Read the question once.

1. What is the area of a five-inch cube?
 2. What is the cost of 160 yds. of cloth at $\$.87\frac{1}{2}$ a yard?
 3. If I buy a peach for 2 cents and sell it for 5 cents, what per cent. do I gain?
 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ is what per cent. of $\frac{1}{4}$?
 5. Nuts cost \$3 a bu. What per cent. is gained by selling them at \$.10 a qt.?
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

1. I paid \$16.25 for cloth at \$1.25 per yard. How many yards did I buy?
2. A tank is filled by two pipes, one of which can fill it in six hours and the other in eight. How long will it take both together to fill the tank?
3. One half the money received by a newsboy is profit. What per cent. does he make?
4. By selling an article for \$900 a man gained 25%. How many dollars would he have gained if he had sold the article at an advance of 50%?
5. What will be the cost of 9 dozen hats at $\$.33\frac{1}{3}$ each?
6. How many square yards are there in the entire surface of a cube whose solid contents are 8 cubic yards?

DRAWING.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select two problems.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

Mechanical (use ruler and compasses).

1. Given three lines, A, B, C, respectively two, three, and four inches long. By geometry construct a triangle from these lines.
2. Draw an arc of a circle. Bisect the arc.
3. By geometry circumscribe a circle about a triangle having unequal sides.

Select three problems, including the eighth.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

Freehand.

4. Draw a design for a paper knife, to be constructed of wood.
5. Choose the title of some book and design an appropriate cover.
6. Draw the appearance of a grape basket placed so that side, end, and inside are visible. Work from the object.
7. Draw from memory a group composed of a lemon and a glass partly full of water.
8. Give your reasons for the teaching of drawing in the public schools.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Select two problems.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

Mechanical (use ruler and compasses).

1. Draw a horizontal line AB four inches long. Place point C, anywhere above AB. By geometry, draw through C a line parallel to AB.
2. Construct a right-angled scalene triangle on the base line, AB, three inches long.
3. Draw a circle with a diameter of three inches. Within this circle inscribe an equilateral triangle.

Select three problems, including the eighth.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

Freehand.

4. Make a pencil sketch of a dictionary with top, back, and one end visible. Work from the object.
5. Draw a teapot from memory.
6. Make a pencil drawing of a twig with prominent buds or catkins, such as horsechestnut, alder, pussy willow. Draw from the twig.
7. Cover a four-inch square surface with a simple design, suitable for a cotton print. Use straight lines alone or straight lines with dots in designing the unit to be repeated.
8. What would you suggest as an appropriate subject for a drawing lesson to be given to grammar grade pupils in the month of May? Write out the plan for such a lesson, state its purpose, and tell what preparation you would make for it.

June 24, 25, 1904,

Select two problems.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

Mechanical (use ruler and compasses).

1. Define the following triangles: scalene, isosceles, equilateral. Draw one of each.
2. Draw a line AB three inches long. Upon this as a base construct a triangle having an angle of 90° at A and 30° at B. How many degrees in the angle ACB?
3. About a circle whose diameter is three inches describe a square.

Select three problems, including the eighth.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

Freehand.

4. Make a pencil sketch of a strawberry basket, working from the object.
5. Sketch a tree from memory or from the window.
6. Make a pencil drawing from a simple plant, such as buttercup, clover, or daisy.
7. Using some flower as a motive, design a simple book cover. Paint an appropriate title upon it.
8. With what studies in the school curriculum would you correlate drawing? Explain the value of the correlation in each case.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select questions to aggregate 100 credits.

(20 credits.)

1. Give a brief sketch of the life and works of Emerson.

(20 credits.)

2. Write briefly of (*a*) Emerson's philosophy, (*b*) his relation to the Puritan Church, (*c*) his relation to the life and philosophy of other lands.

(10 credits.)

3. Of what phase or phases of American life did Whittier chiefly write?

(20 credits.)

4. Name three great American historians of the earlier period, giving the name of one work of each.

(20 credits.)

5. Outline briefly the career of Daniel Webster, covering (*a*) early home environment and education, (*b*) the effect of his speeches upon the political history of the nation, (*c*) three great orations.

(20 credits.)

6. Name three great novelists of the ante-bellum period, and tell the phases of American life portrayed by each.

(20 credits.)

7. Set forth briefly the theme in one of the following poems :
Thanatopsis, Evangeline, The Vision of Sir Launfal,
Old Ironsides.

(30 credits.)

8. Name a representative work for ten of the following :

Mary Noailles Murfree,	Helen Hunt Jackson,
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,	George W. Cable,
Thomas Bailey Aldrich,	Richard Harding Davis,
Joel Chandler Harris,	F. Marion Crawford,
Bret Harte,	William D. Howells,
Thomas Nelson Page,	Winston Churchill,
Edmund C. Stedman,	S. Weir Mitchell,
Owen Wister,	Henry James,
John Burroughs,	Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

(20 credits.)

9. Select three of the names on your list, and write briefly about their works, pointing out the prevailing subject-matter used.

(20 credits.)

10. What educational values can be developed by schoolroom reading of English classics?
-

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Write a paragraph on the literary works of two of the following:
- (1) Jonathan Edwards.
 - (2) William Ellery Channing.
 - (3) Horace Bushnell.
 - (4) Lyman Abbott.
 - (5) John Lancaster Spaulding.
2. Name three distinguished American contributors to the literature of exact science.
3. Name three important pieces from the writings of:
- (1) Washington Irving.
 - (2) Edgar Allen Poe.
 - (3) Nathaniel Hawthorne.
4. Name three important pieces from the writings of:
- (1) Samuel L. Clemens.
 - (2) John Burroughs.
 - (3) George W. Cable.

5. Name three eminent American contributors to the literature of speculative philosophy.
 6. A paragraph on the works of each of three living American literary men or women.
 7. Write briefly on the present school of nature writers, naming several.
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer five questions.

1. Write briefly concerning the literary career of one of the following, naming most important literary works: Alexander Hamilton, George Bancroft, John Fiske, Theodore Roosevelt.
2. Name one great orator for each of the following periods:
 - (1) Revolutionary.
 - (2) Period of slavery and States Rights controversy.
 - (3) Civil war.
 - (4) Recent.
3. What was the controlling motive in the work of each of the following: James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier?
4. Name at least three historians of the American people of world reputation.
5. Write briefly of the recent nature or out-of-doors school of American writers, naming at least four.
6. Write briefly concerning the life and work of one from each of the following groups, naming important works of each:
 - a. Edgar Allen Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant.
 - b. William D. Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Charles Dudley Warner.
7. Write briefly upon "Women in American Literature."

GRAMMAR.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any five questions.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

“ Anon from the belfry

Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs of the village
Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending,
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of peace and contentment.”

1. What kind of a sentence?
2. Name all the prepositional phrases, telling kind of each, and tell upon what word each depends.
3. Dispose of *anon*; of *like*; of *ascending*; of *softly*; of *and* (before over).
4. Parse *sounded*.
5. Analyze: *over the roofs . . . peace and contentment*.
6. Give a rule for the correct use of *shall* and *will*.
7. Desire of wealth is characteristic of the civilized man.
Dispose of *characteristic*.
The word was made flesh.
Dispose of *flesh*.
8. Write two sentences showing the difference between the active and the passive voice.
9. Write a sentence containing a verb in the subjunctive mood.
10. Give rules for:
 - a. The agreement of subject (noun) and predicate (verb).
 - b. The agreement of relative pronouns with antecedents.Give a sentence under each head showing a violation of the rule, and the same sentence corrected.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer six questions, including the tenth.

SIXTEEN AND TWO THIRDS CREDITS EACH.

The hope of good things to come, and the memory of joys we have tasted in the past, unite to make attractive what would without their influence often be an almost unbearable present.

1. Two clauses in the above sentence?
2. Antecedent word of each clause?
3. Subject of main proposition?
4. On what word does the phrase "without their influence" depend?
5. Syntax of *to make*?
6. Syntax of *attractive*?
7. Parse *would be*.
8. Write a sentence containing a verbal noun.
9. Write a sentence containing a verbal adjective.
10. State briefly your understanding of the pedagogic relation of the science of grammar to the art of composition.

June 24, 25, 1904.

"Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad."

1. What kind of a sentence? Point out the clauses and show their grammatical connection.
2. Why are "Evening" and "Twilight" capitalized? Parse "on," "clad," "Evening," "in."

"Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw."

3. What is the meaning of " Apparent " in this quotation?
Analyze the sentence so as to show the clauses and their grammatical connection. State what part of speech each clause is equivalent to. Make a list of all the phrases and tell what kind each is.
 4. Syntax of: " brightest," " moon," " queen," " and," " dark."
 5. Explain the correct use of shall and will; may and can.
-

CIVICS.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any two questions.

FIFTY CREDITS EACH.

1. How are United States senators elected?
Give the term of office of a senator.
Name two ways in which a bill may become a law without the approval of the governor.
What name is applied to laws protecting (*a*) authors and their writings, (*b*) inventors in their inventions?
2. Tell the process by which constitutional amendments may be submitted to the people.
In the lower house of congress, how is a vacancy in the representation of any state filled?
By what authority is war declared?
3. What are the qualifications of a voter at a school meeting (*a*) as to age, (*b*) as to residence?
What are the constitutional provisions as to eligibility to the office of president and vice-president of the United States?
State the provision of the law in regard to the dismissal of a teacher.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any two questions.

FIFTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Show the advantages and disadvantages of a trial by jury.
What is meant by "joint ballot?"
Mention two classes of officers representing the United States in foreign countries.
What is the object of appointing committees in legislative bodies?
2. Define charter, quorum, impeachment, bail, citizen.
State the advantages of teaching civics from the historical standpoint.
State what each represents: United States senate, house of representatives.
What is the law of nations?
3. What is the power of the president regarding the vacancies which may occur during a recess of the senate?
How many and what courts has congress established?
For what reasons may a school board dismiss a teacher?
State the law in regard to the teacher's making out the register.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any four questions.

TWENTY FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Explain how a law is enacted in New Hampshire.
2. Give the history of the adoption of the constitution of the United States.
3. Advantages and disadvantages of town and city government, respectively.

4. Composition of the congress of the United States: of each house; eligibility to each house; members, how chosen? Term? Members of each house from New Hampshire.
 5. Name the town officers. How chosen?
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

Take any five of the numbered questions, *including number seven.*

1. Which one of the executive departments of the national government has control of (*a*) the bureau of education, (*b*) collection of customs, (*c*) correspondence relating to treaties?
2. How are the presidential electors elected? How many from New Hampshire?
3. What is a republic? Name three countries that have a republican form of government.
4. What qualification as to citizenship is required for eligibility (*a*) to the house of representatives, (*b*) senate of United States?
5. How are judges of the United States courts chosen? What is the purpose of a caucus?
6. What is the state law in regard to supplying flags for schoolhouses?
7. Mention two purposes for establishing a national constitution as set forth in the preamble, and show that the desired end has been reached in each case.
8. How many constitutional conventions have been held in New Hampshire, and when did the last one occur?
9. State the law in regard to compelling school boards to provide schools.
10. When may a school board dismiss a teacher?

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Answer five questions, including the eighth.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Beginning with New Hampshire's only president, name the presidents in chronological order, and the political party to which each belonged.
2. Give a brief sketch of the *Constitution*, the *Monitor*.
3. The capture of Quebec:
 - a. In what war?
 - b. Describe.
 - c. What did it decide?
4. The constitution of the United States:
 - a. When adopted?
 - b. Name at least two compromises.
 - c. Attitude of the Federalists and the anti-Federalists.
 - d. Prominent men belonging to each party.
5. Trace the career of Theodore Roosevelt.
6. Write upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Squatter Sovereignty."
7. Tell what you know about three of these: Samuel F. B. Morse, Daniel Webster, Admiral George Dewey, John G. Whittier, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas B. Reed.
8. Compare Washington and Lincoln in regard to their birth and early education, their social life, their political and military life before their election to the presidency, and the influence of each upon the nation.
9. What changes in territory resulted from the Mexican war.
10. Name the thirteen states that ratified the constitution.

August 24, 25, 1903.

Answer four questions, including Nos. 1 and 2.

1. Give three reasons for teaching United States history in our public schools.

Answer fully.

2. Give an outline of a lesson on the topic, "The causes of the American Revolution," as you would present it to a class.
3. Write fully upon *one* of the following topics: The Monroe Doctrine, The Missouri Compromise, The Alabama Claims.
4. The Louisiana Purchase: Discovery, exploration, and settlement of Louisiana; changes in ownership; purchase by United States; reasons for purchase; public sentiment relative to it; extent; states that were contained in the Louisiana Purchase.
5. Explain the origin and the result of the War of 1812.
6. Give the history of the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States.

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. The historian Green says, "The history of the United States began on the Plains of Abraham." Explain his meaning.
2. *Protection* and *Free Trade*:
Define each. Give a historical view of each in our political history.

3. Territorial acquisition by the United States since the adoption of the constitution :
What? How acquired? From whom? Influence of each on our history?
 4. What territory in the New World was claimed by the different nations of Europe? On what did each base its claim? How did each attempt to substantiate its claim?
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Slavery in the United States :
Enslaving of the Indians ;
Introduction of negro slavery ;
Slave trade ;
Extent of the institution before the Revolution ;
Contrast slavery in the North and in the South ;
Give reasons ;
Provisions of the constitution as to slavery and the slave trade ;
Political agitation ;
Abolition of slavery ;
Constitutional amendments.
2. Government of the colonies before the Revolution :
Government during the Revolution ;
After the Revolution ;
History of the formation of the constitution of the United States.
3. Intercolonial wars :
Time ; causes ; results ; influence on subsequent history.
4. History of our title to Oregon.
5. Missouri Compromise and its repeal.

CURRENT TOPICS.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. Important educational bill before the legislature of 1903.
 2. Explain the results of the various amendments to our state constitution at the recent election.
 3. Business conditions of the country.
 4. Purpose of the special session of the United States senate.
 5. The czar's great reforms in Russia.
-

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any four questions.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. President Roosevelt's trip through the West.
 2. The Mississippi floods, and loss of life and property.
 3. The New England drought, with attendant forest fires.
 4. The English parliamentary crisis, and its causes.
 5. The question of labor troubles throughout the country.
-

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. The adulteration of our common foods.
2. The effects and danger of the Japan-Russian conflict.
3. The American conception of pensions.
4. The national aid to road-building.
5. The increase of attendance in the United States and Germany upon colleges and universities.
6. Action of the United States in the Panama matter.

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer any three questions.

1. Mr. Carnegie's hero fund.
 2. The Presidential contest as it now appears.
 3. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
 4. "Bad men" in American public life.
 5. Freight handlers' strike.
-

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any two questions.

FIFTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Name three habits of daily living which assist in maintaining a healthy condition of the digestive organs?
What food elements are mainly digested in the stomach?
What organs in the skin help to purify the blood?
What other functions do these organs perform?
2. What is the direct cause of astigmatism?
To what is the color of the eyes due?
Mention three common causes of impure air in a school-room.
3. What is (*a*) the sclerotic coat; (*b*) the choroid; (*c*) the retina?
State the difference between veins and arteries as to (*a*) walls; (*b*) valves; (*c*) course of the blood.
What methods would you use to interest pupils in the study of circulation?
4. Of what two classes of substances are the bones chiefly composed?
Name two foods that largely supply each.
Name and describe the outer layer of the skin. The inner layer.
Name four uses of the skin.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Select any two questions.

FIFTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Give the names of the different kinds of teeth in the permanent set.
Describe the anatomy of the middle ear.
What part of the body is directly affected by pleurisy?
Describe the covering of the bones.
 2. Distinguish between physiology, hygiene, anatomy.
Illustrate each as applied to the eye.
Mention three classes of foods and give an example of each.
Outline a lesson on bones to show the uses and adaptation of structure to function.
 3. Mention some concrete illustrations to be observed in teaching respiration.
Why is the skin often called the third lung?
State how the blood is affected by (1) assimilation; (2) oxygenation.
Name the groups into which the bones of the skeleton are divided.
-

March 25, 26, 1904.

Take any two of the four numbered questions.

FIFTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Show by drawing the location of the *sclerotic coat*, *iris*, *pupil*. What is the effect of alcohol upon the lungs?
In what way does the product of the lymphatic glands reach the blood? In what part of the body are found the largest and strongest muscles? Why? Mention three rules with regard to bathing that should always be observed.

2. Explain what a cold is. Why may it result from the chilling of a portion of the body? What is the chief function of the middle ear? When a muscle contracts what is the effect upon itself? Describe the action of the esophagus. What is the function of the villi of the small intestines.
 3. Draw a line to represent the curves of the spinal column. Mention two purposes of these curves. Describe (a) the action of the soft palate in swallowing, (b) the epiglottis. Describe the action of the muscles of the thorax and diaphragm in breathing. What is the active principle of tobacco called? Its effect upon the muscles? Give the location of the atlas and state its function.
 4. Write the outline of a lesson in hygiene, on a subject you think fitted for children from eight to ten years of age. Define *tendon*, *ganglion*, *stimulant*. State how the blood is affected by *respiration*, *absorption*.
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

Take any two of the numbered questions.

1. State four hygienic rules to be observed in taking exercise.
In what way does the use of alcohol affect muscular energy?
Name three principal excretory organs of the body.
What is the pulmonary artery? Give its function.
2. Give the location of the atlas and state its function.
Describe the structure of the veins as to their walls and valves.
Locate the liver and pancreas. Into which portion of the intestine does the secretion of each pass?
Describe the ribs as to form, number, attachment, use.

3. Name the layer of skin of which the hair is a modification. What condition of the hair causes it to turn white?

What purpose do starch foods serve in the body? Name five articles of food that contain much starch.

Describe the structure of a tooth.

Name the organs of respiration.

4. What fluid in the body has chiefly to do with the digestion of fats, starch, albumen?
5. Locate the biceps muscle, the triceps muscle.
What is the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata?
Name three divisions of the circulatory system of the blood.

GEOGRAPHY.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any five questions, including the eighth.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

1. How are the position of the poles, arctic circle, tropic of capricorn, and the equator determined.
2. Give four reasons why the isothermal lines and parallels of latitude do not lie parallel, and give some specific places in about the same latitude to illustrate.
3. Locate as to county and body of water in New Hampshire: Berlin, Laconia, Keene, Nashua, Portsmouth, and give an important industry carried on in each.
4. *a.* Locate as to state, part of state, and body of water in the United States: Portland (2), Cincinnati, New Orleans, Galveston, Atlanta, Kansas City, Milwaukee.
b. What is meant by the "cotton belt."
c. What are the four chief wheat-growing states?
d. What is the great cattle-growing state?

5. Locate as to nation and body of water: Constantinople, Pekin, Berlin, Stockholm, Venice, Melbourne, Para.
6. Locate the following islands and tell to what country they belong: Aleutian, Ladrões, Madagascar, Bermuda, Ceylon, St. Thomas.
7. What kinds of training are to be secured by the teaching of geography? Which chiefly? Why?
8. Outline a lesson on some geographical topic which shall illustrate the manner in which geography and history may be correlated.

June 26, 27, 1903.

Omit first or second. Answer five.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

1. *a.* What is longitude?
b. Starting point for measuring it?
c. Length of a degree on the equator?
d. In what time do the sun's rays travel over one degree of longitude?
2. *a.* Explain trade winds and ocean currents.
b. Give an important example of each and show its effect on climate and commerce.
3. *a.* What is the boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont? (Be exact.)
b. In what counties are (1) Portsmouth; (2) Berlin; (3) Franklin; (4) Keene; (5) Laconia; (6) Lebanon; (7) Claremont; (8) Rochester; (9) Nashua; (10) Conway?
4. A United States warship is sent from New York to San Francisco, by way of the Philippines. What bodies of water would it pass through before reaching Manila? If after leaving Manila it is required to touch at the island possessions of the United States, what would be its route?

5. Locate somewhat definitely these rivers: La Plata, Nile, Obi, Yang-tse-Kiang, Niger, Volga, Ganges, Mackenzie, St. Lawrence, Orinoco, Columbia.
6. Outline method by which you would make clear to a child the truth that "All the rivers flow to the sea and yet the sea is not full."

March 25, 26, 1904.

Omit the fourth or fifth.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. How would you conduct an outdoor observation lesson in geography with fourth grade pupils:
 - a. In a city?
 - b. In the country?
2. Draw free hand an outline map of New Hampshire, the scale to be approximately 20 miles to the inch. Locate all of the cities of the state. Draw in Lake Winnepesaukee. Indicate the presidential range and draw the Merrimack river, continuing it to the ocean.
3. Use the outline map of North America herewith furnished and show the principal mountain chains and draw five of the principal rivers, showing their drainage basins by dotted lines enclosing the same.
4. Name as many points of similarity between North America and South America as you can think of.
5. Take the following imaginary journey and tell the kind of country passed over, the climate, industries, and kind of population. Date this journey June 26. Start at the mouth of the Mackenzie river and travel in a straight line to New Orleans, thence straight to Panama, and thence to the mouth of the La Plata river.

June 24, 25, 1904.

Answer four including Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

TWENTY-FIVE CREDITS EACH.

1. How many drainage basins has New Hampshire and approximately what part of the area of the whole state does each embrace?
2. Start at New York city and travel in a straight line to San Francisco and describe the following as you go: (*a*) surface of the country and the direction of each watershed, (*b*) the occupation of the people.
3. What waters must the Baltic fleet of the Russian government travel through to reach Vladivostok? How far must it travel?
4. How would you develop the general laws of climate with a sixth grade class?
5. Show how the industries of North America are dependent upon climate.

PHYSICS.

March 27, 28, 1903.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Select some object in the room which illustrates some important physical law. State the law and show how it is illustrated.
2. Write an outline of a class lesson on water-supply, having especial reference to the way or ways in which the inhabitants of your own city or town obtain their supply.
3. Omit any one of the following:
 - a.* If the area of the large piston of a hydrostatic press is 100 square inches, what should be the area of the end of the small piston for a force of 100 pounds applied to it to produce a pressure of 2 tons?

- b.* Express 75 degrees Fahr. in terms of the Centigrade scale.
 - c.* State the molecular theory of the constitution of matter.
 - d.* Describe the compass and its uses.
-

June 26, 27, 1903.

- 1. What physical principles are illustrated by the human skeleton?
 - 2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the telephone.
 - 3. Answer three of the following:
 - a.* State the three laws of motion.
 - b.* A solid body weighs 10 kilograms in air, and 6 kilograms in water. What is the weight of an equal bulk of water? What is the volume of the body? What is its specific gravity?
 - c.* What is meant by the elasticity of a gas? What is the molecular explanation of this? How is the elasticity of a gas affected by change of temperature, and why?
 - d.* A man runs to catch a train on a sultry day, gets into a perspiration, and sits down by the open car window. Give the physical explanation of his taking cold.
-

March 25, 26, 1904.

- 1. What physical principles are illustrated in the construction and working of a watch?
- 2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the steam engine. Your object is to explain to the class how the engine works.

3. Answer three of the following :

- a.* Name and define the general or universal properties of matter. Name and define three specific properties of matter, and give an example of a substance which illustrates each.
 - b.* Explain fully why wagon wheels become set when the axles are not sufficiently greased.
 - c.* The gate of a canal is 25 meters long and 10 meters high. When the water is 10 feet deep behind the gate, what is the total pressure upon it? What is the pressure per sq. cm. at the bottom of the gate?
 - d.* Does a body weigh more or less at the equator than at the pole? Give two reasons for your answer.
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

- 1. Explain the physical principles which are illustrated in the construction of an ordinary hot-air furnace. Make a diagram of the furnace and explain how to regulate its heat.
- 2. Give an outline of a class lesson on the freezing of water.
- 3. Answer three of the following questions :
 - a.* Tell what you can of the forces which operate between molecules, and how they determine the physical state of a body.
 - b.* On what does the rate of vibration of a pendulum depend?
 - c.* Explain why double windows render a room warmer in the winter.
 - d.* A body weighs five hundred pounds at the surface of the earth. Assuming the earth to be of uniform density throughout, what would be the weight of the body if sunk fifteen hundred miles below the surface?

BOTANY.

March 27, 28, 1903.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Make diagrams and write a careful description of the specimen furnished you.

(Examiners will furnish candidates with specimen of fruit, nut, twig with winter buds, or other easily obtainable botanical specimen.)

2. Write an outline of a class lesson on useful roots.
3. Omit any one of the following:
 - a. How and why is food stored in the plant?
 - b. Describe with diagrams the structure of a flower, showing its analogy to a branch.
 - c. Tell what you can of the vegetation of arid regions.
 - d. What are weeds, and how do they become pests?

June 26, 27, 1903.

1. Draw a figure and write a description of the specimen furnished you.

(The examiner will furnish each candidate with a specimen, entire, including roots and flowers, of some common wild plant.)

2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the Indian corn.
3. Answer three of the following:
 - a. Describe the fertilization of the ovule.
 - b. State the principle uses (at least four) of leaves to a plant.
 - c. Give the life history of any common fern.
 - d. What is the most useful family of plants? Name as many useful members of that family as you can think of.

March 25, 26, 1904.

1. Draw and describe the specimen furnished you. (The examiner will provide the candidate with any easily obtained specimen, as a potato, nut, flower, etc.)
 2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the vegetation of deserts and arid regions. State what material you could use to illustrate such a lesson.
 3. Answer three of the following:
 - a. Describe the gross and the minute structure of a typical leaf.
 - b. What substances are taken in by the leaf from the air? From the soil? What are manufactured in the leaf? What are given off by the leaf? What are stored in the leaf?
 - c. How do plants protect themselves from injurious insects?
 - d. What order contains the largest number of plants useful to man? Name as many useful plants of this order as you can.
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

1. Sketch and describe the specimen furnished you. (The examiner will provide the candidate with a specimen of some plant in flower.)
2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the fertilization of flowers, using the elm and the iris as illustrations.
3. Answer three of the following:
 - a. Describe the process of germination of some common seed, as the pea or bean.
 - b. What are the functions of leaves?
 - c. What is meant by a *plant society*. Name the different kinds of plant societies.
 - d. What uses does the fruit serve to the plant?

ZOOLOGY.

March 27, 28, 1903.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD CREDITS EACH.

1. Make diagrams and write a careful account of the specimens furnished you. (Examiners will furnish candidates with any obtainable zoölogical specimens, as stuffed animals, mounted insects, sea shells, etc.)
 2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the silkworm.
 3. Omit any one of the following:
 - a. Compare the lizard and the salamander. Which is higher in the scale of life, and why?
 - b. Mention as many uses as you can that are served by the feathers of a bird.
 - c. What is meant by parasitism? Give examples and show why it tends toward degeneration.
 - d. Write on corals and their distribution.
-

June 26, 27, 1903.

1. Draw a diagram and write a description of the specimen furnished you. (The examiner will furnish each candidate with some easily procured zoölogical specimens, such as a beetle, sea-shell, etc.)
2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the cat.
3. Answer three of the following:
 - a. State the main structural differences between the arthropods and the vertebrates.
 - b. Describe the principal kinds of adaptations for protection found in the animal kingdom.
 - c. Describe the circulatory system of the fish.
 - d. What is meant by parasitism? Give an example of a parasitic animal. What changes in complexity of structure and function generally accompany parasitism? Give an illustration.

March 25, 26, 1904.

1. Write a full description of the specimen furnished you.
A good drawing will be accepted as a part of the description. (The examiner will furnish the candidate with some easily obtained animal specimen, *e. g.*, a stuffed bird, shell, etc.)
 2. Write a full outline of a class lesson on the migration of birds.
 3. Answer three of the following:
 - a.* Give an outline classification of the animal kingdom, naming an example of each class.
 - b.* Describe the structure and life habits of the earthworm.
 - c.* Compare the insect community with the coral community on the one hand, and with the human community on the other.
 - d.* Name the principal geographic realms of animal life. What are the most effective kinds of barriers between adjacent realms?
-

June 24, 25, 1904.

1. Sketch and describe the specimen furnished you. (The examiner will provide the candidate with some simple zoölogical specimen, such as a stuffed bird, sea-shell, captive insect, etc.)
2. Write an outline of a class lesson on the house-fly.
3. Answer three of the following:
 - a.* What is an animal parasite? Give an example.
Why does an animal degenerate on becoming a parasite?
 - b.* Why are the birds believed to be derived from reptilian ancestors?
 - c.* Why is aeration of the blood necessary? What are the chief methods by which it is accomplished?
 - d.* Describe the life habits of the earthworm. In what ways is it of service to man?

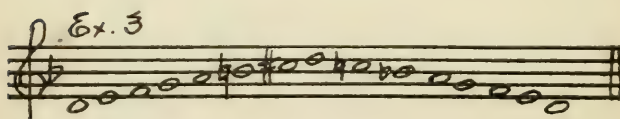
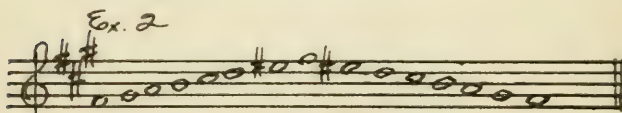
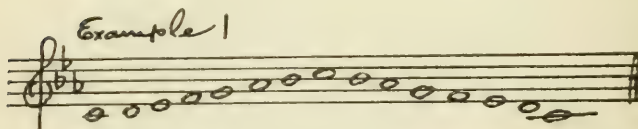
MUSIC.

March 27, 28, 1903.

Select any six questions.

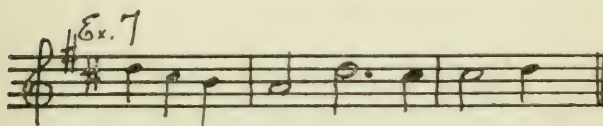
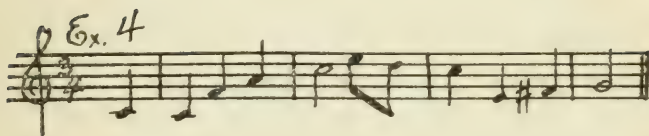
SIXTEEN AND TWO THIRDS CREDITS EACH.

1. Write the major scale in three different keys with the signature of each properly arranged.
2. Write the scale in the key of A minor.
- 3.



Name the key in which each of the above examples is written.

4. How many forms of the minor scale can you name?
5. Name the form illustrated in each of the above exercises.
6. To what major key is each of the above exercises the relative minor?
7. Transpose exercise 4 into the key of Bb major.



8. Supply the time signatures for Ex. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
9. What does the upper figure of the signature signify?
10. The lower figure?

March 25, 26, 1904.

Answer any five questions.

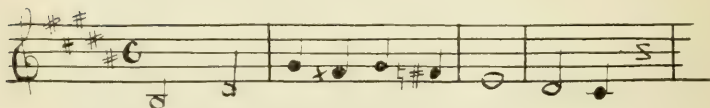
TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

1. Write on the staff the signature of the following keys:
viz., B major; Db major; E major; Ab major; A major.

2. Write on the staff the minor scale in the following named keys and variety of forms:

- (1) A minor, harmonic form.
- (2) D minor, melodic form.
- (3) E minor, combined form.

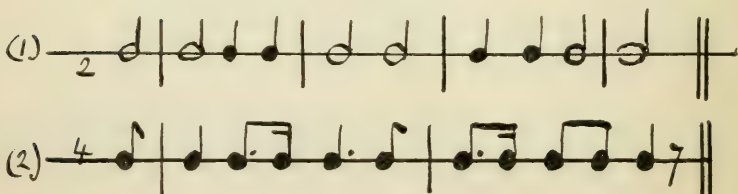
3. Write the correct syllables and numerals under each note of the following melody:



Syllables.

Numerals.

4. Write on the staff in whole notes, the following in the keys of G major and F major: Sol, fi, sol, fa, mi, fi, sol.
5. Copy the following examples and complete the time signature.



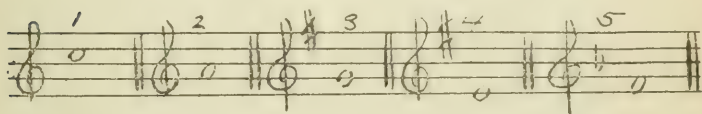
6. State which beat and which part of the beat introduces each of the above examples (5, (1), (2)).
7. Write four measures in $\frac{3}{4}$ time (similar to examples 1 and 2, No. 5), so that no two measures shall be alike.
8. Which beat in the measure always has the strongest accent?

June 24, 25, 1904.

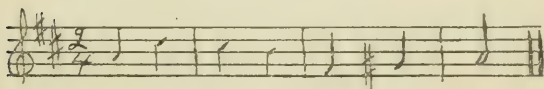
Answer any five questions.

TWENTY CREDITS EACH.

1. With what syllable do all major scales begin and end?
2. With what syllable do all minor scales begin and end?
3. State the order of the intervals ("whole steps" and "half steps") in the major scale.
4. State the difference between the harmonic and melodic forms of the minor scale.
5. Name the signature and key in each of the following examples, stating whether major or minor.



6. Write the following example in the key of Db major.



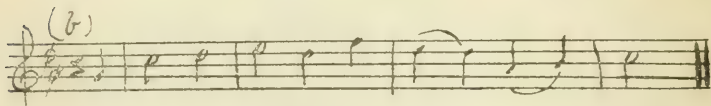
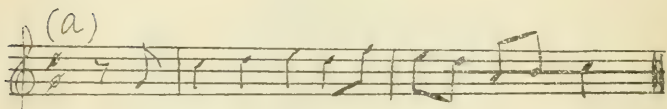
7. Write the correct syllable and numeral under each note of the following example:



Syllables.

Numerals.

8. Write the correct time signatures for the following examples:



APPOINTMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Wednesday, October 8. Concord, meeting of Normal School trustees.

Friday, October 10. Croydon, Teachers' Institute, evening address, "The People, the School Board, and the School."

Thursday, October 16. Concord, meeting of the Educational Council, New Hampshire Schoolmasters' Club.

Friday, October 17. Concord, State Teachers' Association.

Saturday, October 18. Concord, State Teachers' Association.

Tuesday, October 21. Rollinsford, Farmers' Institute, address, "The State and the School."

Friday, October 24. Keene, Institute and Cheshire County Association; evening, East Sullivan, address, "The School, the School Board, and the People."

Friday, October 31. Cornish Flat, Teachers' Institute, evening address, "The School, the School Board, and the People."

Friday, November 7. Lisbon, Institute and Ammonoosuc Valley Association.

Friday, November 14. Boston, Association of New England School Superintendents.

Tuesday, November 18. Hanover, Schoolmasters' Club, address, "Educational Progress."

Saturday, November 22. Somersworth, Institute.

Monday, November 24. Newmarket, conference with school board.

Tuesday, November 25. Stratham, Winnicut Grange, address, "The People, the School Board, and the School."

Tuesday, December 9. Concord, medical examination.

Wednesday, December 10. Concord, medical examination.

Tuesday, December 23. Concord, superintendents' meeting.

Sunday, December 28. Manchester, Men's League of First Congregational Church, "Education in New Hampshire."

Monday, December 29. Hooksett, conference with truant officer.

Saturday, January 3, 1903. Boston, meeting of directors of American Institute of Instruction.

Friday, January 9. Concord, meeting of boards of medical examiners.

Thursday, January 22. Plymouth, examination of Normal School by Committee on Examination.

Friday, January 23. Plymouth, meeting of Normal School trustees.

Monday, January 26. Dover, conference of superintendents.

Thursday, January 29. Concord, meeting of Normal School trustees.

Friday, January 30. Keene, Institute and Cheshire County Association.

Monday, February 2. Portsmouth, John Langdon Club, address, "Educational Progress."

Tuesday, February 3. Plymouth, Legislative Committees on Normal School, Education, and Appropriations.

Tuesday, February 10. Concord, trustees of Normal School.

Friday, February 20. Afternoon, visited schools of Greenland; evening address, "Educational Conditions."

Thursday, February 26. Meredith, consultation with school boards and special committee.

Friday, February 27. Woodsville, Institute and Ammonoosuc Valley Association; evening, Ashland, "School Administration."

Tuesday, March 3. Concord, medical examination.

Wednesday, March 4. Concord, medical examination.

Wednesday, March 4. Concord, Merrimack County Pomona Grange, "State Certification of Teachers."

Thursday, March 5. Dublin, "Centralization of Schools."

Friday, March 6. Manchester, Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association.

Friday, March 13. Pittsfield, Institute, evening address, "School Supervision."

Friday, March 20. Rockingham, conference with Kensington school board.

Saturday, March 21. Raymond, conference with school board.

Friday, March 27. Concord, teachers' examination.

Saturday, March 28. Concord, teachers' examination.

Wednesday, April 8. Concord, Normal School trustees.

Friday, April 10. Northwood Center, Institute, evening address, "Equalization of School Privileges."

Saturday, April 18. Conference with Stratham school board.

Wednesday, April 22. Danbury, Institute, evening address, "Educational Tendencies."

Friday, April 24. Concord, High School Institute.

Saturday, April 25. Concord, High School Institute.

Wednesday, April 29. Bartlett (Glen), Institute, evening address, "The School Board, the People, and the School."

Friday, May 1. Freedom, Institute, evening address, "Equalization of School Privileges."

Friday, May 8. Meredith, Institute, evening address, "Equalization of School Privileges."

Wednesday, May 13. West Stewartstown, Institute, evening address, "Democracy in Education."

Thursday, May 14. Colebrook, inspection of high school; Stratford, inspection of high school.

Friday, May 15. West Milan, Institute, evening address, "Educational Tendencies."

Monday, May 18. Keene, Institute and Cheshire County Association; evening, W. Rindge, address, "District Supervision."

Wednesday, May 20. Tilton, Institute and Winnepesaukee Association.

Friday, May 22. Nashua, Institute and Merrimack Valley Association.

Wednesday, May 27. Plymouth, trustees of Normal School.

Wednesday, June 3. Durham, College commencement.

Thursday, June 4. Rollinsford, Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, address, "The Grange and the School."

Thursday, June 11. Chichester, Suncook Valley Pomona Grange, address, "Educational Conditions"; evening, Strafford, conference with trustees of Austin Academy.

Tuesday, June 23. Concord, medical examination.

Wednesday, June 24. Concord, medical examination.

Thursday, June 25. Plymouth, graduation at Normal School; meeting of trustees.

Wednesday, July 1. Concord, trustees of Normal School.

Monday, July 6. Boston, National Educational Association.

August 10 to 21. Plymouth, Summer Institute, ten lectures on "School Law."

Monday, August 24. Plymouth, teachers' examination.

Tuesday, August 25. Plymouth, teachers' examination.

Friday, August 28. Boston, manual training equipment for Normal School.

Tuesday, September 1. Concord, medical examination.

Wednesday, September 2. Concord, medical examination.

Thursday, September 3. Rochester, Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, address, "Educational Progress."

Saturday, September 12. Concord, meeting of executive committee of State Teachers' Association.

Saturday, September 19. Concord, Educational Council.

Wednesday, September 23. Plymouth, lecture on "School Law," at Normal School.

OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Tuesday, October 6, Concord, trustees of Normal School.

Thursday, October 15. Concord, Schoolmasters' Club.

Friday, October 16, Concord. State Teachers' Association.

Saturday, October 17. Concord, State Teachers' Association.

Friday, October 23. Boston, Association of New England School Superintendents; evening, Simonds Free High School Alumni Association, address, "Duty of the Citizen to Public Education."

Wednesday, October 28. Durham, inauguration of President Gibbs.

Friday, October 30. Sanbornville, Institute and Carroll County Association, evening address, "District Supervision."

Friday, November 6. Warner, Institute, evening address, "Our Educational Problems."

Tuesday, November 10. North Stratford, inspection of high school; Colebrook, inspection of high school; Lancaster, inspection of high school.

Wednesday, November 11. Lancaster, Institute and Coös County Association.

Thursday, November 12. Jefferson, investigation of educational conditions; Gorham, inspection of high school, conference with school board.

Friday, November 13. Littleton, Institute and Ammonoosuc Valley Association.

Monday, November 16. Atkinson, Institute, evening address, "Our Educational Problems."

Friday, November 20. Claremont, Institute and Connecticut Valley Association.

Tuesday, November 24. Rochester, visited schools.

Saturday, December 5. Concord, meeting of executive committee of State Teachers' Association.

Monday, December 7. Strafford County Teachers' Association.

Wednesday, December 9. Manchester, examination of candidates for West Point appointment.

Thursday, December 10. Dover, conference with joint committee of Newmarket Supervisory District.

Tuesday, December 15. Concord, meeting of State Boards of Medical Examiners.

Saturday, December 26. Dover, conference with joint committee of Newmarket Supervisory District.

Saturday, January 2, 1904. Boston, meeting of directors of American Institute of Instruction.

Friday, January 8. Madison, Institute and Carroll County Association, evening address, "Improvement of Rural Schools."

Monday, January 11. Dover, meeting with joint committee of Newmarket Supervisory District.

Thursday, January 14. Mason, evening address, "Improvement of Rural Schools."

Friday, January 15. Greenville, Institute, evening address, "Rural School Problems."

Wednesday, January 20. Plymouth, meeting of trustees of Normal School; address on "School Law" to Normal School; inspection of high school.

Thursday, January 21. Swanzey, investigation of attendance conditions.

Friday, January 22. Keene, Institute and Cheshire County Association.

Tuesday, January 26. Deerfield, Gov. Bachelder Pomona Grange, address, "Advantages of District Supervision."

Wednesday, January 27. Dover, inspection of high school.

Friday, January 29. Hudson, Institute, evening address, "Educational Progress."

Monday, February 1. Somersworth, inspection of high school; visit to parochial school.

Tuesday, February 2. Bradford, Merrimack County Pomona Grange, address, "District Supervision;" evening, Charlestown, "Improvement in Rural Schools."

Thursday, February 4. Newmarket, inspection of high school.

Wednesday, February 10. Plymouth, examination of Normal School; evening, Warren, address, "Educational Conditions."

Thursday, February 11. Plymouth, lecture to school on "School Law"; evening, New Hampshire Library Association, address, "The Public Library as a part of the Public School System."

Friday, February 19. Rochester, inspection of high school.

Saturday, February 20. Rochester, Institute and Strafford County Association.

Tuesday, March 1. Concord, medical examination.

Wednesday, March 2. Concord, medical examination.

Friday, March 4. Peterborough, inspection of high school; East Jaffrey, inspection of high school; West Rindge, evening address, "District Supervision."

Thursday, March 10. Hinsdale, inspection of high school; Keene, inspection of high school; Winchester, inspection of high school, evening address, "The Citizen, the School Board, and the School."

Friday, March 11. Warren, address, "Equalization of School Privileges."

Saturday, March 12. Salem, district meeting, address, "School Supervision."

Saturday, March 19. Hollis, district meeting, address, "District Supervision."

Tuesday, March 22. Plymouth, address, "School Law"; Rumney, investigation of attendance conditions.

Wednesday, March 23. Colebrook, district meeting, address, "How Shall we Improve our Schools?"

Friday, March 25. Concord, teachers' examination.

Saturday, March 26. Concord, teachers' examination.

Thursday, March 31. Durham, Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, address, "The Grange and the Public School."

Friday, April 1. Hollis, conference with school board.

Tuesday, April 5. Concord, trustees of Normal School.

Thursday, April 14. Concord, meeting of executive committee of State Teachers' Association.

Friday, April 15. Concord, High School Institute.

Saturday, April 16. Concord, High School Institute.

Thursday, April 21. Newfields, evening address, "The Obligation of the Citizen to the School."

Wednesday, April 27. Troy, inspection of high school; address at Cheshire County Pomona Grange, "Education, What is it?"

Thursday, April 28. Andover, inspection of Proctor Academy; Lebanon, inspection of high school; organization of supervisory district.

Friday, April 20. New London, Institute.

Thursday, May 5. Boston, New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, address, "How can the Federation Promote the Cause of Public Education?"

Friday, May 6. Suncook, Institute and Merrimack Valley Association.

Friday, May 13. New Hampton, Institute, evening address, "Educational Conditions."

Monday, May 16. Plymouth, conference relative to course of study in high school.

Tuesday, May 17. Littleton, inspection of high school; Franconia, inspection of Dow Academy; Northumberland, conference with school board.

Wednesday, May 18. Gorham, Institute and Coös County Association; conference with school board.

Thursday, May 19. Woodsville, inspection of high school; Plymouth, lecture on "School Law."

Friday, May 20. Lisbon, Institute and Ammonoosuc Valley Association.

Friday, May 27. Boston, New England Association of school superintendents, address, "How shall we improve our Rural Schools?"

Friday, June 3. Franklin, Institute and Winnepesaukee Association; Concord, evening, meeting of committee of Normal School trustees.

Saturday, June 4. Exeter, Superior Court, Sanborn Seminary *vs.* town of Newton.

Friday, June 10. Plymouth, examination of Normal School in "School Law."

Tuesday, June 14. Newfields, address to school children.

Wednesday, June 15. Plymouth, meeting of committee of trustees.

Thursday, June 16. Plymouth, graduation at Normal School; meeting of trustees.

Friday, June 24. Concord, meeting of committee on Cecil Rhodes scholarships.

July 5 to 8. Bethlehem, American Institute of Instruction, address, "Problems and Solutions."

August 15 to 26. Plymouth, Summer Institute, ten lectures on School Law."

September 8 and 9. Concord, medical examination.

INSTITUTE STATISTICS.

TOWNS REPRESENTED AT INSTITUTES, WITH
THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL
OFFICIALS IN ATTENDANCE FROM JUNE 1,
1902, TO JUNE 1, 1903.

						Number of Institutes.	Number of Teachers.	Number of School Officials.
Albany						1	1	1
Allenstown						1	..	..
Alstead						2	7	..
Alton						1	1	..
Amherst						2	10	..
Andover						1	4	1
Antrim						1	1	..
Ashland						1	5	..
Barnstead						1	3	1
Bartlett						1	7	1
Bath						2	11	..
Bedford						1	3	..
Belmont						2	5	..
Berlin						2	25	..
Bethlehem						2	10	1
Bow						1	1	..
Brookline						1	2	..
Canaan						1	7	..
Canterbury						1	3	..
Carroll						1	2	1
Centre Harbor						1	3	..
Chesterfield						2	3	..

Chichester	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	2
Claremont	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	..
Clarksville	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	..
Colebrook	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	..
Columbia	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Concord	.	.	.	.	.	2	68	3
Conway	.	.	.	.	.	1	23	2
Cornish	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	3
Croydon	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	1
Dalton	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	..
Danbury	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	3
Deerfield	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	..
Dover	.	.	.	.	.	3	51	..
Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	..
Dummer	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	..
Durham	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	..
Eaton	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	..
Effingham	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1
Enfield	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1
Epsom	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Exeter	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Farmington	.	.	.	.	.	3	17	..
Fitzwilliam	.	.	.	.	.	3	20	..
Franconia	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	..
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	2	32	..
Freedom	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2
Gilford	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Gilsum	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	..
Goffstown	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	..
Gorham	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	..
Grafton	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1
Grantham	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	..
Greenfield	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Hampstead	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Harrisville	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	..
Haverhill	.	.	.	.	.	2	29	3
Henniker	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..

Hillsborough	1	2	..
Hinsdale	1	4	..
Holderness	1	2	..
Hollis	1	5	..
Hooksett	1	3	..
Hudson	2	9	..
Jaffrey	3	9	..
Keene	3	128	..
Laconia	2	29	..
Landaff	1	4	1
Langdon	1	1	..
Lebanon	1	11	..
Lisbon	3	24	2
Litchfield	1	1	..
Littleton	3	21	1
Loudon	1	2	..
Lyman	1	4	1
Madison	1	5	..
Manchester	2	72	..
Marlborough	3	32	..
Marlow	1	2	..
Meredith	2	18	2
Merrimack	1	9	..
Milan	1	12	..
Middleton	1	1	..
Milford	2	25	..
Milton	1	4	..
Mont Vernon	1	2	..
Moultonborough	1	4	..
Nashua	2	86	..
Nelson	2	2	..
New Boston	1	1	..
New Hampton	1	1	..
Newmarket	1	4	..
Newport	1	3	..
Northfield	1	5	..
Northumberland	1	3	..
Northwood	1	18	..

Nottingham	1	2	..
Ossipee	1	8	2
Pembroke	1	2	..
Peterborough	2	2	..
Pittsburg	1	4	..
Pittsfield	1	21	1
Plainfield	2	10	3
Plymouth	1	2	..
Portsmouth	1	2	..
Raymond	1	1	..
Richmond	3	9	..
Rochester	3	73	..
Rollinsford	2	11	..
Rindge	2	5	..
Salem	1	8	..
Sanbornton	1	4	..
Somersworth	3	54	..
Springfield	1	6	1
Stark	1	7	..
Stewartstown	1	6	..
Stoddard	2	6	..
Strafford	3	10	..
Stratford	2	6	..
Sunapee	1	5	1
Surry	1	3	..
Swanzy	3	27	..
Tilton	2	14	..
Troy	3	20	..
Wakefield	2	4	..
Walpole	2	18	..
Warner	1	3	..
Warren	1	1	..
Westmoreland	3	12	..
Whitefield	2	14	2
Wilmot	1	6	..
Wilton	2	15	..
Winchester	3	44	..
Windham	1	4	..

LIST OF INSTRUCTORS AND SUBJECTS AT INSTITUTES FROM JUNE 1, 1902, TO JUNE 1, 1903.

Prin. JAMES E. KLOCK, State Normal School, Plymouth: Reading, two periods; Arithmetic, five periods; Geography, five periods.

Supt. GEORGE H. WHITCHER: Arithmetic, five periods; How shall we Improve our Ungraded Schools, seven periods; Agriculture in Elementary Schools, three periods.

Prof. CLARENCE M. WEED: Nature Study, ten periods.

Supt. CHANNING FOLSOM: School Management, six periods; Hints to Teachers, three periods.

Supt. CHARLES W. BICKFORD: Physiology, eight periods.

Dr. HERMAN H. HORNE: How to Ask a Question, four periods; Contemporary Educational Tendencies, one period.

NATHANIEL T. BERRY: Drawing, two periods.

Prin. WALTER P. BECKWITH: Geography, two periods; Language, three periods; The Value of a Man, one period.

ROBERT C. METCALF: Language, one period; Grammar, one period.

Supt. ERNEST L. SILVER: Physiology, two periods.

I. FREEMAN HALL: Reading, one period; Geography, one period.

The following instructors gave one period each in the several subjects:

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Reading.

MAUD STARLING, Arithmetic.

HARRIET S. HAYWARD, Arithmetic.

ROBERT A. RAY, Arithmetic.

Miss WIGHT, Arithmetic.

Supt. LOUIS J. RUNDLETT, Physiology.

EMILY E. COOK, Language.

- CHARLES H. MORSS, Nature Study.
MELVILLE C. SMART, English.
ALICE M. TREAT, English.
FREDERICK W. DORING, History.
CLARENCE A. BRODEUR, History.
CLARENCE A. BRODEUR, Literature.
L. J. O'LEARY, History.
A. J. GEORGE, Literature.
W. E. RILEY, Penmanship.
STRATTON D. BROOKS, English Composition.
CLARENCE A. BRODEUR, School Management.
JACOB M. LORING, Education in the South.
THADDEUS W. HARRIS, The Geology of the Monadnock District.
H. S. COWELL, The Rights of Children.
JAMES C. SIMPSON, Meaning of Col. Parker's Work to the Teachers and Schools of New Hampshire.
GEORGE H. LIBBY, Practical Education.
MAY ROGERS LANE, The Use of Pictures in Educational Work.
SAMUEL W. ROBERTSON, Latin as an Aid in Language and Literature.
REV. EDGAR BLAKE, Life's View Point.
MYRON E. BENNETT, What may the High Schools Demand of the Elementary Schools?
HENRY B. STEARNS, Coöperation among Teachers.
LAURA J. MITCHELL, Patriotism in Public Schools.
B. C. GREGORY, Kindergarten Methods in the Higher Grades.
MRS. JULIETTE RHODES, Personal Experience in Rome.
MARCUS WHITE, Attention and Interest.
MABEL C. BRAGG, Story-telling in the Grades.
MARIA L. BALDWIN, Coöperation of the Home and the School.
HARRY L. MOORE, Are we Teachers Living up to our Possibilities of Making this great Work a Profession?

EVENING LECTURES.

Superintendent Channing Folsom :

“The People, the School Board, and the School,” two periods.

“Educational Conditions,” seven periods.

Superintendent Clarence A. Brodeur :

“School Supervision,” one period.

Mrs. Isabel Ambler Gilman :

“The Equalization of School Privileges,” one period.

SUMMER INSTITUTE, PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 11-22, 1902.

INSTRUCTORS.

History and Supervision: Calvin N. Kendall, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis.

Geography: Philip Emerson, Principal Cobbet School, Lynn, Mass.

Elementary English: Robert C. Metcalf, Supervisor of Schools, Boston.

Music: Burton T. Scales, Supervisor of Music, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drawing: Nathaniel L. Berry, Supervisor of Drawing, Newton, Mass.

Nature Study: Clarence M. Weed, Professor of Zoölogy and Entomology, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

Primary Methods: Harriet S. Hayward, Supervisor of Primary Schools, Brockton, Mass.

Arithmetic: Clarence A. Brodeur, Principal of State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

Psychology and Pedagogy: James E. Klock, Principal of New Hampshire State Normal School.

PROGRAMME.

First Week.

- 8.45. Opening exercises.
- 9.00. Mr. Klock, Psychology.
- 9.45. Mr. Scales, Music.
- 10.30. Mr. Weed, Nature Study.
- 11.15. Miss Hayward, Primary Methods; Mr. Emerson, Geography.

- 2.00. Mr. Metcalf, Language and Grammar.
 2.45. Mr. Brodeur, Arithmetic.
 3.30. Mr. Folsom, School Law.
 9 to 12. Mr. Berry, Drawing.

Second Week.

- 8.45. Opening exercises.
 9.00. Mr. Klock, Pedagogy.
 9.45. Mr. Scales, Music; Mr. Kendall, History.
 10.30. Mr. Metcalf, Language and Grammar.
 11.15. Mr. Brodeur, Arithmetic.
 2.00. Mr. Folsom, School Law.
 2.45. Mr. Kendall, School Supervision; Mr. Weed, Nature Study.
 3.30. Miss Hayward, Primary Methods.
 9 to 12. Mr. Berry, Drawing.

Evening Lectures.

- Tuesday, August 12. Mr. Weed, "The Flower Beautiful."
 Thursday, August 14. George N. Cross, Principal of Robinson Seminary, Exeter, "Beautiful New Hampshire."
 Friday, August 15. Mr. Cross, "Venice."
 Tuesday, August 19. Mr. Kendall, "The Education that Best Fits for Life."
 Thursday, August 21. Mr. Folsom, "Educational Progress in New Hampshire."

INSTITUTE FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS, HELD IN
 THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CONCORD.

Friday and Saturday, April 24 and 25, 1903.

PROGRAMME.

Friday Morning.

- 11.00. Devotional exercises, conducted by Rt. Rev. William W. Niles.
 11.15. "The Sense of Perspective in Education," Principal Alexander B. Crawford, Newmarket High School.

Friday Afternoon.

- 2.00. "Courses of Study in the High School," Principal Edward R. Goodwin, Classical High School, Worcester, Mass.
- 3.00. "College Preparation in Rhetoric," Professor Lindsay T. Damon, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- 4.00. "The School View of College Certificates," Principal E.H. Smiley, High School, Hartford, Conn.

Evening Lecture.

(Representatives' Hall, State House.)

- 7.45. "The Relation of the Secondary School to Culture," Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, Principal Worcester Academy.

Saturday Morning.

- 9.00. "Modern Languages," William B. Snow, Master in the English High School, Boston.
- 10.00. "Manual Training—in the High School," Principal George F. Weston, Manual High School, Providence, R. I.
- 11.00. "English Composition," Stratton D. Brooks, Supervisor of Schools, Boston.

INSTITUTE STATISTICS.

TOWNS REPRESENTED AT INSTITUTES, WITH
THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL
OFFICIALS IN ATTENDANCE, FROM JUNE 1,
1903, to JUNE 1, 1904.

						Number of Institutes.	Number of Teachers.	Number of School Officials.
Allenstown	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	..
Alstead	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	..
Alton	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	1
Andover	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Ashland	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	..
Atkinson	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	..
Auburn	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Barnstead	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	..
Bath	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	..
Bedford	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	..
Berlin	.	.	.	.	.	5	64	3
Bethlehem	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	..
Bow	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	..
Bradford	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	..
Brentwood	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Bridgewater	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Bristol	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	..
Brookfield	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Brookline	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Canaan	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..
Candia	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	..
Canterbury	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	..

Carroll	1	1	..
Charlestown	1	5	..
Chichester	1	4	..
Claremont	1	26	..
Colebrook	3	14	..
Columbia	1	1	..
Concord	2	88	..
Conway	2	25	..
Cornish	1	3	..
Croydon	1	1	..
Dalton	1	3	..
Danbury	1	6	..
Danville	1	3	..
Deerfield	1	1	..
Derry	1	8	..
Dover	2	15	..
Dummer	1	2	..
Durham	2	5	..
East Kingston	1	3	..
Effingham	1	1	..
Epsom	1	5	..
Exeter	1	15	..
Farmington	1	3	..
Fitzwilliam	1	7	..
Fracestown	1	2	..
Franklin	1	5	..
Freedom	2	11	..
Gilford	1	1	..
Gilmanton	1	1	..
Gilsum	1	2	..
Goffstown	1	12	..
Gorham	3	29	..
Grantham	1	2	..
Greenville	1	18	..
Hampstead	1	1	..
Hanover	2	9	..
Haverhill	3	12	..

Hebron	1	1	..
Henniker	1	5	..
Hill	1	2	..
Hinsdale	1	2	..
Hollis	1	5	..
Hooksett	1	4	..
Hopkinton	2	10	..
Hudson	1	12	..
Jaffrey	1	2	..
Jefferson	1	8	..
Keene	1	45	..
Kensington	1	1	..
Kingston	1	2	..
Laconia	1	5	..
Lancaster	3	43	..
Landaff	2	6	..
Langdon	1	1	..
Lebanon	1	2	..
Lisbon	2	26	..
Litchfield	1	1	..
Littleton	3	53	..
Londonderry	3	11	..
Loudon	1	1	..
Lyman	2	6	..
Madison	2	8	..
Manchester	2	137	..
Marlborough	1	7	..
Mason	1	6	..
Meredith	1	8	..
Merrimack	2	11	..
Milan	1	6	..
Milford	1	3	..
Monroe	1	1	..
Nashua	3	92	..
Newbury	2	3	..
New Hampton	1	21	..
New Ipswich	1	12	..

New London	1	6	..
Newmarket	1	2	..
Newton	1	8	..
Northumberland	2	9	..
Ossipee	2	20	..
Pelham	1	7	..
Pembroke	2	12	..
Pittsfield	2	16	..
Plaistow	1	6	..
Plymouth	2	3	..
Portsmouth	1	1	..
Randolph	1	2	..
Raymond	1	1	..
Richmond	1	1	..
Rochester	2	23	..
Rollinsford	1	1	..
Rindge	1	2	..
Salem	1	10	..
Salisbury	1	1	..
Sanbornton	1	1	..
Sandown	1	2	..
Shelburne	1	3	..
Somersworth	2	12	..
Stratford	2	9	..
Sunapee	1	8	..
Sutton	2	7	..
Swanzy	1	8	..
Tamworth	2	5	..
Temple	1	4	..
Troy	1	5	..
Tuftenborough	1	3	..
Unity	1	2	..
Wakefield	1	17	..
Walpole	1	9	..
Warner	2	27	..
Washington	1	1	..
Weare	1	1	..

Webster	1	2	..
Westmoreland	1	8	..
Whitefield	4	24	..
Wilmot	1	1	..
Wilton	1	10	..
Winchester	1	11	..
Windham	1	4	..
Wolfeborough	2	19	..

LIST OF INSTRUCTORS AND SUBJECTS AT INSTITUTE FROM JUNE, 1903, TO JUNE, 1904.

Supt. ERNEST L. SILVER: Physiology, five periods; The Ideal Teacher, four periods.

Supt. GEORGE H. WHITCHER: The Ungraded School Problem, three periods; History, one period; Arithmetic, one period; Agriculture in Elementary Schools, one period; Geography, one period.

Supt. CHANNING FOLSOM: General Suggestions, four periods; School Management, one period; The Teacher, one period.

Prof. CLARENCE M. WEED: Nature Study, twelve periods.

NATHANIEL T. BERRY: Drawing, three periods.

Prin. JAMES E. KLOCK: Geography, three periods; Spelling, three periods; Discipline, two periods; History, one period; Reading, four periods; Arithmetic, one period.

MARY I. LOVEJOY: Literature, three periods; Educational Seat Work, one period.

LILLIAN ORDWAY: Geography, four periods.

Supt. CHARLES W. BICKFORD: Physiology, four periods.

MABEL HILL: History, four periods.

ROBERT C. METCALF: Language, one period; Grammar, one period.

MARY S. NICHOLS: Manual Training, two periods.

Supt. FRANK H. BENEDICT: Seeing, Hearing, and Feeling, two periods.

The following instructors gave one period each in the several subjects:

MAUD STARLING, Arithmetic.

VIRGINIA SPENCER, History.

OLIVE J. DODGE, Spelling.

OLIVE J. DODGE, History.

WILLIAM H. HUSE, Geography.

MILDRED AVERY, Reading.

MABEL F. LANE, Geography.

SAM. WALTER FOSS, The School and the Library.

FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, The School and Character.

GUSTAF LARSSON, Manual Training.

GUSTAF LARSSON, Theories and Practice of Sloyd.

MILTON C. AYERS, The Curriculum and Current Events.

Prof. J. M. TYLER, How can We Suit Our System of Education to the Needs of Our Times?

R. P. IRELAND, Geography.

Dr. HERMAN H. HORNE, Morality and Religion in the Public Schools.

FRANK B. WIGHT, School Athletics.

BERNICE MILLS, Hawthorne.

EMMA K. GORDON, Reading.

ELLEN M. MASON, Supplementary Reading.

WILLIAM C. HALL, History.

LEROY S. DEWEY, The Essential Things in Our Work.

W. E. RILEY, Reading.

CLINTON J. RICHARDS, Waste.

H. C. SANDERS, M. D., Contagious Diseases.

Miss A. L. WILLIAMS, First Year Latin.

NELLIE S. LAUGHLIN, Language.

S. W. ROBERTSON, Educational Progress and Needs.

FRANK B. WIGHT, The Art of Questioning.

HARRY L. MOORE, Literature.

Rev. J. M. HORNSBERGER, Practical Education.

CHANNING T. SANBORN, History.

ABBIE CATE TYLER, The Year's Progress.

HOWARD P. HARDING, Gymnastics.

EVENING LECTURES.

Supt. CHANNING FOLSOM: District Supervision, one period; Our Educational Problem, two periods; Education in Rural Communities, one period; Rural School Problems, one period; Educational Progress in New Hampshire, one period; Educational Conditions, two periods.

Rev. H. C. McDougall: The Relation of the Community to the School, two periods.

Dr. HERMAN H. HORNE: Morality and Religion in the Public Schools, one period.

Prin. JAMES E. KLOCK: Temperament in Education, one period; The Relation of the Teacher to the Course of Study, one period.

WILSON PALMER: On Public Schools, one period.

SUMMER INSTITUTE, PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 10-21, 1903.

INSTRUCTORS.

Supervision: Clarence A. Brodeur, Principal State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

Geography: Philip Emerson, Principal Cobbet School, Lynn, Mass.

Elementary English: Robert C. Metcalf, Superintendent of Schools, Winchester, Mass.

Music: Burton T. Scales, Supervisor of Music, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drawing: Nathaniel L. Berry, Supervisor of Drawing, Newton, Mass.

Nature Study: Clarence M. Weed, Professor of Zoölogy and Entomology, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

Primary Methods: Harriet S. Hayward, Supervisor of Primary Schools, Brockton, Mass.

Arithmetic: George H. Whitcher, Superintendent of Schools, Newmarket, Durham, and Alton District.

Psychology and Pedagogy: James E. Klock, Principal of New Hampshire State Normal School.

Literature in the Primary School and Story-telling: Mabel C. Bragg, Teacher of English, State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.

History: Mabel Hill, Teacher of History, State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.

PROGRAMME.

First Week.

- 8.45. Opening exercises.
 9.00 to
 12.00. Mr. Berry, Drawing.
 9.00. Mr. Klock, Psychology and Pedagogy; Miss Bragg, Literature in Primary Schools.
 9.45. Miss Hayward, Primary Methods; Mr. Folsom, School Law.
 10.30. Mr. Weed, Nature Study.
 11.15. Miss Hill, Elementary History.
 2.00. Mr. Scales, Music; Mr. Brodeur, Supervision.
 2.45. Mr. Metcalf, Language.

Second Week.

- 8.45. Opening exercises.
 9.00 to
 12.00. Mr. Berry, Drawing.
 9.00. Mr. Scales, Music.
 9.45. Mr. Metcalf, Grammar; Miss Hill, High School History.
 10.30. Mr. Whitcher, Arithmetic.
 11.15. Mr. Emerson, Geography.
 2.00. Mr. Klock, Psychology and Pedagogy; Miss Hayward, Primary Methods.
 2.45. Mr. Weed, Nature Study.
 3.30. Mr. Folsom, School Law.

Each period will be forty minutes in length.

Evening Lectures.

Tuesday, August 11. Miss Bragg, "An Hour of Story-telling."

Thursday, August 13. George N. Cross, Principal of Robinson Seminary, Exeter, "Bonnie Scotland."

Friday, August 14. Mr. Cross, "Sixty-four Years a Queen."

Wednesday, August 19. Mr. Emerson, "Niagara."

AN INSTITUTE FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS, HELD
IN THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CONCORD.

Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16, 1904.

PROGRAMME.

Friday Morning.

- 10.15. Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. George H. Reed.
10.30. "Manual Training in High Schools," Principal Charles H. Morse, Manual Training High School, Cambridge, Mass.
11.15. "Composition and Rhetoric in the Schools," Prof. Lindsay T. Damon, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Friday Afternoon.

- 2.00. "Technical Training," President William D. Gibbs, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.
3.00. "Coöperation between High and Grammar Schools," Supt. Frank H. Beede, New Haven, Conn.
4.00. "The Yersin Phono-Rythmic Method of Teaching French," Miss Gertrude Fogler, Boston, Mass.

Evening Lecture.

(Representatives' Hall, State House.)

- 7.45. "Some Recent Changes in College Methods and Aims," Prof. William McDonald, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Saturday Morning.

- 9.00. "Enrichment of the Grammar School Course," Principal I. Arthur Lee, Dover, High School; Principal Amasa A. Holden, Woonsocket, R. I., High School; Miss Luella Dickerman, Principal Rumford School, Concord; Principal Fred Baldwin, Foster School, Somerville, Mass.
10.30. "Applied Science in High Schools," J. C. Packard, Brookline, Mass., High School.
11.15. "Literature," Stratton D. Brooks, Supervisor of Schools, Boston, Mass.

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS OF INSTITUTES FROM JUNE, 1902, TO JUNE, 1903.

Number.	Town.	County.	Date.	Towns represented.	Teachers in attendance.	School officers in attendance.	Evening attendance.	Cost.
1	Croydon	Sullivan	October	10	38	4	60	\$46.51
2	Keene	Cheshire	October	24	147	3	.....	45.61
3	Cornish	Sullivan	October	31	27	6	85	56.69
4	Lisbon	Grafton	November	7	71	9	100	26.57
5	Somersworth	Strafford	November	22	109	2	.....	17.41
6	Keene	Cheshire	January	30	103	5	.....	53.75
7	Woodsville	Grafton	February	27	60	3	.....	33.04
8	Rochester	Strafford	February	27	102	.....	.....	33.91
9	Pittsfield	Merrimack	March	13	37	5	50	70.97
10	Northwood	Rockingham	April	10	7	36	75	53.60
11	Danbury	Merrimack	April	22	53	6	60	55.67
12	Concord (High School).	Merrimack	April	24, 25	93	8	75	133.46
13	Bartlett	Carroll	April	29	40	4	60	60.61
14	Freedom	Carroll	May	1	6	5	75	60.63
15	Meredith	Belknap	May	8	41	2	60	38.85
16	Stewartstown	Coos	May	13	39	2	42	62.86
17	Milan	Coos	May	15	65	1	85	57.52
18	Keene	Cheshire	May	18	152	3	.....	62.86
19	Northfield	Merrimack	May	20	87	3	.....	69.62
20	Nashua	Hillsborough	May	22	310	2	.....	82.75
Day Institutes, total								
	Summer Institute, Plymouth.		August	.....	1,649	76	827	\$1,128.89
			11-22	.....	160	.....	.....	787.06
Total								
				.....	1,809	76	827	\$1,915.95

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS OF INSTITUTES FROM JUNE, 1903, TO JUNE, 1904.

INSTITUTE STATISTICS.

111

Number.	Town.	County.	Date.	Towns reported.	Teachers in attendance.	School officers in attendance.	Evening attendance.	Cost.
1	Sanbornville	Carroll	October	30	75	3	75	\$31.99
2	Warner	Merrimack	November	6	62	3	100	59.21
3	Lancaster	Coos	November	11	71	2	60	49.33
4	Littleton	Grafton	November	13	81	3	104	44.98
5	Atkinson	Rockingham	November	16	61	2	12	41.78
6	Claremont	Sullivan	November	20	40	1	150	47.57
7	Madison	Carroll	January	8	42	2	28	61.24
8	Greenville	Hillsborough	January	15	58	3	75	58.42
9	Keene	Cheshire	January	22	117	2	..	83.97
10	Hudson	Hillsborough	January	29	141	2	50	52.37
11	Rochester	Strafford	February	20	55	..	..	82.36
12	Berlin	Coos	February	26	63	2	100	33.73
13	Concord (High School)	Merrimack	April	15, 16	88	3	75	154.35
14	New London	Merrimack	April	29	61	2	..	64.77
15	Suncook	Merrimack	May	23	275	4	..	91.17
16	New Hampton	Belknap	May	6	61	2	100	74.92
17	Gorham	Coos	May	18	66	2	75	47.56
18	Lisbon	Grafton	May	20	79	..	100	62.88
<hr/>								
Day Institutes, total				1,496	38	1,104	..	\$1,141.70
Summer Institute, Plymouth				165	..	..	..	804.62
<hr/>								
Total				1,661	..	..	..	\$1,946.32

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

CHANNING FOLSOM, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

Superintendents of Cities.

CHARLES W. BICKFORD.....	Manchester.
JAMES H. FASSETT.....	Nashua.
LOUIS J. RUNDLETT.....	Concord.
AUSTIN H. KEYES.....	Dover.
HENRY C. MORRISON.....	Portsmouth.
THADDEUS W. HARRIS.....	Keene.
ERNEST L. SILVER.....	Rochester.
JOSEPH H. BLAISDELL.....	Laconia.
GEORGE H. WHITCHER.....	Berlin.

Superintendents of Supervisory Districts.

HENRY B. STEARNS.....	<i>Fitzwilliam, Troy, Dublin, Rindge.</i>
WILBUR B. SPRAGUE.....	<i>Durham, Newmarket, Epping.</i>
HARRY A. BROWN.....	<i>Salem, Hudson.</i>
FRANK H. BENEDICT.....	<i>Pittsfield, Pembroke, Allenstown.</i>
HENRY C. SANBORN.....	<i>Franklin, Penacook.</i>
CLINTON J. RICHARDS.....	<i>Walpole, Westmoreland, Alstead, Langdon.</i>
CHARLES TRACY.....	<i>Claremont, Charlestown.</i>
HENRY S. ROBERTS.....	<i>Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough.</i>
THOMAS A. ROBERTS.....	<i>Lebanon, High School District, Town District.</i>

TOWN AND CITY SCHOOL BOARDS.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Acworth.....	Hiram N. Hayward..... Almon E. Clark.....	East Acworth.
Albany.....	Lyman A. Young..... William C. Chase..... Onslow S. Smith..... Archie Nickerson.....	South Acworth. Conway. Passaconaway. Pequaket.
Alexandria.....	E. W. Tucker..... H. E. Wells..... A. E. Tucker.....	
Allenstown.....	Mrs. Jennie E. Blodgett..... B. L. Miller..... J. J. McDonough..... <i>Frank H. Benedict, Supt.</i>	Suncook. Suncook. Suncook. Pittsfield.
Alstead.....	Rev. Henry S. Ives..... Charles E. Linsley..... Charles H. Cooke..... <i>Clinton J. Richards, Supt.</i>	East Alstead. Alstead Center.
Alton.....	Charles H. Davis..... Mrs. Anna M. Wright..... W. Rockwell Clough.....	Walpole. Alton Bay.
Amherst.....	Rev. A. J. McGown..... Mrs. S. E. Dodge..... W. W. Sloan.....	
Andover.....	John H. Merrill..... George W. Stone..... Electa C. Flanders.....	
Antrim.....	C. F. Butterfield..... H. A. Hurlin.....	East Andover.
Ashland.....	C. W. Cummings..... Charles M. Sargent..... George W. Lambert.....	Plymouth.
Ashland (Special)....	John E. Morrison..... W. F. Hardy..... O. A. Brown..... Charles H. Pattee..... Dana W. Carey..... John H. Morrill.....	
Atkinson.....	George A. Sawyer..... Herbert N. Sawyer..... Harry I. Noyes.....	Atkinson Depot. Box 688, Haverhill, Mass.
Auburn.....	Freeman A. Babbitt..... Ella F. Brown..... George E. Spofford..... Horace N. Colbath..... Enos George.....	
Barnstead.....	Coran K. Davis..... Charles H. Chesley..... Annie L. Wentworth..... Eva F. Chesley.....	Massabesic. Center Barnstead.
Barrington.....	Albert Eastman..... Walter Pitman..... Austin L. Stillings..... F. W. Littlefield..... James H. Mead..... Rev. Herbert Walker.....	North Barnstead. South Barrington. R. F. D. No. 4, Dover. East Barrington.
Bartlett.....		Kearsarge.
Bartlett (Special)....		Intervale. Glen.
Bath.....	Merrill Tewksbury..... Charles M. Hibbard..... Sarah M. Nutter..... John B. Hibbard..... Mrs. W. P. Elkins..... Albert H. Clough.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Woodsville. R. F. D. No. 1, Woodsville. R. F. D. No. 2, Woodsville.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Bedford	W. M. Patten..... Rev. A. P. Watson..... Mrs. Eunice S. Kenison.....	
Belmont.....	Mrs. Nellie A. Cilley..... Rev. E. S. Moulton..... Fred A. Currier.....	East Tilton.
Bennington	Martha E. Knight..... Charles F. Burnham..... Henry J. Burt.....	
Benton	Orman L. Mann..... James H. Keyser..... Lebina H. Parker.....	
Berlin	Dr. H. W. Johnson..... Orton B. Brown..... Oliver H. Toothaker.....	
Bethlehem.....	George H. Whitaker, Supt.. Fred W. Bean..... Fred C. Abbe.....	Littleton.
Bethlehem (Special).	John Whyte..... Rev. William Ramsden..... Cynthia A. Kidder.....	Pierce's Bridge.
Boscawen	Henry P. Smith..... Mrs. Alla J. Carter..... Alice G. Adams.....	
Boscawen (Special).	Ervin A. Griffin..... Edson H. Mattice..... Mrs. Mary Farnum.....	Penacook.
Bow.....	Benjamin F. Butler..... John H. Burroughs..... A. Sterling Colby.....	Penacook. Penacook. R. F. D. No. 2, Concord.
Bradford	Frank E. Colby..... Charles Gillis..... Martin Huntoon.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Concord.
Brentwood	Otis Melvin..... Mrs. E. Christine Swasey..... Mrs. Nellie J. Smith.....	Exeter.
Bridgewater	John A. Sanborn..... S. S. Fletcher..... D. B. Clement.....	R. F. D., Epping. R. F. D. No. 2, Plymouth.
Bristol	Isabel Carpenter..... La Forest S. Ballou..... Hadley B. Worthen.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Plymouth. R. F. D. No. 2, Plymouth
Bristol (Special)	Hiram T. Heath..... Frank N. Gilman..... Albro Wells.....	
Brookfield	Rosewell Cutler..... Clara J. Fields..... Emma Pratt Berry.....	Box 6, Sanbornville.
Brookline	Charles Willey..... Samuel M. Allen..... Florence L. Eaton.....	Wakefield.
Campton	Harry Marshall..... Mrs. Ella W. Tucker..... Frank P. Kennedy.....	
Canaan	George D. Pattee..... Mary E. Hildreth..... Kate T. Simpson.....	R. F. D., Plymouth West Campton.
Canaan (Special).....	George W. Chase..... Walter C. Story..... Walter H. Swett.....	Canaan Center. West Canaan. West Canaan.
	George H. Gordon..... Mrs. Cora E. Smith..... C. M. Murray.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Candia.....	Louis C. Patten.....	
	Mrs. Adella Allen.....	R. F. D. No. 1.
	Isaac F. Underhill.....	R. F. D. No. 1.
Canterbury.....	W. W. Wheeler.....	Canterbury Center.
	Frank L. Brown.....	Uplands.
	Jennie Pickard.....	
Carroll.....	Mrs. Flora J. Miles.....	Twin Mountain.
	Moses C. Glines.....	Twin Mountain.
	Mrs. Madora B. Mulleavey..	Twin Mountain.
Center Harbor.....	Frank H. Morse.....	
	Elena C. Smith.....	Ashland.
	Albert E. Hutchins.....	
Charlestown.....	W. E. Hunt.....	North Charlestown.
	Stephen T. Searle.....	
	C. R. Bowen.....	
	<i>Charles Tracy, Supt.</i>	Claremont.
Chatham.....	Joseph L. Binford.....	
	Bessie P. Walker.....	South Chatham.
	Willie C. Charles.....	North Chatham.
Chester.....	Rev. James G. Robertson..	
	Mrs. Lizzie S. Hooke.....	
	Sarah P. Webster.....	
Chesterfield.....	Sherman L. Rice.....	Brattleboro, Vt.
	Mrs. Sarah F. Cobb.....	Spofford.
	Mrs. Ella Puffer.....	
Chichester.....	Hosea B. Langley.....	R. F. D. No. 7, Concord.
	Jeremy L. Sanborn.....	
	Frederick B. Shaw.....	North Chichester.
Claremont..	Dr. W. W. Cushman.....	
	James Durward.....	
	Frank H. Foster.....	
	<i>Charles Tracy, Supt.</i>	
Claremont (High School).....	H. B. Converse.....	
	Charles H. Long.....	
	Homer C. Lathe.....	
	Thomas W. Fry.....	
	Emerson Quimby.....	
Clarksville.....	Charles L. Felton.....	
	Lyman A. Perry.....	Beecher Falls, Vt.
	Albert G. Coates.....	Pittsburg.
Colebrook.....	Allen A. Forbes.....	
	Flora B. Woodrow.....	
	Irving C. Woodrow.....	
Colebrook (Special)..	S. R. M. Ramsay.....	
	Darwin Lombard.....	
	B. F. Drew.....	
	J. I. Parsons.....	
	W. E. Drew.....	
	Walter Drew.....	
Columbia.....	Mrs. Laura Legro.....	Colebrook.
	Charles E. Martin.....	Colebrook.
	Mrs. Delia N. Sims.....	
Concord.....	Albert Saltmarsh.....	Box 557.
	Irving T. Chesley.....	R. F. D. No. 1.
	Judson F. Hoyt.....	R. F. D. No. 2.
Concord (Union District).....	Charles R. Corning.....	
	Mrs. Alice M. Nims.....	
	Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft.....	
	John E. Robertson.....	
	John M. Mitchell.....	
	Edward N. Pearson.....	
	Rev. John Vannevar.....	
	Dr. G. M. Kimball.....	
	Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill.....	
	<i>Louis J. Rundlett, Supt.</i>	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Concord (Penacock District).....	Leander C. Prescott..... Harry A. Brown..... Dr. Henry C. Holbrook..... <i>Henry C. Sanborn, Supt.</i>	Penacock. Penacock. Penacock. Franklin.
Conway	Mrs. Abbie M. D. Blouin.... Dr. C. P. Buzzell..... Arthur E. Kenison.....	Center Conway. North Conway. Cornish Flat.
Cornish.....	Fred C. Pardy..... Mrs. Alice O. Young	South Cornish. Windsor, Vt.
Croydon.....	George L. Deming..... C. H. Forehand..... Charles O. Hall.....	
Dalton.....	Dana S. Gross..... George W. Quimby..... Charles E. Swasey.....	Whitefield. Littleton.
Danbury	Ellen Tillotson..... Edward A. Farnum..... Arthur R. Ford.....	
Danville	Christopher C. Thurbur.... Clarence M. Collins..... Alfred B. Sargent.....	South Danville. North Danville. South Danville.
Deerfield	Willis C. Tuck..... Oscar J. Chase..... Jerrie C. Fogg.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Raymond. R. F. D. No. 1, Gossville. Deerfield Center.
Deering	George H. Towle..... Charles E. Brown..... Mrs. E. W. Colburn.....	Hillsborough Bridge. Francetown. East Deering.
Derry	Dennis R. Chase..... Ernest L. Abbott..... Alexander B. Wark.....	West Derry. West Derry. West Derry.
Derry (No. 2)	Annie B. Shepard..... George H. Webster..... Mrs. Annie Sanders.....	
Dorchester	Mrs. Caroline C. Pattee.... Cyrille E. LeBrun..... Herbert H. Ashley.....	Cheever.
Dover	George N. Burnham	
	Charles E. Wendell..... George J. Foster..... George D. McDuffee..... George G. Welch..... Rev. Edwin S. Tasker..... James H. Southwick..... Charles A. Fairbanks..... George E. Buzzell..... George E. Varney..... John E. Anthes..... Benjamin F. Nealley..... Rev. George E. Hall..... John J. Lyons..... Patrick W. Murphy..... Frank E. Mulligan.....	
Dublin.....	<i>Austin H. Keyes, Supt</i> Thomas S. Lynch..... James Allison..... John E. Baldwin.....	
Dummer.....	<i>Henry B. Stearns, Supt.</i> Mrs. C. N. Bickford..... Mrs. A. W. Wight..... W. H. Philbrook.....	Fitzwilliam. Crystal. Milan. Milan.
Dunbarton	Mrs. Josephine K. Page	R. F. D. No. 1, Goffstown.
	Frederick L. Ireland..... David Story.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Goffstown. R. F. D. No. 1, Goffstown.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Durham	Charles S. Langley..... Ernest R. Groves..... Dr. Albert E. Grant..... <i>Wilbur B. Sprague, Supt.</i> ...	
East Kingston.....	Joseph F. Currier..... Laura O. Philbrick..... Joseph F. Kimball.....	
Easton.....	Mrs. Francella Cooley..... Mamie E. Judd..... George S. Judd.....	
Eaton.....	Willie J. Long..... L. L. Thompson..... Eugene W. Hatch.....	Wildwood. Snowville. Snowville.
Effingham	Josiah Thurston..... Edward F. Leavitt..... Charles H. Stevens.....	Effingham Falls. Snowville.
Ellsworth	Mrs. Ida J. Avery..... Mrs. Lizzie E. Avery..... Burley O. Avery.....	South Effingham.
Enfield	W. F. Hawley..... Allen L. Pierce..... Alice Lawn.....	Lockehaven.
Enfield (Special)	W. A. Wilmot..... John H. Noonan..... W. E. Larkin.....	Enfield Center.
Epping	Edwin S. Folsom..... Fred P. Knox..... Edwin C. Sanborn..... <i>Wilbur B. Sprague, Supt.</i> ...	West Epping.
Epsom.....	D. G. Chesley..... Mrs. Helen G. Yeaton.....	Durham.
Errol	W. H. Tripp..... W. A. Bragg..... R. E. Thurston.....	Short Falls. Short Falls.
Exeter.....	Ina Frizzell..... John A. Brown..... George Wentworth..... Clarence Getchell.....	
Farmington.....	William W. Ware..... George A. Davis..... Eugene H. Thompson.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Rochester.
Farmington (Special)	Dr. Albert Garland..... Mrs. Nina V. Greeley..... Arthur H. Wiggin.....	
Fitzwilliam.....	Mrs. Lilly C. Howes..... Rev. O. W. Kimball..... Dr. George S. Emerson..... <i>Henry B. Stearns, Supt.</i> ...	
Francestown.....	Frank W. Cady..... John W. Carson..... Horace R. Hubbard.....	New Boston.
Franconia.....	Henry H. Clark..... Hiram L. Johnson..... Archie W. Bowles.....	
Franklin	Omar A. Towne..... Miss Mary A. Proctor..... Rev. L. W. Phillips..... <i>Henry C. Sanborn, Supt.</i> ...	Franklin Falls. Franklin Falls.
Freedom	Charles H. Andrews..... Arthur P. Merrow..... Edgar J. Young.....	
Fremont.....	James B. Martin..... Eugene D. Sanborn..... Andrew J. Brown.....	R. F. D., Epping.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Gilford	Mrs. Julia A. Gove..... Mrs. Rosa M. Sanders.....	Lakeport. Sanders'.
Gilmanton	Freeman G. Smith..... C. Frank Page..... Frank N. Merrill.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Laconia. R. F. D. No. 3, Laconia. R. F. D. No. 3, Laconia.
Gilsum	Laura E. Varney..... Francis C. Minor..... Lucy M. Loveland..... Arabelle E. Crain.....	
Goffstown.....	George Pattee..... Henry M. Beard..... Mrs. Florence Greer.....	Grasmere. Grasmere.
Goffstown (Special).....	William H. Stinson..... Mrs. Charles S. Parker..... Dr. Frank Blaisdell..... Charles F. White..... Miss Annie M. Kendall..... Mrs. H. H. Smith.....	
Gorham	Mrs. Walter C. Libby..... Dr. Henry Marble..... James Culhane.....	
Goshen	Mrs. Emma A. Sholes..... Emmet S. Robinson..... Grace A. Moody.....	Mill Village. Mill Village.
Grafton	Emma M. Martin..... Val M. Hardy..... Anna G. Williams.....	Enfield Center. Grafton Center.
Grantham.....	Mrs. Meora E. Horton..... George C. Barton..... Henry W. Hurd.....	
Greenfield	George S. Peavey..... Rev. John W. Savage..... Mason L. White.....	
Greenland.....	Edward G. Clough..... Dr. James Harvey..... Mrs. Susan S. Moulton.....	
Greenville.....	Lillie M. Bacon..... Victor L. Parker..... Charles A. Preston.....	Eastern Depot, Green- land.
Groton.....	Willard H. Hunkins..... Almaretta G. Brown..... George W. Bailey.....	
Hampstead	William A. Chase..... Dr. George Bennette..... William F. Little.....	East Hampstead. West Hampstead.
Hampton.....	Charles M. Batchelder..... Rev. John A. Ross..... A. L. Joplin.....	
Hampton Falls.....	David F. Batchelder..... Frank B. Fogg..... Frank S. Greene.....	
Hancock	John B. Adams..... Edgar L. Ware..... Charles H. Dutton.....	
Hanover.....	Mrs. Addie M. McPherson..... Daniel O. Hoyt..... Don S. Bridgman.....	Etna. Etna.
Hanover (Special).....	Newton A. Frost..... David C. Wells..... John V. Hazen..... Mrs. T. W. D. Worthen..... Charles D. Adams..... L. H. Sampson.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Harrisville	Samuel D. Bemis.....	Chesham.
	Charles P. Hayward.....	East Harrisville.
	Thomas J. Winn.....	
Hart's Location.....	Mrs. Maude G. Burnell.....	Mt. Carrigain.
	Mrs. Georgia A. Burnell.....	Mt. Carrigain.
	Mrs. Susan E. Whitehall.....	Bemis.
Haverhill.....	W. E. Lawrence.....	North Haverhill.
	N. Della Carbee.....	
	W. F. True.....	East Haverhill.
Haverhill (Woods- ville District).....	E. E. Craig.....	
	S. M. Chamberlin.....	
	F. E. Boothe.....	
	M. H. Annis.....	
	J. F. Leonard.....	
	J. C. Flanders.....	
Hebron.....	Mrs. Viola P. Clement.....	East Hebron.
	Mrs. Alma C. Morse.....	
	Mrs. Sarah D. Hardy.....	
Henniker.....	George H. Dodge.....	
	Dr. George H. Sanborn.....	
	Rev. T. C. Bouton.....	
Hill.....	Angelo H. Fowler.....	
	Alfred A. Bartlett.....	
	Arthur H. Greene.....	
Hillsborough.....	Mrs. Lizzie S. Tuttle.....	Hillsborough Bridge.
	James M. Ray.....	
	Mrs. Lena M. Brockway.....	
Hillsboro'gh (Special)	Stillman H. Baker.....	Hillsborough Bridge.
	Joseph W. Chadwick.....	Hillsborough Bridge.
	Lucy E. Annis.....	Hillsborough Bridge.
Hinsdale.....	Edalbert J. Temple.....	
	Walter E. Fay.....	
	William F. White.....	
Holderness.....	Winnie S. Willoughby.....	
	John H. Perkins.....	
	Henry Smith.....	R. F. D. No. 4, Plymouth.
Hollis.....	Henry A. Goodwin.....	
	Bertha M. Hayden.....	
	James E. Hills.....	
Hooksett.....	Eugene S. Head.....	
	Albert F. Davis.....	R. F. D. No. 9, Manchester.
	George Keating.....	
Hopkinton.....	Mrs. Delia A. Bohanan.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Contoocook.
	Frank E. Dodge.....	Contoocook.
	George E. Barnard.....	Contoocook.
Hudson.....	Joseph H. LeGallee.....	
	Clarence E. Walsh.....	Hudson Centre.
	George W. Clyde.....	
	Harry A. Brown, Supt.....	Salem.
Jackson.....	George H. Davis.....	
	Oscar W. Hayes.....	
	O. S. Fernald.....	
Jackson (Special)...	Charles S. Meserve.....	
	John B. Hurlin.....	
	W. W. Trickey.....	
Jaffrey.....	F. G. Humiston.....	East Jaffrey.
	John M. Lamb.....	East Jaffrey.
	Eloise M. Pierce.....	East Jaffrey.
Jefferson.....	George C. Evans.....	Starr King.
	A. C. Martin.....	Jefferson Highlands.
	Charles H. Burnham.....	Starr King.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Keene.....	Bertram Ellis..... Charles C. Buffum..... Henry W. Lane..... S. M. Dinsmoor..... Gardner C. Hill..... William C. Hall..... Wilton H. Spalter..... Frank H. Whitcomb..... Adolph W. Pressler..... <i>Thaddeus W. Harris, Supt.</i>	
Kensington.....	Stephen Brown, Jr..... Charles E. Tuck..... George A. Evans.....	
Kingston.....	Mrs. Flora E. Hilliard..... Frank W. Whipple..... Simeon P. Clark.....	Exeter.
Laconia.....	W. A. Plummer..... A. C. Moore..... Dennis O'Shea..... Mary Gale Hibbard..... Leroy J. Severance..... C. S. Abbott..... George H. Lang..... O. S. Davis..... Charles L. Pulsifer..... <i>Joseph H. Blaisdell, Supt.</i>	Lakeport. Lakeport. Lakeport.
Lancaster.....	Mrs. W. S. Hartford..... J. E. McIntire.....	R. F. D. No. 1.
Lancaster (Special)...	Jennie McGary..... Charles A. Howe..... Fred C. Cleaveland..... Adria L. Chessman.....	R. F. D. No. 1.
Landaff.....	Charles S. Chandler..... Bert J. Carleton..... Amos N. Albee.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon. R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon. R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon.
Langdon.....	Charles A. Jeffs..... Henry J. LaSelle..... James W. Bascom..... <i>Clinton J. Richards, Supt.</i>	Drewsville.
Lebanon.....	A. A. Hurlbutt..... David H. Foster..... Fred P. Hatch..... <i>Thomas A. Roberts, Supt.</i>	Alstead. Walpole.
Lebanon(High School District).....	Charles A. Dole..... F. A. Smith..... Gilman C. Whipple..... <i>Thomas A. Roberts, Supt.</i>	
West Lebanon.....	George A. Wilkins..... Frank Collins..... Norman C. Powers..... Ben F. Davis..... Alfred C. Durgin..... Louis H. Snell.....	White River Junction, Vt. West Lebanon. West Lebanon. South Lee.
Lee.....		
Lempster.....	Mrs. Jennie L. Olmstead..... Herbert D. Nichols..... Lucius A. Purmort.....	R. F. D. No. 5, Dover.
Lincoln.....	Mrs. C. B. Henry..... Bertha Hanson..... Howard D. McLean.....	East Lempster. Mill Village. North Woodstock.
Lisbon.....	William H. Nihan..... Robert T. Peckett..... F. Bertram Howland.....	
Lisbon (Sugar Hill)...	Mrs. Lizzie M. Bowles..... Mrs. Marcia E. Bowles..... Florence L. Batchelder.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Lisbon (Special).....	Ned G. English..... Dr. E. O. Crossman..... Fred E. Thorpe..... Willis M. Parker..... Mrs. Alice B. Oliver..... Augustus M. Clough.....	
Litchfield.....	Charles W. Barnes..... L. L. Harris.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hudson. R. F. D. No. 1, Hudson.
Littleton.....	Mrs. M. A. Leach..... Andrew W. Bingham..... George H. Tilton..... Miss Julia A. Eaton..... William H. Nute..... Frank I. Parker..... Charles H. Thorpe..... George Houle..... Mrs. Lucia E. Bellows..... Frederick G. Chutter.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hudson.
Londonderry.....	Mrs. Sarah Annis..... Daniel G. Annis..... Mabel M. F. Nevins.....	North Londonderry. North Londonderry. West Derry.
London.....	Dr. W. A. Megrath..... Samuel N. Cate..... G. W. Rowell.....	
Lyman.....	Seth W. Miner..... William S. Bennett..... M. Ward Clough.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lisbon.
Lyme.....	Payson E. Fairfield..... Frank A. Chesley..... Elmer F. Morrill.....	Lyme Center.
Lyndeborough.....	Mrs. S. Kate Swinington..... Mrs. Alice Chase..... Mrs. Ella Holt.....	R. F. D., Wilton. R. F. D., Wilton. South Lyndeborough.
Madbury.....	Charles S. Kingman..... Charles W. Hayes..... Henry L. Felker.....	Silver Lake. Dover. Dover.
Madison.....	John H. Pearson..... Mrs. Frances F. Knowles..... James O. Gerry.....	Silver Lake. Silver Lake.
Manchester.....	Eugene C. Reed..... C. Edwin Chase..... Dr. George D. Towne..... Elliot C. Lambert..... Elmer D. Goodwin..... J. W. Johnston..... Will C. Heath..... Louis E. Phelps..... Nathaniel L. Colby..... I. N. Cox..... John F. Lee..... John T. Kelley..... Mark E. Harvey..... Eugene B. Dunbar..... Harry L. Davis..... Edward B. Woodbury..... Edson S. Heath..... Walter B. Mitchell..... Benjamin Price..... B. Emmet Walsh..... Alaric Gauthier..... Harry H. Burpee..... Charles W. Bickford, Supt.....	
Marlborough.....	Rev. S. H. McCollester..... Levi A. Fuller..... Annie L. Clark.....	Marlborough Depot.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Marlow	George F. Gee..... Mrs. Ada M. Ayer..... Waldo H. Perkins.....	
Mason	John T. Smith..... Mrs. Minnie B. Wheeler..... Charles B. Goodwin.....	Townsend, Mass.
Meredith	Joseph F. Smith..... Andrew L. Felker..... Wilbur W. Ballard.....	Meredith Center. Meredith Center. R. F. D. No. 2, Meredith.
Meredith (Special)...	Bertram Blaisdell..... E. C. Mansfield..... Dr. F. L. Hawkins..... Mrs. D. E. Eaton..... Mrs. Cassandra S. Hall.....	
Merrimack	Edmund Quimby..... Agnes L. McIntire..... George P. Fosskett..... Joseph H. Foster.....	Reed's Ferry. Reed's Ferry. Reed's Ferry. Reed's Ferry.
Middleton	James D. Moore..... Eri P. Twombly..... Thomas J. Stevens, Jr.....	Union.
Milan	A. E. Wheeler..... Arthur V. Hebbard..... A. A. Covis.....	West Milan.
Milford	Dr. Albert W. Smith..... Mrs. Helen M. Webster..... Charles A. Langdell.....	
Milton	Forest L. Marsh..... Dr. Malcolm A. H. Hart..... Frank G. Horne.....	Milton Mills.
Monroe	Mrs. Ida M. Carter..... Mrs. Ellen A. Bedell..... Robert S. Ward.....	North Monroe. North Monroe.
Mont Vernon	George C. Hadley..... Jay M. Gleason..... Willard P. Woods.....	
Moultonborough.....	James E. French..... George A. Blanchard..... Lewis A. Sibley.....	Center Harbor.
Nashua	E. E. Parker..... J. H. Vickery..... Charles E. Faxon..... James H. Tolles..... Dr. Bradford Allen..... Dr. Charles S. Collins..... J. H. Field..... W. C. Harriman..... Dr. C. B. Hammond..... W. J. Flather..... W. H. Beason..... A. K. Woodbury..... <i>James H. Fassett, Supt.</i>	
Nelson.....	Homer F. Priest..... Mrs. Della M. Story..... William S. Mansfield.....	Munsonville. Munsonville.
New Boston.....	Frank A. Greer..... Albert G. Lyford..... Samuel A. Herrick.....	
Newbury	Nathan S. Johnson..... Clarence L. Perkins..... Forest J. Folsom.....	Mt. Sunapee. South Newbury.
Newcastle	Andrew B. White..... James W. Pridham..... Conrad Push.....	
New Durham	Mary J. Young..... John B. Chamberlin..... Wilbur C. Jones.....	Farmington.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Newfields	Joseph F. Haley	
	Charles E. Smith	
	Frank C. Neal	
New Hampton	Mrs. Flora B. Dearborn	Ashland.
	Mrs. Florence E. Smith	Winona.
	Frank P. Morrill	
New Ipswich	Anna A. Goldsmith	Bank Village.
	Charles Wheeler	Smithville.
	George R. Jaquith	
New London	Mrs. Gustie T. Messer	
	Mrs. Lennie J. Messer	
	Mrs. Lora E. Loverin	
Newington	Daniel W. Badger	Portsmouth.
	Mrs. Annie E. Pickering	Portsmouth.
	Mrs. Faith S. Pickering	
Newmarket	Atanson C. Haines	
	Ernest P. Pinkham	
	Dr. John Scannel	
	<i>Wilbur B. Sprague, Supt.</i>	Durham.
Newport	George A. Fairbanks	
	E. E. Bartlett	North Newport.
	George E. Lewis	
Newton	Mrs. Elvira K. Dart	
	Mrs. Kittie A. J. Nichols	
	Rev. John S. Blair	
Northfield	Charles L. Barnard	Tilton.
	Mabel W. Hill	Tilton.
	Otis C. Wyatt	Tilton.
North Hampton	Ella M. Haines	
	Albert E. Locke	
	Rev. N. T. Ridlon	
Northumberland	Frank N. Piper	
	Addie B. Leonard	
	J. P. Boucher	
Northwood	Edwin K. Welch	Northwood Center.
	Mary O. Cate	
	W. D. Watson	
Nottingham	Scott L. Daniels	Northwood Narrows.
	S. A. Watson	North Nottingham.
	Lester E. Williams	
Orange	Marcus L. Staples	Canaan.
	Frank H. Perkins	Canaan.
	J. Frank King	Canaan.
Orford	Charles M. Gale	Wentworth.
	Ernest W. Cushman	Orfordville.
	Edward P. Stone	
Ossipee	Albra Fogg	Moultonville.
	Dr. E. W. Hodsdon	Centerville.
	Charles A. Wiggin	
Pelham	George S. Butler	
	Susan M. Smith	
	Mrs. Mary C. Berry	
Pembroke	George W. Fowler	Suncook.
	George H. Colby	Suncook.
	Truman Gibson	
	<i>Frank H. Benedict, Supt.</i>	Pittsfield.
Peterborough	Edwin H. Taylor	
	Mrs. Annie G. Holt	Box 8.
	William Moore	South Peterborough.
Piermont	Frank F. Worthen	
	Hubbard S. Stanley	
	Jennie C. Andross	
Pittsburg	Julia L. Johnson	
	Etta A. Amey	
	Edwin S. Keach	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Pittsfield	Calvin W. Foss	
	Erskine Dennison	
	Frank S. Jenkins	
	Hattie T. Folsom	
	Ella F. Lane	
	Nathan H. Nutter	
	<i>Frank H. Benedict, Supt.</i> ..	
Plainfield	Ernest R. Woodbury	Meriden.
	Wesley Jordan	
Plaistow	Lydia S. Penniman	Meriden.
	Rev. Frank Parker	
	Algernon A. Sawyer	
	Charles W. Cass	
Plymouth	John Keniston	
	Dr. Haven Palmer	
	Alvin Burleigh	
Portsmouth	George D. Marcy	
	Calvin Page	
	Charles E. Hodgdon	
	George W. Pollard	
	George W. McCarthy	
	Richard I. Walden	
	Sherman T. Newton	
	Frank W. Knight	
	Thomas G. Lester	
	Rev. Lucius H. Thayer	
	Fred L. Martin	
	Samuel W. Emery	
	Ceylon Spinney	
	<i>Henry C. Morrison, Supt.</i> ..	
Randolph	Florence G. Wood	
	Vyron D. Lowe	
	Joel E. Leighton	
Raymond	Lewis Morrison	
	Ralph H. Sanborn	
	John M. Cram	
Richmond	Lucy W. Amidon	
	Nellie H. Prescott	Winchester.
	Frank Amidon	
Rindge	Mrs. Jane E. Colby	
	Charles F. Platts	
	Sarah E. Stearns	
	<i>Henry B. Stearns, Supt.</i> ..	
Rochester	Charles W. Bickford	Fitzwilliam.
	John A. Allen	
	John I. Rankin	
	Fred P. Meader	
	Wilder B. Neal	
	Ralph H. Hall	
	Elias F. Smith	
	Leslie P. Snow	
	Dr. Ernest Duval	
	Myron W. Bent	
	John Hanscam	
	Dr. Louis L. Gilman	
	N. Thurston Kimball	
Rollinsford	Joseph D. Roberts	Salmon Falls.
	M. B. Harrity	Salmon Falls.
	L. W. Brewer	Salmon Falls.
Roxbury	Cassius M. C. Phillips	East Sullivan.
	L. E. Parker	Marlborough.
	George W. C. Nye	Chesham.
Rumney	Carrie A. Craig	Rumney Depot.
	Mrs. Susie C. Atwood	West Rumney.
	Elmer B. Wallace	Quincy.
Rye	Fred D. Parsons	
	Wallace S. Goss	West Rye.
	Charles S. Whidden	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Salem	Clinton L. Silver	
	Henry P. Taylor	
	Rev. J. F. Blacklock	
	<i>Harry A. Brown, Supt.</i>	
Salisbury	Justin T. Stevens	R. F. D. No. 1, Warner.
	John P. Rogers	West Salisbury.
	Mrs. Laura Little	
Sanbornton	Rev. E. H. Wright	R. F. D. No. 1, Frank'n Falls.
	Otis S. Sanborn	R. F. D. No. 1, Laconia.
	J. W. Sanders	R. F. D. No. 1, Laconia.
Sandown	John D. Kelley	
	Jennie M. Lovering	R. F. D. No. 3, Chester.
	Samuel H. Morse	
Sandwich	Daniel D. Atwood	Center Sandwich.
	Mrs. Harriet Cartland	Whiteface.
	Dr. Albert B. Hoag	Center Sandwich.
Seabrook	Jeremiah Chase	
	James Smith	Smithtown.
	Arthur E. Walton	
Sharon	B. H. Sanders	Peterborough.
	Silas S. Green	Peterborough.
	Charles S. Buckwold	Peterborough.
Shelburne	Elery Wheeler	
	Mrs. Charles E. House	
	Harry E. Morse	
Somersworth	James A. Edgerly	
	Patrick Mone	
	Fred K. Wentworth	
	Fred Wentworth	
	S. Augustus Seavey	
	Alexander J. Monge	
	Patrick C. Munnane	
	Mark A. Kearns	
	Frank E. Libby	
South Hampton	George B. Palmer	
	Carrie L. Wyman	
	Edith M. Morrill	
Springfield	Nelson H. Morgan	West Springfield.
	Mrs. Addie E. Philbrick	West Springfield.
	Edith A. Clough	
Stark	Charles A. Cole	Percy.
	J. H. O'Connor	Percy.
	Frank L. Blake	
Stewartstown	Sumner E. Atherton	
	Perley Knapp	
	Ella A. Keazer	Box 27.
Stewartstown (W.) ..	Leon D. Ripley	West Stewartstown.
	George W. Allen	West Stewartstown.
	W. E. Heath	West Stewartstown.
Stoddard	C. B. McClure	Munsonville.
	Mrs. Ella E. Abbott	Marlow.
	William A. Hobbs	
Strafford	Mrs. M. Corrine Tufts	
	Daniel S. Woodman	R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester
	Hiram S. Hill	Center Strafford.
Stratford	W. R. Brown	
	John C. Hutchins	Coös.
	Garvin R. Magoon	Coös.
Stratham	J. Fred Emery	
	Otis B. French	
	William L. Morse	
Sullivan	Horace R. Fifield	East Sullivan.
	Mrs. Fannie L. Hubbard	East Sullivan.
	Edwin F. Nims	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Sunapee.....	George H. Bartlett..... Hattie M. Smith..... J. W. Fulton.....	
Surry.....	Harrison N. Scripture..... William F. Whitcomb.....	
Sutton.....	Elva E. Mason..... Mary E. Bailey..... Linda Morgan..... Robert L. Smiley.....	Keene. South Sutton. North Sutton.
Swanzy.....	Mrs. Jessie H. Marsh..... Mrs. Lucia E. Whitcomb..... Dr. George I. Cutler.....	Westport.
Tamworth.....	Alonzo Nickerson..... Edward S. Pollard..... Alice B. Remick.....	Pequaket.
Temple.....	Mrs. Mary L. Hayward..... John W. Edwards..... W. W. Colburn.....	
Thornton.....	Willis J. Horner..... Sylvester Carter..... Mrs. Robert Hazeltine.....	West Campton. Campton Village.
Tilton.....	Mrs. Etta Gile..... W. H. H. Rollins..... George R. Locke.....	East Tilton. East Tilton.
Tilton (Special).....	Obe G. Morrison..... Mrs. C. H. Crockett..... Dr. C. L. True.....	
Troy.....	Dr. Harry S. Platts..... Henry S. Kimball..... Franklin Ripley..... <i>Henry B. Stearns, Supt.</i>	Fitzwilliam.
Tuftenborough.....	Daniel B. Palmer..... Orlando Richardson..... John W. Haley..... <i>Henry S. Roberts, Supt.</i>	Melvin Village. Center Tuftenborough. Wolfeborough.
Unity.....	Granville W. Morgan..... Fred L. Gould..... Levi S. Bailey.....	East Unity. Claremont.
Wakefield.....	Horace B. Tuttle..... L. E. Wiggin..... Dr. Pearl T. Haskell.....	Sanbornville. Sanbornville.
Walpole.....	Rev. William S. Nichols..... John W. Graves..... Edward A. Watkins..... Henry E. Putnam..... William I. King..... James Bartlett..... <i>Clinton J. Richards, Supt.</i>	Drewsville. North Walpole.
Warner.....	Edmund C. Cole..... Arthur G. Fish..... Mrs. Hannah M. G. Colby.....	
Warren.....	Edmund N. Morrill..... Walter P. Smith..... Harry A. Whitcher.....	
Washington.....	Mrs. Venetta D. Peasley..... E. G. Farnsworth..... M. H. Dole.....	East Washington.
Waterville.....	No School Board.....	
Weare.....	Elbridge H. Dearborn..... Alfred Osborne..... Fred Eaton.....	Riverdale. North Weare. East Weare.
Webster.....	Charles F. Sanborn..... Luther C. Putney..... Mrs. Charles George.....	R. F. D. No. 16, Penacook. R. F. D. No. 1, Warner.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Wentworth	Ben. B. Foster..... Mrs. Virginia R. Eaton..... Joseph H. Merrill.....	West Rumney.
Wentworth's Loca- tion	Martha A. Bennett..... Mrs. Julia A. Turner..... Mrs. Florence Cilley.....	
Westmoreland.....	Frank A. Knight..... Dr. James A. Craig..... Carroll F. Capron..... <i>Clinton J. Richards, Supt.</i>	Westmoreland Depot. East Westmoreland. Walpole.
Whitefield	Mrs. V. H. Dodge..... Mrs. John Spaulding..... Andrew B. Elliott.....	
Whitefield (Special).	E. W. Snow..... F. B. Lewis..... Mrs. C. E. King.....	
Wilmot	Mrs. Mary F. Tewksbury..... Fred E. Goodhue..... George E. Bales.....	
Wilton.....	Maria L. Moore..... Warren P. Putnam..... Franklin P. Kellom..... Hosea W. Brigham.....	
Windham	Charles J. Fosgate..... Mrs. M. J. H. Smith..... W. L. Emerson..... A. F. Campbell.....	Windham Depot.
Windsor.....	George M. Russell..... Mrs. Etta G. Nelson..... Joseph R. Nelson.....	Hillsboro' Upper Village. Hillsboro' Upper Village. Hillsboro' Upper Village.
Wolfeborough	Edwin H. Lord..... Edward F. Cate..... Rev. A. C. Keith..... <i>Henry S. Roberts, Supt.</i>	
Woodstock	Mrs. W. L. E. Hunt..... Dr. Ernest L. Bell..... Thomas McCommack.....	North Woodstock. North Woodstock.

INSTITUTIONS OF A HIGHER GRADE.

COLLEGES.

TOWN.	NAME.	PRINCIPAL.
Hanover.....	Dartmouth College.....	Rev. William J. Tucker, <i>Pres.</i>
	Medical College.....	Dr. C. P. Frost.
	Thayer School of Engineering.	Prof. Robert Fletcher.
	Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance.	
Durham	N. H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.....	William D. Gibbs, <i>Pres.</i>

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Plymouth	State Normal School.....	James E. Klock.
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PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

TOWN.	INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Canterbury	Kezer Academy.....	Clara M. Currier.
Concord	St. Paul's School.....	Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Coit.
Exeter... ..	Phillips Academy.....	Harlan P. Amen.
Lebanon.....	Rockland Military Academy...	Elmer E. French.
New Ipswich.....	Appleton Academy.....	John Preston.
Wolfeborough	Brewster Academy.....	Edwin H. Lord.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS APPROVED AS ACADEMIES

TOWN.	Institution.	Principal, September, 1904.
Andover.....	Proctor Academy.....	James F. Morton.....
Atkinson.....	Atkinson Academy.....	Herman N. Dunham.....
Concord.....	St. Mary's School.....	Isabelle M. Parks.....
Derry.....	Pinkerton Academy.....	George W. Bingham.....
Exeter.....	Robinson Seminary.....	George N. Cross.....
Franconia.....	Dow Academy.....	Henry H. Clark.....
Francestown.....	Francestown Academy.....	James I. Newton.....
Gilmanton.....	Gilmanton Academy.....	Walter H. Fletcher.....
Hampton.....	Hampton Academy.....	Clarence L. Mitchell.....
Haverhill.....	Haverhill Academy.....	Clarence H. Martin.....
Holderness.....	School for Boys.....	Rev. Lorin Webster.....
Kingston.....	Sanborn Seminary.....	Z. Willis Kemp.....
Meriden.....	Kimball Union Academy.....	Ernest R. Woodbury.....
Merrimack.....	McGaw Normal Institute.....	David F. Carpenter.....
Milton.....	Nate High School.....	Clarence E. Kelley.....
Mont Vernon.....	McCollom Institute.....	Henry W. Delano.....
New Hampton.....	Literary Institute.....	Frank W. Preston.....
New London.....	Colby Academy.....	Rev. Horace G. McKean.....
Northwood.....	Northwood Seminary.....	Loring G. Williams.....
Northwood Center.....	Coe's Academy.....	Edwin K. Welch.....
Pembroke.....	Pembroke Academy.....	Isaac Walker.....
Strafford.....	Austin Academy.....	Otis A. Rowe.....
Tilton.....	N.H.ConferenceSeminary.....	George L. Plimpton.....

Under Chapter 96 of the Session Laws of 1901.

Number of assistant teachers.	Number of weeks in school year.	Preparatory course.	Number of pupils in preparatory course.	Number of pupils in approved courses.	Annual per capita cost for instruction, text-books, supplies, and apparatus.	Rate of tuition charge per year.
2	37	no	.....	9	*	\$30.00
1	37	yes	15	16	\$50.00	27.00
8	34	yes	5	18	90.00	75.00
6	38	no	.....	*	*	18.00
13	37	yes	160	102	96.00	30.00
1	35	yes	24	22	37.00	30.00
1	36	no	.....	22	40.00	21.00
1	36	no	.....	21	30.00	30.00
2	36	no	.....	54	23.22	18.00
1	36	yes	6	25	33.00	15.00
4	34	yes	6	38	*	51.00
5	36	yes	33	101	58.00	15.00
8	38	yes	71	146	50.00	37.00
3	36	yes	2	24	48.00	30.00
2	39	no	.....	67	55.00	18.00
1	36	no	.....	19	45.00	24.00
9	37	yes	8	139	50.00	42.00
6	36	no	.....	71	60.00	40.00
1	36	yes	3	38	30.00	20.00
1	38	no	.....	37	36.24	20.00
1	37	no	.....	16	78.62	36.00
1	36	yes	14	35	24.00	24.00
12	38	yes	5	211	61.88	45.00

* Not reported.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROVED AS HIGH SCHOOLS

TOWN.	Principal, September, 1904.	Courses approved.
Alton	Isaac Copp	
Amherst	Harriet E. Park	
Antrim	Louis DeWitt Record	College Preparatory
Berlin	Frank B. Wight	Classical, Latin, and English Scientific
Bethlehem	Fred W. Wallace	
Bristol	Josephine Emery	
Claremont	Leroy S. Dewey	
Colebrook	A. J. Sykes	
Concord	Frederick W. Doring	
Dover	I. Arthur Lee	
Farmington	James D. Howlett	
Franklin	Fred W. Burrell	
Goffstown	Walter B. Pierce	
Gorham	Myrton A. Bryant	
Hampstead	C. L. Clement	Latin Scientific
Hanover	William B. Woodbury	
Henniker	Edward M. Tucker	
Hillsborough	Rufus B. Barton	
Hinsdale	Daniel L. Fisher	
Hopkinton	Elmer E. Sawyer	
Jaffrey	G. W. Flint	
Keene	Leslie L. Cleveland	
Laconia	Ernest W. Butterfield	
Lancaster	Willis O. Smith	
Lebanon	John Bacon	
Lisbon	Charles L. Wallace	
Littleton	Mellville C. Smart	
Manchester	George H. Libbey	
Marlborough	George O. Smith	
Milford	Robert J. Sisk	
Nashua	Lemuel S. Hastings	
New Boston	Grace L. Russell	
Newmarket	Alexander B. Crawford	
Newport	Eugene Averell	
Peterborough	Frank E. Mason	
Pittsfield	Norman J. Page	
Plymouth	Newton D. Clark	
Portsmouth	Allen H. Knapp	
Rochester	Frederick G. Getchell	
Somersworth	Chauncey C. Ferguson	
Troy	Alice Eddy Treat	
Walpole	Joseph D. Danforth	
Warner	Fred S. Libbey	Classical, English, Latin English
Whitefield	Harry S. Moore	
Wilton	Henry H. Pratt	
Winchester	Vryling W. Buffum	
Woodsville	Samuel W. Robertson	
Stratford	George F. French	

Under Chapter 96 of the Session Laws of 1901.

Number of years in course approved.	Weeks in school year.	Principal's annual salary.	Men assist-ants.	Average annual salary.	Women assist-ants.	Average annual salary.	Value of building, grounds, apparatus.
4	37	\$610			1	\$370.00	
4	36	650			1	360.00	\$12,325
4	36	950			1	432.00	
4	38	1,100	1	\$600	2	575.00	14,000
4	34	750			1	306.00	6,500
1	36	360					
4	37	1,500			4	600.00	30,000
4	36	720	1	360			7,500
4	38	2,400	2	900	8	754.00	100,000
4	38	1,700	1	1,000	4	600.00	20,000
4	38	1,100			2	500.00	15,000
4	36	1,400			3	483.33	50,000
4	36	750			1	360.00	12,200
4	35	800			1	350.00	12,000
4	36	840			1	360.00	9,000
4	36	1,000			2	500.00	2,500
4	35	700			2	333.00	8,700
4	36	950			1	396.00	25,000
4	37	1,150	1	500	1	600.00	5,000
4	36	800			1	288.00	8,250
4	36	600			1	360.00	
4	38	1,700	2	650	5	630.25	
4	36	1,200	1	700	3	600.00	30,000
4	36	1,300	2	700			10,000
4	36	1,200			4	362.50	20,000
4	36	1,500			2	525.00	31,000
4	38	1,650			4	468.75	60,750
4	38	2,200	4	1,000	12	733.33	200,000
3	36	650			1	400.00	7,000
4	38	1,200			3	525.00	35,000
4	36	2,000	3	1,200	6	713.33	199,585
4	34	386			1	386.00	
4	36	1,000			1	400.00	10,000
4	36	1,000	1	500	2	400.00	25,500
4	36	1,000			2	475.00	5,500
4	36	1,000	1	400	2	416.00	7,200
4	40	1,200	2	600	2	500.00	43,000
4	38	1,700	2	800	7	689.29	20,000
4	38	1,100	1	600	4	587.50	50,000
4	38	1,400			3	566.67	25,000
4	36						
4	34	700			2	340.00	5,000
4	38	1,350			2	425.00	8,000
4	36	1,200			2	400.00	22,000
4	36	750			2	380.00	
4	36	900			1	396.00	200
4	36	1,200			1	450.00	
4	36	800			1	400.00	5,000

STATISTICAL TABLES.
1904.

TABLE No. I.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alton.....	1	10	10	3	2	27	27	27.00
Barnstead.....	1	13	.....	5	12	27	*3	25.15
Belmont.....	1	10	4	4	1	32	*13	29.00
Center Harbor.....	1	3	12	12	.....	25	25	25.00
Gilford.....	1	8	.....	4	.....	32	22	23.50
Gilmanton.....	1	11	.....	2	12	32	32	32.00
Laconia.....	1	20	27	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Meredith.....	2	12	4	3	1	33	†18	25.33
New Hampton.....	1	11	.....	5	2	23	20	20.81
Sanbornton.....	1	10	.....	2	.....	27	25	26.28
Tilton.....	2	11	7	.....	.....	36	34	35.00
Total.....	13	130	54	30	10	.....	.....	27.73

* United with other schools.

† School closed by reason of epidemic.

TABLE No. II.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alton	11	.....	.....	13	\$8,000.00	\$400.00
Barnstead	13	.....	.....	13	10,000.00	250.00
Belmont	7	.....	.....	10	9,225.00	200.00
Center Harbor	4	.....	.....	5	2,250.00	50.00
Gilford	11	1	.....	11	4,000.00	110.00
Gilmanton	17	.....	.....	17	4,500.00	200.00
Laconia	10	.....	2	33	125,000.00	2,500.00
Meredith	15	.....	.....	18	12,000.00	700.00
New Hampton	12	.....	.....	12	5,000.00	200.00
Sanbornton	14	.....	.....	14	6,700.00	310.00
Tilton	5	.....	.....	11	45,000.00	.....
Total	119	1	2	157	\$233,675.00	\$4,920.00

TABLE No. III.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alton.....			117	96	17	184	12	1			179	157	87		
Barnstead.....			78	88	10	152	4		8	6	166	148	89		
Belmont.....			128	142	31	236	3		3	9	196	172	87		
Center Harbor.....			43	48	9	82			2	2	82	71	86		
Gilford.....			63	57	5	112	3		6	2	120	91	75		4
Gilmanton.....			85	101	8	174	4		3	21	130	106	82		
Laconia.....			685	746	143	1,201	87	14			1,082	1,030	94		
Meredith.....			147	139	23	246	17		1	16	259	220	85		
New Hampton.....			78	64	5	121	16		1	32	110	108	98		
Sanbornton.....			106	76	12	165	5		2	2	174	158	92		
Tilton.....			195	213	27	372	9			44	392	355	90		
Total.....			1,725	1,770	290	3,045	160	15	26	134	2,890	2,616	90		4

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

TABLE No. IV.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alton.....			10	\$28.60	2		2		
Barnstead.....	3	\$24.00	10	26.20	1	4	1		
Belmont.....	1	64.00	9	28.42	2			4	
Center Harbor.....			5	25.50	1	2	1		
Gilford.....			2	23.50		4	1		
Gilmanton.....	1	20.00	10	22.30	2	2	1		
Laconia.....			29	42.12	1		11	3	1
Meredith.....	2	57.44	10	31.52	1	1	3	1	2
New Hampton.....	1	24.00	10	23.75	4	7			
Sanbornton.....	2	24.00	10	23.60	1	4	3		1
Tilton.....	1	77.80	10	36.00			6		1
Total.....	11	\$41.60	121	\$28.32	15	30	29	8	5

TABLE No. V.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	Appropriation for schools from state under law of 1891.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alton	\$1,608.00	\$1,100.00	\$262.90	\$106.00	.....	\$500.00	\$60.43	\$33.50	\$3,470.83
Barnstead	1,356.00	500.00	100.00	99.45	\$138.19	.....	170.68	4.00	2,368.32
Belmont	1,452.00	1,150.00	199.86	119.50	.....	.....	56.45	.....	2,977.81
Center Harbor ..	720.00	200.00	.....	51.00	.....	.....	27.80	19.95	1,018.75
Gilford	1,026.00	100.00	.....	55.50	33.66	.....	140.02	.....	1,355.18
Gilmanton	1,392.00	300.00	150.00	117.60	.....	330.14	153.64	8.50	2,451.88
Laconia	12,792.00	7,784.00	.....	716.50	.....	.....	716.21	507.93	22,516.64
Meredith	2,058.00	1,725.00	.....	145.50	30.12	.....	202.83	100.00	4,261.45
New Hampton ..	912.00	200.00	.....	88.00	.....	159.96	100.93	282.76	1,743.65
Sanbornton	1,260.00	300.00	.....	96.50	77.71	.....	.....	15.50	1,749.71
Tilton	3,390.00	2,950.00	.....	221.50	94.99	.....	148.67	194.80	6,999.99
Total	\$27,966.00	\$16,309.00	\$712.76	\$1,817.05	\$374.67	\$790.10	\$1,777.66	\$1,166.94	\$50,914.18

TABLE No. VI.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alton	\$155.00	\$107.90	\$262.90	\$2,887.85	\$637.50	\$65.00	\$1.00	\$162.40	\$4,016.65
Barnstead	165.00	28.45	193.45	2,048.70	.....	125.00	15.00	154.11	2,536.26
Belmont	160.88	38.98	199.86	2,382.15	.....	110.24	34.84	203.05	2,930.14
Center Harbor.	70.00	11.17	81.17	747.50	.....	35.00	.....	151.00	1,014.67
Gilford	43.20	23.92	67.12	1,039.50	.....	60.00	10.00	76.85	1,253.47
Gilmanton	149.87	38.54	188.41	1,594.00	.....	90.00	.....	254.95	2,127.36
Laconia	625.32	533.63	1,158.95	16,761.45	1,200.00	90.00	.....	3,306.64	22,517.04
Meredith	250.00	90.00	340.00	2,754.00	.....	180.00	.....	525.81	3,799.81
New Hampton.	62.85	23.35	86.20	1,380.50	.....	85.00	10.00	38.63	1,600.33
Sanbornton	25.00	26.53	51.53	1,536.00	.....	128.60	.....	.....	1,716.13
Filton	621.50	59.64	681.14	4,155.27	.....	80.00	10.00	1,582.56	6,508.97
Total	\$2,328.62	\$982.11	\$3,310.73	\$37,286.92	\$1,837.50	\$1,048.84	\$80.84	\$6,456.00	\$50,020.83

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alton			\$318.22	\$4,016.65	\$4,334.87	\$5.37	\$20.94	\$1.46
Barnstead			58.94	2,536.26	2,595.20	4.36	15.27	1.10
Belmont			125.00	2,930.14	3,055.14	4.97	13.76	1.00
Center Harbor			10.76	1,014.67	1,025.43	3.55	11.34	.99
Gilford				1,253.47	1,253.47	2.73	9.87	.55
Gilmanton			276.19	2,127.36	2,403.55	3.46	14.15	1.45
Laconia	\$25,096.00			22,517.04	47,613.04	5.24	19.73	1.07
Meredith			225.00	3,799.81	4,024.81	*	13.36	1.31
New Hampton			16.00	1,600.33	1,616.33	3.58	5.14	.42
Sanbornton			127.01	1,716.13	1,843.14	3.98	9.73	.27
Tilton		\$1,800		6,508.97	8,308.97		14.86	1.73
Total	\$25,096.00	\$1,800	\$1,157.12	\$50,020.83	\$78,073.95	\$4.25	\$17.03	\$1.14

*Meredith, town, \$4.52; special, \$6.99. Tilton, town, \$3.50; special, \$3.99.

TABLE No. I.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars, or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Albany.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	22	20	21.00
Bartlett.....	2	8	3	1	1	33	30	31.12
Brookfield.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	31	23	26.00
Chatham.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	27	20	24.25
Conway.....	1	19	13	.....	.....	32	22	30.24
Eaton.....	1	6	.....	12	.....	20	20	20.00
Effingham.....	1	7	.....	3	.....	28	*12	23.90
Freedom.....	1	6	.....	3	.....	27	24	24.33
Hart's Location.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	30	†10	20.00
Jackson.....	2	7	1	3	2	29	22	23.14
Madison.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	28	26	27.00
Moultonborough.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	28	25	27.50
Ossipee.....	1	11	.....	3	1	34	34	34.00
Sandwich.....	1	10	.....	4	12	27	‡14	24.40
Tamworth.....	1	11	2	2	12	26	23	20.63
Tuftonborough.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	35	32	32.60
Wakefield.....	1	14	5	1	1	31	29	30.70
Wolfborough.....	1	15	8	4	1	35	30	34.66
Total.....	20	146	32	38	10	.....	.....	26.41

* Union School with Parsonfield, Me.: twelve weeks supported by each town.

† Sickness.

‡ Discontinued.

TABLE No. II.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Albany	4	.....	.....	4	\$2,000.00	\$500.00
Bartlett	7	.....	.....	10	9,800.00	200.00
Brookfield	3	.....	.....	3	1,500.00	75.00
Chatham	5	.....	.....	5	4,200.00	200.00
Conway	15	1	.....	23	20,000.00	200.00
Eaton	7	.....	.....	7	3,000.00	100.00
Effingham	7	.....	.....	7	3,900.00	200.00
Freedom	5	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	100.00
Hart's Location*	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Jackson	6	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	.....
Madison	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	30.00
Moultonborough	10	1	.....	10	3,500.00	60.00
Ossipee	12	.....	.....	12	10,000.00	600.00
Sandwich	9	.....	.....	10	3,500.00	100.00
Tamworth	11	.....	.....	11	5,000.00	200.00
Tuftonborough	5	.....	.....	5	5,000.00	300.00
Wakefield	13	.....	.....	15	3,500.00	250.00
Wolfeborough	10	.....	1	15	14,500.00	300.00
Total	135	2	1	159	\$98,790.00	\$3,415.00

* No schoolhouses; school taught in private houses.

TABLE No. III.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Albany.....			32	16	1	47					45	42	90		
Bartlett.....			134	126	26	226	8				208	178	85		
Brookfield.....			35	33	6	59	3				67	63	84		4
Chatham.....			25	30	2	45	8				47	42	89		
Conway.....			319	307	64	548	14				545	466	85		3
Eaton.....			44	40	12	67	5				76	57	75		
Effingham.....			61	49	15	89	6		2		110	79	71		
Freedom.....			42	48	10	72	8			2	90	87	96		4
Hart's Location.....			4	6	3	17									1
Jackson.....			48	72	14	99	7			1	91	70	76		
Madison.....			54	48	3	95	4		9	1	83	75	90		
Moultonborough.....			84	76	4	144	12			2	144	134	90		6
Ossipee.....			156	134	22	253	10		5		248	219	88		
Sandwich.....			79	75	15	134	5		1	6	124	109	87		
Tamworth.....			101	89	11	173	6				163	146	89		6
Tuftonborough.....			50	45	5	85	5				72	57	78		
Wakefield.....			183	165	20	321	7		6		279	233	83		2
Wolfborough.....			165	180	21	318	6				276	239	86		67
Total.....			1,616	1,539	254	2,787	114		23	12	2,668	2,296	86		93

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

TABLE No. IV.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Albany.....	2	\$38.00	4	\$24.00	.....	2	2	.....	1
Bartlett.....	2	.....	6	29.33	.....	2	1	.....	1
Brookfield.....	2	26.00	3	25.66	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	2	44.00	17	26.00	1	4	6	3	1
Conway.....	2	.....	6	31.25	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	3	28.00	4	20.75	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Effingham.....	1	32.00	5	28.00	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.....	.....	.....	3	24.00	2	2	1	1	.....
Hart's Location.....	.....	.....	7	12.00	4	3	2	.....	.....
Jackson.....	1	24.00	5	25.00	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	8	28.00	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Moultonborough.....	7	32.50	4	26.00	2	6	4	.....	3
Ossipee.....	1	26.00	9	26.00	1	5	1	1	.....
Sandwich.....	.....	.....	11	26.00	1	3	2	.....	.....
Tamworth.....	.....	.....	5	28.00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tuftonborough.....	2	46.00	12	30.00	1	5	5	.....	1
Wakefield.....	3	45.33	12	32.33	2	1	4	.....	1
Wolfeborough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24	\$34.18	123	\$26.04	20	48	29	5	9

TABLE No. V.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Albany	\$144.00	\$400.00	\$25.00	\$23.00		\$95.01	\$41.32		\$728.33
Bartlett	954.00	250.00		126.00		397.53	94.60	\$539.81	2,362.03
Brookfield	318.00		50.00	31.59		98.45	50.00		548.85
Chatham	168.00	600.00	20.00	33.50			29.40		850.90
Conway	2,172.00	2,900.00		288.00	\$9.40	965.13	181.16	19.00	6,534.69
Eaton	258.00	150.00	100.00	49.00		221.18	35.00	84.30	897.48
Effingham	480.00	400.00	100.00	58.50	30.00	213.57	30.90		1,321.97
Freedom	612.00	500.00		13.00					1,125.00
Hart's Locat'n.	84.00	66.00							150.00
Jackson	618.00	525.00		59.50			53.40	132.40	1,388.30
Madison	420.00	500.00		51.50		168.35	96.60		1,236.45
Moultonboro' ..	828.00	372.00		83.50		275.13	115.50		1,674.13
Ossipee	1,338.00	1,000.00	250.00	148.50		303.86	190.15	25.00	3,255.51
Sandwich	1,098.00	23,608.00	75.00	80.00	133.92	167.79	100.60		1,900.48
Tamworth	960.00	600.00	200.00	113.00	72.00	265.08	140.80	20.00	2,370.88
Tuftonborough ..	600.00			49.50	700.00		78.87		1,428.37
Wakefield	2,004.00	1,912.00		187.00	104.75		199.90	25.00	4,432.74
Wolfeborough..	2,964.00	198.50	350.00	177.50	258.00		340.85		4,288.85
Total	\$16,020.00	\$10,609.67	\$1,170.00	\$1,572.50	\$1,308.07	\$3,171.08	\$1,798.13	\$845.51	\$36,494.96

TABLE No. VI.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Albany.....		\$25.80	\$25.80	\$492.00	.....	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$109.77	\$656.07
Bartlett.....	\$120.43	25.94	146.37	1,918.50	.....	51.00	20.00	191.17	2,327.04
Brookfield.....	46.15	.....	46.15	504.00	.....	26.00	.....	24.80	600.95
Chatham.....	44.68	.....	44.68	630.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	711.68
Conway.....	232.29	41.25	273.54	4,731.00	.....	200.00	18.00	1,413.10	6,635.64
Eaton.....	53.27	36.75	90.02	622.50	.....	39.50	.....	39.59	791.61
Effingham.....	64.99	56.70	121.69	1,171.80	.....	60.00	.....	46.77	1,400.26
Freedom.....	44.00	21.79	65.79	875.10	.....	45.00	.....	98.71	1,084.60
Hart's Locat'on	.....	.....	.....	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.00
Jackson.....	10.00	.....	10.00	1,064.00	.....	35.00	.....	92.00	1,201.00
Madison.....	106.92	.....	106.92	912.00	.....	58.00	.....	281.22	1,358.14
Moultonboro'	85.64	20.00	105.64	1,305.40	.....	70.00	.....	217.84	1,698.88
Ossipee.....	157.06	100.00	257.06	2,745.90	.....	198.40	25.00	203.45	3,429.81
Sandwich.....	80.00	22.00	102.00	1,432.00	.....	100.00	5.42	161.00	1,800.42
Tamworth....	130.59	24.38	154.97	1,643.50	.....	106.50	.....	211.54	2,116.51
Tuftonborough	92.57	24.00	116.57	1,141.00	.....	51.00	.....	85.20	1,393.77
Wakefield.....	360.60	134.00	494.50	3,403.60	.....	130.00	10.00	453.92	4,492.02
Wolfeborough.	168.81	147.23	316.04	4,552.05	.....	225.00	25.00	1,254.40	6,372.49
Total.....	\$1,797.90	\$679.84	\$2,477.74	\$29,324.35	.....	\$1,457.40	\$106.92	\$4,884.48	\$38,250.89

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued*.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessments.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Albany				\$656.07	\$656.07	\$4.61	\$14.59	\$0.30
Bartlett		\$500	\$450.00	2,327.04	3,277.04	*	10.48	.70
Brookfield				600.95	600.95	2.53	8.16	.70
Chatham			235.00	711.68	946.68	5.11	14.19	.95
Conway	\$219.48		182.43	6,635.64	7,037.55	4.54	12.18	.56
Eaton			19.05	791.61	810.66	3.22	9.13	1.17
Effingham				1,400.26	1,400.26	4.03	12.73	1.10
Freedom				1,084.60	1,084.60	4.55	11.32	.73
Hart's Location				180.00	180.00	9.48	18.00	
Jackson				1,201.00	1,201.00	*	13.21	.19
Madison				1,358.14	1,358.14	5.12	14.91	1.26
Moultonboro'				1,698.88	1,698.88	3.42	11.06	.73
Ossipee			191.73	3,429.81	3,621.54	4.29	12.79	1.03
Sandwich			52.70	1,800.42	1,853.12	3.40	13.70	.82
Tamworth				2,116.51	2,116.51	2.93	12.03	1.30
Tuftonborough				1,393.77	1,393.77	2.46	17.60	1.60
Wakefield			286.17	4,492.02	4,778.19	5.84	14.32	1.77
Wolfeborough	3,242.61		43.50	6,372.49	9,658.60	2.71	20.59	1.05
Total	\$3,462.09	\$500	\$1,460.58	\$38,250.89	\$43,673.56	\$4.34	\$14.33	\$0.92

* Bartlett, special, \$5.27; town district failed to report. Jackson, town, \$5.01; special, \$4.

TABLE No. I.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars, or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alstead	1	8	8	1	1	30	†9	26.87
Chesterfield	1	7	4	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Dublin	1	4	4	1	.....	32	32	32.00
Fitzwilliam	1	8	8	1	.....	30	†10	27.50
Gilsun	1	4	2	2	.....	30	23	26.75
Harrisville	1	4	2	.....	.....	28	28	28.00
Hinsdale	1	10	7	2	.....	36	20	32.70
Jaffrey	1	10	5	2	.....	33	30	30.33
Keene	2	32	28	.....	.....	36	31	34.03
Marlborough	1	8	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Marlow	1	4	.....	1	.....	33	24	29.75
Nelson	1	2	.....	1	.....	31	30	30.50
Richmond	1	4	.....	1	.....	28	27	27.25
Rindge	1	7	.....	1	.....	26	26	26.00
Roxbury*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard	1	3	.....	.....	1	24	21	23.00
Sullivan	1	5	.....	4	.....	24	21	23.00
Surry	1	3	.....	2	.....	25	22	24.33
Swanzy	1	9	4	1	.....	32	31	31.77
Troy	1	8	.....	1	.....	36	27	32.62
Walpole	1	15	15	1	.....	35	34	34.13
Westmoreland	1	5	5	.....	.....	34	30	30.80
Winchester	1	16	10	4	1	36	†12	27.06
Total	24	176	110	28	3	.....	.....	29.29

* No schools in town; scholars attend at Marlborough, Keene, Sullivan.

† School discontinued.

TABLE No. II.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alstead	8	1	.....	10	\$4,300.00	\$350.00
Chesterfield	7	.....	.....	9	5,000.00	200.00
Dublin	5	.....	.....	6	3,500.00	100.00
Fitzwilliam	8	.....	.....	10	8,500.00	100.00
Gilsom	5	1	.....	6	2,000.00	30.00
Harrisville	3	.....	.....	4	3,000.00	100.00
Hinsdale	5	.....	.....	13	11,700.00	1,300.00
Jaffrey	13	.....	.....	17	15,000.00	350.00
Keene	18	1	.....	47	140,000.00	1,500.00
Marlborough	4	.....	.....	9	6,500.00	200.00
Marlow	6	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	150.00
Nelson	4	.....	.....	4	3,000.00	25.00
Richmond	5	.....	.....	5	1,500.00	200.00
Rindge	8	.....	.....	9	6,700.00	246.00
Roxbury	3	.....	.....	3	500.00	150.00
Stoddard	3	.....	.....	3	1,600.00	50.00
Sullivan	5	.....	.....	5	2,400.00	60.00
Surry	4	.....	.....	4	1,200.00	25.00
Swanzey	9	1	.....	13	10,800.00	362.00
Troy	4	.....	.....	8	13,000.00	50.00
Walpole	12	2	.....	24	25,000.00	525.00
Westmoreland	11	2	.....	12	4,750.00	200.00
Winchester	15	.....	.....	25	14,000.00	1,000.00
Total	165	8	.....	253	\$285,950.00	\$7,273.00

TABLE No. III.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alstead.....			80	76	9	141	6		2		125	113	90		
Chesterfield.....			93	85	12	154	12		4		117	103	88		
Dublin.....			34	28		53	9				54	49	90	2	5
Fitzwilliam.....			106	94	12	182	6		2	1	149	132	88		1
Gilsum.....			28	45	1	71	1		2	1	73	62	91		
Harrisville.....			57	63	11	109			3		120	75	62		
Hinsdale.....			186	249	35	379	21	2			368	332	90		
Jaffrey.....			194	199	35	546	12				310	269	87		
Keene.....			782	871	140	1,309	204	58			1,429	1,324	92	210	10
Marlborough.....			156	155	22	279	10		3	1	253	222	89		
Marlow.....			49	58	9	96	2	12			81	72	88		
Nelson.....			21	17	6	32			3	1	28	24	83		
Richmond.....			65	45	7	101	2		2		94	82	87		
Rindge.....			80	81	3	155	3				116	102	89		7
Roxbury.....			46	4	1	9			1						
Stoddard.....			27	29	5	46	5		1		45	41	91		
Sullivan.....			41	42	5	69	9			1	66	63	94		
Surry.....			18	24	2	40					36	33	92		
Swansey.....			146	186	24	306	2		18	2	254	226	89		
Troy.....			140	155	9	284	2		5		228	202	76		
Walpole.....			294	309	51	535	17	3			550	500	91		
Westmoreland.....			85	79	14	136	14				126	110	87		8
Winchester.....			227	185	55	340	17				361	318	87		
Total.....			2,915	3,079	468	5,172	354	65	48	8	4,983	4,454	89	212	31

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

† Pupils all attend out of town.

TABLE No. IV.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.									
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.	
Alstead		*	8	\$26.29	5	2	1			
Chesterfield			14	31.33	2	2	1	1		
Dublin			4	34.00		1	2			1
Fitzwilliam			8	34.50	2	2	1			1
Gilsum			4	29.00	2	3		1		
Harrisville			4	35.50				2		
Hinsdale			10	32.89			2			1
Jaffrey			10	34.00		6	3			
Keene	1	\$111.11	31	32.95	4		1	3	1	
Marlborough	1	66.66	7	38.57			1	3	1	
Marlow			4	25.33		4	2			
Nelson			2	28.00						
Richmond	1	35.00	4	28.60	2					
Rindge	1	32.00	7	31.14	1					2
Roxbury*										
Stoddard			8	28.00						
Sullivan			5	26.20	5	1	1			
Surry			3	27.13			1	1		
Swanzy	1	50.00	8	33.00	1		2	5	2	
Troy			8	34.50	2	5	1		1	
Walpole	1	68.00	15	36.14	2		8	4	2	
Westmoreland	1	32.00	4	37.50	1	1	4		1	
Winchester	1	40.00	15	30.26	4					
Total	8	\$54.34	178	\$31.58	33	27	31	20	13	

* No school.

TABLE No. V.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alstead.....	\$1,254	\$346.00	\$100.00	\$73.50	\$179.24	\$125.00	\$7.75	\$15.00	\$2,100.49
Chesterfield.....	1,500	515.63		86.50			212.30		2,314.43
Dublin.....	1,398	102.00	100.00	35.50	181.16	83.54			1,900.20
Fitzwilliam.....	1,206	869.00		108.50		387.07	98.20	19.50	2,688.27
Gilsum.....	774	26.00	75.00	54.00			55.80	33.00	1,017.80
Harrisville.....	870	730.00		66.50	17.04		123.00		1,806.54
Hinsdale.....	2,424	4,008.00	600.00	212.00			335.35	54.00	7,633.35
Jaffrey.....	2,442	1,532.00	200.00	202.00			170.82	70.50	4,617.32
Keene.....	17,544	10,844.00	3,000.00	787.50			889.79	1,804.33	34,869.62
Marlborough.....	1,800	1,105.00	250.00	157.50	461.67	138.89	124.80	32.75	4,070.61
Marlow.....	876			54.50	356.08		20.13	18.00	1,324.71
Nelson.....	342			15.50	51.70				409.20
Richmond.....	534	400.00	75.00	58.00		145.51	69.00		1,281.51
Rindge.....	1,476	210.17	144.78	79.00			143.80		2,058.75
Roxbury.....	198							195.22	393.22
Stoddard.....	468	150.00		37.00			65.00		720.00
Sullivan.....	366	134.00		40.50		126.40	54.00		720.90
Surry.....	444		55.07	23.00			63.60		585.67
Swanzy.....	2,058	1,042.00	250.00	182.00			247.00	165.00	3,944.00
Troy.....	1,236	1,400.00	350.00	146.00	24.00	546.36	171.98	26.60	3,900.94
Walpole.....	3,756	6,044.00	700.00	291.00		250.00	216.20	51.00	11,308.20
Westmoreland..	1,242	400.00	204.08	92.50	182.27	125.00	144.60	15.00	2,405.45
Winchester.....	3,036	2,424.00	300.00	231.50			121.65		6,113.15
Total.....	\$47,244	\$32,281.80	\$6,403.93	\$3,034.00	\$1,453.16	\$1,927.77	\$3,334.77	\$2,499.90	\$98,179.33

TABLE No. VI.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alstead.....	\$24.00	\$50.47	\$74.47	\$1,400.33	\$250.00	\$66.00		\$311.16	\$2,101.96
Chesterfield.....	113.00	54.95	167.95	1,645.00		160.00		612.83	2,585.78
Dublin.....	97.38	22.38	119.76	1,365.50	166.67	61.00		250.08	1,963.01
Fitzwilliam.....	93.65	24.76	118.41	1,800.00	296.28	75.00	\$2.50	298.05	2,680.24
Gilsum.....	82.81	18.01	100.82	816.25		49.56		131.37	1,008.00
Harrisville.....	47.41	58.00	105.41	997.00		90.00		128.00	1,320.41
Hinsdale.....	432.14	331.41	763.55	5,081.87		225.00		1,854.38	7,924.80
Jaffrey.....	136.82	64.27	201.09	2,802.00		73.60	10.00	967.16	4,053.85
Keene.....	2,300.00	700.00	3,000.00	17,948.01	1,200.00	240.00		7,614.89	30,002.90
Marlborough.....	187.28	88.96	276.24	2,516.32	303.70	33.00	6.67	728.34	3,864.27
Marlow.....	20.20	18.05	38.25	819.15		60.00		59.72	977.12
Nelson.....	34.77	3.28	38.05	394.40		29.00		45.95	507.40
Richmond.....	44.84	81.10	125.94	755.00		81.00	6.75	354.48	1,323.17
Rindge.....	125.00	19.78	144.78	1,296.50		73.50	7.50	162.84	1,685.12
Roxbury.....						16.00		141.20	157.20
Stoddard.....		25.00	25.00	471.45		40.00		153.70	693.15
Sullivan.....	22.30	46.23	68.53	875.00		53.00		85.90	1,082.43
Surry.....	28.50	26.50	55.00	483.50		32.00		22.66	593.16
Swansey.....	296.77	91.37	388.14	2,574.70		150.00		56.91	3,169.75
Troy.....	163.62	126.96	290.58	2,483.52	296.22	133.00	5.70	572.25	3,783.34
Walpole.....	335.44	339.74	666.18	5,744.00	500.00		15.00	3,173.13	10,098.31
Westmoreland.....	118.49	85.59	204.08	1,342.00	250.00	95.00		320.85	2,211.93
Winchester.....	522.44	128.49	650.93	4,435.60		376.50	15.00	309.35	5,787.38
Total.....	\$5,226.86	\$2,396.30	\$7,623.16	\$58,142.10	\$3,262.94	\$2,212.16	\$69.12	\$18,355.30	\$89,664.78

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alstead.....			\$100.00	\$2,101.96	\$2,201.96	\$3.25	\$16.91	\$0.59
Chesterfield.....			100.00	2,585.78	2,685.78	3.28	20.18	1.44
Dublin.....			39.77	1,963.01	2,002.78	1.95	33.82	2.20
Fitzwilliam.....		\$453.49	63.08	2,680.24	3,196.81	3.33	17.18	.79
Gilsum.....			15.61	1,098.00	1,113.61	3.38	13.87	1.38
Harrisville.....			36.00	1,320.41	1,356.41	4.23	10.12	.87
Hinsdale.....			398.97	7,924.80	8,323.77	6.94	19.46	2.07
Jaffrey.....			200.00	4,053.85	4,253.85	3.65	13.96	.96
Keene.....		2,847.00	264.43	30,002.90	33,114.33	*	18.90	2.10
Marlborough.....				3,864.27	3,864.27	3.72	14.17	1.09
Marlow.....			50.00	977.12	1,027.12	3.71	11.58	.47
Nelson.....			3.12	507.40	510.52	2.76	16.50	1.70
Richmond.....				1,323.17	1,323.17	3.20	12.77	1.34
Rindge.....				1,685.12	1,685.12	3.55	13.27	1.25
Roxbury.....				157.30	157.30	2.11	.....	.....
Stoddard.....			125.00	693.15	818.15	4.02	14.84	.55
Sullivan.....			42.13	1,082.43	1,124.56	3.91	15.20	1.03
Surry.....				593.16	593.16	2.78	14.95	1.53
Swanzey.....			362.00	3,169.75	3,531.75	3.54	10.81	1.52
Troy.....				3,783.34	3,783.34	4.19	15.71	1.31
Walpole.....		1,590.00		10,098.31	11,688.31	7.09	17.14	1.21
Westmoreland.....		504.17		2,211.93	2,716.10	3.50	15.88	1.59
Winchester.....		460.00		5,787.38	6,247.38	4.34	13.08	1.66
Total.....		\$5,854.66	\$1,800.11	\$89,664.78	\$97,319.55	\$3.82	\$16.46	\$1.56

* Keene, town, \$4.75; special, \$4.53.

TABLE No. I.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Berlin	1	23	22	12	1	38	38	38.00
Carroll	1	7	2	12	1	28	28	28.00
Clarksville	1	5	4	12	1	25	*18	20.80
Colebrook	2	16	4	12	1	36	24	28.93
Columbia	1	10	5	12	1	26	20	21.90
Dalton	1	6	1	12	1	32	26	31.00
Dummer	1	5	1	12	1	26	*10	21.60
Errol	1	3	1	12	2	30	30	30.00
Gorham	1	8	5	12	1	35	25	32.50
Jefferson	1	9	1	12	1	30	30	30.00
Lancaster	2	17	7	12	1	36	30	32.24
Milan	1	9	4	12	1	28	23	26.77
Northumberland	1	10	4	12	1	37	22	32.60
Pittsburg	1	9	1	12	1	30	24	25.33
Randolph	1	2	1	12	1	20	20	28.50
Shelburne	1	3	1	12	2	26	22	25.28
Stark	1	7	1	12	3	36	20	23.08
Stewartstown	2	12	8	12	1	36	24	34.50
Stratford	1	8	1	12	1	20	20	20.00
Wentworth's Location	1	1	1	12	1	36	20	32.00
Whitefield	2	14	8	12	1	20	20	27.76
Total	25	184	65	36	13	.....	.....	.....

*Schools united. All pupils given 20 weeks.

TABLE No. II.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Berlin.....	7			25	\$40,000.00	\$600.00
Carroll.....	6			8	6,700.00	300.00
Clarksville.....	5			5	2,700.00	
Colebrook.....	14			18	12,500.00	500.00
Columbia.....	10			10	2,349.00	500.00
Dalton.....	6			6	2,800.00	200.00
Dummer.....	4			5	3,000.00	150.00
Errol.....	3			4	1,500.00	40.00
Gorham.....	4			12	15,000.00	250.00
Jefferson.....	9		1	12	12,000.00	500.00
Lancaster.....	13			18	21,800.00	550.00
Milan.....	7			9	6,000.00	100.00
Northumberland.....	9			12	8,000.00	75.00
Pittsburg.....	8			9	4,400.00	360.00
Randolph.....	2			2	1,000.00	50.00
Shelburne.....	4			4	2,500.00	50.00
Stark.....	7			8	4,000.00	150.00
Stewartstown.....	12			13	5,400.00	300.00
Stratford.....	11	2		14	7,500.00	500.00
Wentworth's Location..	1			1	400.00	
Whitefield.....	8			17	12,000.00	600.00
Total.....	150	2	1	212	\$171,549.00	\$5,775.00

TABLE No. III.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Berlin			575	512	144	893	50				945	857	89	1,134	....
Carroll			72	61	14	118	1				133	124	94		
Clarksville			45	25	10	58	2			3	63	51	81		4
Colebrook			227	217	45	365	34	25			350	315	90		
Columbia			81	85	6	151	9			3	128	113	88		
Dalton			80	67	14	130	3	4			100	75	75		
Dummer			33	35	3	57	8				54	39	72		
Errol			23	20	1	38	4				35	31	88		
Gorham			167	191	41	305	12				292	264	90	3	1
Jefferson			117	111	6	217	5				208	178	85		5
Lancaster			342	336	44	570	64	5	†8		560	508	90		
Milan			119	131	24	218	8				182	156	85		
Northumberland			178	229	49	346	12				343	295	86		
Pittsburg			108	91	16	182	1				137	119	86		
Randolph			11	10	2	19					21	16	71		
Shelburne			22	17	2	37					39	31	79		
Stark			75	71	16	125	5				128	114	89		
Stewartstown			112	88	11	182	7			8	192	182	95		
Stratford			170	135	5	285	15				305	221	72		
Wentworth's L'n			12	10	2	20					18	16	85		
Whitefield			297	295	53	515	24				387	338	87		
Total			2,866	2,737	508	4,831	264	30	12	14	4,620	4,043	87	1,137	10

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

† From Lancaster town district.

TABLE No. IV.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Berlin	2	\$46.32	21	\$49.91	.....	10	8	2	2
Carroll .....	.....	.....	7	26.91	2	4	1	.....	.....
Clarksville	2	18.00	4	16.40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook .....	.....	.....	16	23.33	4	5	4	.....	.....
Columbia	3	17.00	8	15.68	5	11	2	.....	1
Dalton .....	.....	.....	6	23.66	6	4	.....	.....	.....
Dummer .....	.....	.....	5	24.08	1	.....	1	1	.....
Errol .....	.....	.....	3	18.44	1	7	.....	1	.....
Gorham .....	.....	.....	8	32.25	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	9	29.00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	1	83.33	17	35.29	.....	5	6	1	.....
Milan .....	.....	.....	9	29.33	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Northumberland .....	.....	.....	10	32.80	1	1	.....	1	.....
Pittsburg	2	36.00	7	23.70	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Randolph .....	.....	.....	2	28.00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne .....	.....	.....	3	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark .....	.....	.....	7	25.20	1	2	1	1	.....
Stewartstown	2	44.00	10	20.80	5	15	2	1	.....
Stratford	2	64.44	7	35.00	1	2	6	4	.....
Wentworth's Loc'n .....	.....	.....	1	16.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield	1	100.00	14	30.22	2	8	2	3	3
Total	15	\$51.13	174	\$26.40	31	87	36	22	6

TABLE No. V.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Berlin	\$5,772.00	\$8,720.00		\$584.00			\$234.50	\$1,916.50	\$17,227.09
Carroll	756.00	600.00	\$125.00	68.00		\$116.73			1,665.73
Clarksville	306.00	100.00	75.00	44.50			69.46	137.13	732.09
Colebrook	2,040.00	1,500.00	400.00	216.00		622.88	190.00	938.93	5,907.81
Columbia	576.00	924.00		89.00		239.91			1,828.91
Dalton	390.00	460.00	150.00	67.50		213.96	78.73	17.00	1,377.19
Dummer	294.00	206.00		32.50		99.73	36.10	47.32	715.65
Errol	312.00	388.00		25.50					725.50
Gorham	1,278.00	3,222.00		195.50		633.55	70.91		5,399.96
Jefferson	738.00	2,612.00	200.00	123.00		590.27	116.70		4,379.97
Lancaster	4,230.00	5,016.50	900.00	334.05			170.75	331.90	10,983.20
Milan	720.00	780.00	200.00	132.00		392.14	97.90		2,322.04
Northumberland ..	1,662.00	2,150.00	500.00	201.00		615.72	65.73	47.00	5,241.45
Pittsburg	846.00	1,250.00		87.00		151.90			2,334.90
Randolph	156.00	200.00		12.50		25.11	16.20		469.81
Shelburne	330.00	70.00		28.00			38.00		466.00
Stark	624.00	300.00		81.50		226.24	55.60	130.53	1,417.87
Stewartstown	840.00	650.00		114.50		337.97	66.00		2,008.47
Stratford	1,044.00	1,000.00	350.00	150.00		598.00	144.00	900.65	4,186.65
Wentworth's Loc'n ..	138.00	62.00		9.00	\$2.84		6.60	9.00	227.44
Whitefield	1,878.00	1,700.00	500.00	220.00		649.16	141.23	27.64	5,116.03
Total	\$24,930.00	\$31,910.50	\$3,400.00	\$2,815.05	\$2.84	\$5,513.27	\$1,598.41	\$4,503.69	\$74,673.76

TABLE No. VI.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Berlin	\$938.14	\$397.53	\$1,335.67	\$11,354.06	.....	\$200.00	*\$380.00	\$4,155.66	\$17,425.39
Carroll	98.00	27.00	125.00	1,320.51	\$25.00	30.00	10.00	229.87	1,740.38
Clarksville	38.54	3.88	42.42	602.50	.....	14.67	.....	30.12	689.71
Colebrook	270.37	87.66	358.03	3,642.50	.....	92.00	.....	733.26	4,825.79
Columbia	75.00	12.48	87.48	849.75	.....	75.00	.....	148.00	1,160.23
Dalton	19.20	30.82	50.02	992.50	.....	70.00	5.00	.....	1,117.52
Dummer	118.89	13.46	132.35	677.50	.....	75.00	.....	21.65	906.50
Errol	36.77	8.23	45.00	415.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	496.00
Gorham	389.11	36.00	425.11	3,381.70	.....	119.00	.....	851.42	4,777.23
Jefferson	224.15	80.60	304.75	2,745.00	.....	115.00	8.00	125.30	3,298.05
Lancaster	556.80	373.77	930.57	7,398.69	.....	234.00	25.00	1,863.68	10,451.94
Milan	113.49	96.43	209.92	1,730.00	.....	.....	.....	185.23	2,125.15
Northumberland	713.68	49.36	763.04	3,296.20	.....	40.00	10.00	255.87	4,365.11
Pittsburg	140.21	50.00	190.21	1,365.00	50.00	46.10	.....	359.19	2,010.50
Randolph	65	4.60	5.25	399.00	.....	10.21	.....	40.72	455.18
Shelburne .....	.....	.....	.....	375.00	.....	20.00	3.00	36.00	434.00
Stark	101.97	41.90	143.87	1,258.50	.....	62.00	.....	117.26	1,581.63
Stewartstown	245.12	45.24	290.36	1,810.50	64.25	76.25	12.00	86.14	2,339.50
Stratford	400.00	175.00	575.00	2,957.15	.....	65.00	.....	783.67	4,380.82
Wentworth's L'n. ....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	3.00	.....	41.50	124.50
Whitefield	278.84	290.62	569.46	4,797.50	.....	75.00	44.00	1,270.59	6,756.55
Total	\$4,758.93	\$1,824.58	\$6,583.51	\$51,448.56	\$130.25	\$1,458.23	\$497.00	\$11,335.13	\$71,461.68

* Police appropriation.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Berlin	\$200.00	\$1,000.00	\$191.70	\$17,425.38	\$18,817.00	\$4.77	\$17.22	\$1.41
Carroll				1,740.38	1,740.38	3.70	10.14	.93
Clarksville			182.60	689.71	872.31	2.70	10.95	.67
Colebrook		121.72	261.98	4,825.79	5,212.49	*	12.76	1.02
Columbia			60.00	1,100.23	1,220.23	5.48	8.40	.69
Dalton			52.10	1,117.52	1,169.62	5.68	10.67	1.02
Dummer				906.50	906.50	3.17	14.33	2.45
Errol			125.00	496.00	621.00	3.48	14.17	1.28
Gorham		1,000.00	613.85	4,777.23	6,391.08	6.18	14.85	1.10
Jefferson	1,100.00		90.00	3,298.05	4,488.05	6.80	13.07	1.33
Lancaster			180.35	10,451.94	10,632.29	*	17.00	1.66
Milan			100.00	2,125.15	2,225.15	3.60	10.49	1.15
Northumberland				4,365.11	4,365.11	4.40	10.50	2.22
Pittsburg	36.50			2,010.50	2,047.00	4.63	13.28	1.30
Randolph				455.18	455.18	3.37	21.67	.25
Shelburne				434.00	434.00	2.45	11.11	.....
Stark			191.67	1,581.63	1,773.30	3.48	12.35	1.12
Stewartstown	400.00		300.00	2,339.50	3,039.50	*	11.81	1.67
Stratford			200.00	4,380.82	4,580.82	4.89	12.47	1.87
Wentworth's Lot			150.00	124.50	274.50	3.28	6.73	.....
Whitefield			174.47	6,756.55	6,931.02	*	15.94	1.47
Total	\$1,736.50	\$2,121.72	\$2,876.72	\$71,461.68	\$78,196.62	\$4.78	\$15.46	\$1.42

* Colebrook, town, \$3.51; special, \$3.82. Lancaster, town, \$5.39; special, \$4.49. Stewartstown, town, \$4.78; special, \$4.51. Whitefield, town, \$2.88; special, \$6.11.

TABLE No. I.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alexandria.....	1	9	.....	5	2	27	21	20.02
Ashland.....	2	7	5	2	.....	36	23	32.28
Bath.....	2	6	.....	3	.....	31	26	29.50
Benton.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	22	19	19.66
Bethlehem.....	2	3	.....	2	2	34	30	31.09
Bridgewater.....	1	4	.....	3	1	23	23	23.00
Bristol.....	2	10	5	1	3	36	24	30.50
Campton.....	1	8	.....	3	.....	29	118	25.87
Canaan.....	2	13	2	5	.....	24	20	22.15
Dorchester.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	28	28	28.00
Easton.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	24	110	17.00
Ellsworth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	22.00
Enfield.....	2	11	3	1	.....	34	25	30.00
Franconia.....	1	3	3	3	.....	35	35	35.00
Grafton.....	1	9	.....	2	1	27	25	25.22
Groton.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	24	19	22.40
Hanover.....	2	12	4	.....	.....	36	20	32.00
Haverhill.....	2	21	15	3	.....	36	30	31.42
Hebron.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	29	27	28.00
Holderness.....	1	8	.....	2	2	26	23	25.37
Landaff.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	27	17	25.00
Lebanon.....	3	26	13	3	1	36	110	31.30
Lincoln.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	28	24	26.66
Lisbon.....	3	13	4	2	4	36	11	31.15
Littleton.....	1	23	13	4	1	38	17	31.04
Livermore*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	29	110	24.00
Lyme.....	1	11	2	2	.....	34	31	33.63
Monroe.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Orange.....	1	4	.....	2	1	20	110	15.00
Orford.....	1	7	7	2	.....	31	31	31.00
Piermont.....	1	8	.....	5	.....	30	26	29.50
Plymouth.....	1	10	4	4	.....	37	36	36.40
Rumney.....	1	6	1	1	.....	31	30	30.90
Thornton.....	1	6	.....	4	.....	27	25	26.40
Warren.....	1	9	2	2	1	30	20	23.44
Waterville*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	1	8	2	2	.....	27	22	25.96
Woodstock.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	36	30	32.00
Total.....	49	293	86	78	20	.....	.....	27.40

* No schools. † Schools consolidated. ‡ Scholars carried into another town.

TABLE No. II.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alexandria.....	9	.....	.....	9	\$3,000.00	.....
Ashland.....	4	.....	.....	8	20,000.00	\$500.00
Bath.....	7	.....	.....	7	4,600.00	400.00
Benton.....	3	.....	1	3	1,500.00	50.00
Bethlehem.....	10	.....	.....	13	15,500.00	900.00
Bridgewater.....	5	.....	.....	5	1,100.00	50.00
Bristol.....	7	.....	.....	11	7,000.00	.....
Campton.....	12	.....	.....	12	6,300.00	.....
Canaan.....	13	1	.....	15	8,000.00	700.00
Dorchester.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	50.00
Easton.....	3	.....	.....	3	1,000.00	50.00
Ellsworth.....	2	.....	.....	2	500.00	25.00
Enfield.....	11	.....	.....	14	6,400.00	1,000.00
Franconia.....	2	.....	.....	2	200.00	?
Grafton.....	10	.....	.....	10	4,375.00	72.00
Groton.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,000.00	50.00
Hanover.....	13	.....	.....	20	50,500.00	700.00
Haverhill.....	12	.....	.....	25	42,000.00	1,400.00
Hebron.....	2	.....	.....	2	1,000.00	60.00
Holderness.....	8	.....	.....	8	2,400.00	300.00
Landaff.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,200.00	50.00
Lebanon.....	15	.....	1	29	19,500.00	725.00
Lincoln.....	2	.....	.....	3	?	.....
Lisbon.....	10	.....	.....	15	35,000.00	300.00
Littleton.....	14	.....	.....	26	60,750.00	400.00
Livermore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman.....	6	.....	.....	6	1,500.00	100.00
Lyme.....	11	.....	.....	12	2,700.00	.....
Monroe.....	7	2	.....	8	3,000.00	100.00
Orange.....	5	.....	.....	5	1,000.00	.....
Orford.....	6	.....	.....	8	8,500.00	800.00
Piermont.....	10	1	.....	11	4,200.00	200.00
Plymouth.....	7	.....	.....	18	100,000.00	5,000.00
Rumney.....	6	.....	.....	7	4,200.00	250.00
Thornton.....	7	.....	.....	7	4,200.00	600.00
Warren.....	8	.....	.....	9	2,000.00	200.00
Waterville*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	9	.....	.....	10	1,375.00	160.00
Woodstock.....	4	.....	.....	4	2,400.00	200.00
Total.....	276	4	2	363	\$410,900.00	\$15,392.00

* No schools. † School buildings not owned by town. ‡ All destroyed by fire.

§ Including Normal School building, state property.

TABLE No. III.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alexandria	61	46	10	89	8	.....	5	100	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	110	118	17	206	5	.....	8	18	184	167	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath	91	83	15	154	5	.....	11	.....	128	113	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton	38	21	4	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	31	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	124	144	16	230	22	.....	.....	.....	196	171	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater	23	17	2	33	5	.....	1	6	39	37	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol	131	111	13	222	7	.....	3	18	189	166	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campton	73	90	11	140	12	.....	11	.....	112	100	88	.....	.....	10	.....
Canaan	135	134	27	232	10	.....	7	6	209	182	87	.....	.....	6	.....
Dorchester	34	29	8	54	1	.....	.....	2	53	47	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton	22	15	3	33	1	.....	.....	.....	37	30	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth	14	8	1	19	2	.....	.....	.....	22	15	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enfield	171	201	54	312	6	.....	1	1	233	193	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franconia	44	42	7	78	1	.....	.....	.....	82	70	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton	86	84	11	139	20	.....	.....	5	126	106	84	1	3	.....	.....
Groton	46	44	9	77	4	.....	.....	1	83	70	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	184	204	50	296	42	17	43	289	269	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	861	377	47	628	63	9	.....	.....	602	528	87	1	3	.....	.....
Hebron	15	28	5	35	3	.....	1	3	31	28	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holderness	71	50	6	103	12	.....	2	.....	89	85	94	.....	.....	1	.....
Landaff	59	43	9	92	1	.....	4	1	72	59	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	460	499	69	819	71	29	115	14	796	707	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	53	45	7	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	61	82	3	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	221	226	21	374	52	19	.....	.....	363	315	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Littleton	442	459	41	790	70	11	.....	.....	685	612	89	.....	.....	2	.....
Livermore† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman	63	55	14	99	5	.....	4	.....	88	77	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyme	133	128	22	229	10	.....	1	6	190	166	87	.....	.....	2	.....
Monroe	55	59	7	105	2	.....	.....	1	73	70	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	23	28	5	45	1	.....	.....	1	51	49	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orford	102	115	15	190	12	.....	1	4	169	154	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piermont	69	68	11	124	2	.....	.....	5	113	96	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	189	208	31	280	86	31	.....	.....	325	279	83	.....	.....	3	.....
Rumney	76	73	5	139	5	.....	5	1	113	99	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thornton	48	54	5	96	1	.....	1	.....	97	94	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	80	77	21	128	8	.....	1	1	137	117	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	71	64	12	114	9	.....	1	4	112	95	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	58	48	6	98	2	.....	1	2	106	74	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,036	4,095	617	6,948	566	116	82	95	6,401	5,616	87	5	30	.....	.....

* By reason of changes in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

† No schools.

‡ Town district.

TABLE NO. IV.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alexandria.....	1	\$24.00	8	\$24.00	1	8	1	1	...
Ashland.....			7	38.00		12	4	1	
Bath.....			6	30.17		1			1
Benton.....			3	28.00					
Bethlehem.....			11	31.25	4	2	1		2
Bridgewater.....			4	21.28					
Bristol.....	1	22.00	9	32.43	1		2	2	
Campton.....			8	25.37		3	2		
Canaan.....			11	29.00		1	1		1
Dorchester.....			4	23.25			1		
Easton.....			2	24.00		1			
Ellsworth.....	1	24.00						1	
Enfield.....	1	56.00	10	27.00		7	2	1	1
Fraconia.....			3	40.00			3		
Grafton.....			9	25.03	2	7			
Groton.....			5	18.40	1	9	1		
Hanover.....			12	35.50	1	2	6		
Haverhill.....			21	34.63	2		12	1	1
Hebron.....			2	26.00		3			
Holderness.....	1	36.00	7	26.26				1	
Landaff.....	3	23.00	5	22.53	4	9		5	
Lebanon.....	4	46.66	22	34.22	2	4	2		2
Lincoln.....			3	34.64					1
Lisbon.....			13	31.12		4	6		
Littleton.....			22	32.63	3		14		
Livermore*.....									
Lyman.....			5	24.27	1	4			
Lyme.....	3	26.11	10	25.00	3	1			
Monroe.....			5	21.00	3				
Orange.....			4	21.00		2			
Orford.....	1	32.00	7	29.00	1	3		3	
Piermont.....			8	24.54	3	8			
Plymouth.....			10	48.70		6	2	2	
Rumney.....			6	20.00	1	1	1	1	
Thornton.....			6	24.00	1	4		1	1
Warren.....			9	25.82	2	9			
Waterville*.....									
Wentworth.....			8	23.50	1	10			
Woodstock.....			4	38.00			1		
Total.....	16	\$32.20	289	\$28.32	37	118	63	20	10

* No schools.

TABLE No. V.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alexandria.	\$594.00	\$400.00	\$87.95	\$73.00	\$18.00	\$103.68	\$137.05		\$1,490.68
Ashland	1,500.00	1,375.00		123.00			131.75		3,129.75
Bath	1,074.00	48.48	140.27	103.00					1,365.75
Benton	258.00	300.00		25.50			27.00		610.50
Bethlehem..	1,830.00	3,427.47		162.00		501.98	133.00	\$207.00	6,261.45
Bridgewater	324.00	150.00		26.00		70.89	48.00	7.25	626.14
Bristol	2,466.00	1,200.00	155.93	125.50			176.50	80.51	4,204.44
Campton ...	954.00	1,146.00	150.00	96.00		147.73	125.00		2,618.73
Canaan	1,560.00	866.70	94.31	134.00	22.94		201.01	17.50	2,896.46
Dorchester..	222.00	200.00		35.50		171.79	42.60	19.50	691.39
Easton	336.00				24.00		23.40		383.40
Ellsworth ...	66.00	34.00	25.00	11.50		56.06	18.50		211.06
Enfield	1,998.00	392.00		182.00	45.18		216.00		2,833.18
Franconia ...	960.00	300.00	150.00	45.00	3.00			35.00	1,493.00
Grafton	876.00		75.00	97.50		196.79	50.70	242.23	1,538.22
Groton	252.00	200.00		43.50		74.81	56.97	48.00	675.28
Hanover	3,042.00	2,550.00	796.96	176.50	93.88		189.29	219.60	7,068.23
Haverhill ...	3,324.00	8,298.61	750.00	359.50	149.93		227.00	961.60	14,070.64
Hebron	276.00			21.00			41.00		338.00
Holderness..	606.00	500.00	100.00	68.00		173.74	60.52	70.00	1,578.26
Landaff	612.00	200.00		46.50	53.75		12.08		924.33
Lebanon	6,816.00	8,980.11		503.00			456.63	825.52	17,581.28
Lincoln	588.00	850.00		64.00			23.00		1,525.00
Lisbon	2,826.00	5,274.00	682.00	200.00			166.44	599.75	9,748.19
Littleton ...	4,500.00	12,000.00		346.00			293.15	288.10	17,427.25
Livermore*..									
Lyman	408.00	250.00		40.50			88.08	133.56	920.14
Lyne	1,212.00	994.26	182.49	121.50	161.03	267.35	109.14		3,047.77
Monroe	666.00	350.00		42.50	53.78			90.00	1,202.28
Orange	156.00	144.00		25.50		100.04		2.33	427.87
Orford	888.00	1,100.00	145.59	116.00		528.99	119.00		2,897.58
Piermont ...	762.00	900.00		72.50	150.00	171.35		121.92	2,177.77
Plymouth ...	3,024.00	2,100.00		179.50			167.10	1.00	5,471.60
Rumney	984.00	500.00		83.00			108.00	44.80	1,719.80
Thornton ...	408.00	500.00		69.00	78.00	172.57	30.00		1,257.57
Warren	846.00		141.93	84.00	207.75		114.20	36.00	1,429.88
Waterville*									
Wentworth..	624.00	436.00	100.00	65.00	12.50	128.23	93.00		1,458.73
Woodstock ..	474.00	200.00	57.70	58.50	35.00	134.39	44.00	4.00	1,007.59
Total	\$48,312.00	\$56,166.63	\$3,835.13	\$4,025.00	\$1,108.74	\$3,077.39	\$3,729.13	\$4,055.17	\$124,309.19

*No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alexandria	\$67.95	\$20.00	\$87.95	\$1,147.60		\$90.00	\$6.00		\$1,331.55
Ashland	164.80	108.77	273.57	2,221.00	\$125.00		50.00	\$457.63	3,127.20
Bath	107.05	33.22	140.27	1,322.49			92.53		1,555.29
Benton	36.88		36.88	413.00		20.00		73.50	543.38
Bethlehem	281.80	187.88	469.68	3,593.00		232.50	2.00	853.75	5,150.93
Bridgewater	18.17	7.18	25.35	489.50		36.75		125.00	676.60
Bristol	68.52	87.41	155.93	2,729.50		73.00	12.00	126.83	3,097.26
Campton	165.00		165.00	1,443.22		56.00	2.00		1,666.22
Canaan	94.31		94.31	2,192.00		84.00	26.00	93.00	2,489.31
Dorchester	6.85	13.12	19.97	648.00		38.40	5.00	20.50	731.87
Easton	22.24	7.10	29.34	208.40		11.00		17.75	266.49
Ellsworth	39.50	1.60	41.10	132.00		8.00			181.10
Enfield	160.00	16.27	176.27	2,860.00		103.33	19.00	300.00	3,458.60
Franconia	150.00	30.00	180.00	1,050.00		20.00		165.00	1,415.00
Grafton	105.42	4.65	110.07	1,455.95		79.05	14.50	43.50	1,703.16
Groton	20.00	14.00	34.00	535.00		26.75	1.75	31.74	629.24
Hanover	650.29	146.67	796.96	4,086.35			19.00	1,038.75	5,941.06
Haverhill	490.55	246.96	737.51	7,672.00		150.00	3.25	2,350.03	10,913.39
Hebron	8.34	5.00	13.34	383.40		11.00	3.00	16.22	426.96
Holderness	99.45	100.00	199.45	1,400.00		81.00	8.00		1,688.45
Landaff	61.75	30.32	92.07	690.45		54.54		136.28	973.34
Lebanon	311.34	154.98	466.32	10,635.50		425.00	15.00	2,433.84	13,975.66
Lincoln	36.16	50.73	86.89	669.40		6.00		81.00	843.29
Lisbon	460.12	222.41	682.53	5,706.50		165.45	10.00	1,589.69	8,154.17
Littleton	1,117.39	212.87	1,330.26	7,857.55			82.85	2,410.75	11,681.41
Livermore*									
Lyman	46.14	34.24	80.38	728.50		24.00		72.72	905.60
Lyme	182.49	16.61	199.10	1,412.40		75.00		245.98	1,932.48
Monroe	52.96	25.00	77.96	765.00		55.00		250.00	1,147.96
Orange .....		.95	.95	366.40		21.50		32.68	421.53
Orford	103.59	42.00	145.59	1,777.50		90.55		938.47	2,952.11
Piermont	115.00	153.68	268.68	1,385.00		95.00	4.50	191.59	1,944.77
Plymouth	360.11	121.50	481.61	4,948.00			15.00	320.37	5,764.98
Rumney	118.58	47.65	166.23	903.25		92.59		125.98	1,288.05
Thornton	61.87	53.00	114.87	992.00		54.28	2.00	184.67	1,347.82
Warren	96.15	45.78	141.93	1,347.50		75.00	5.00	96.42	1,665.85
Waterville*									
Wentworth	48.74	29.10	77.84	1,233.70		55.00		165.50	1,532.04
Woodstock		60.00	60.00	840.00		26.00		49.20	975.20
Total	\$5,929.51	\$2,330.65	\$8,260.16	\$78,241.66	\$125.00	\$2,435.69	\$398.38	\$15,038.43	\$104,499.32

* No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alexandria.....	\$22.30			\$1,331.55	\$1,353.85	\$4.87	\$15.13	.....
Ashland		\$449.92	\$118.78	3,127.20	3,695.90	†	12.52	\$1.20
Bath			97.82	1,555.29	1,653.11	†		
Ben on	350.00			543.38	893.38	4.51		
Bethlehem		556.75	534.68	5,150.93	6,242.36	†	25.43	1.23
Bridgewater				676.60	676.60	4.22	16.70	.65
Bristol				3,097.26	3,097.26	†	10.13	.53
Campton			108.00	1,666.22	1,774.22	5.18	13.40	1.47
Canaan		63.44		2,489.31	2,552.75	†	9.87	.62
Dorchester				731.87	731.87	3.52	13.42	.37
Easton			53.10	266.49	319.59	3.52	6.41	.79
Ellsworth				181.10	181.10	5.00	6.36	1.86
Enfield				3,458.60	3,458.60	†	14.70	1.88
Franconia			62.00	1,415.00	1,477.00	2.54	15.06	2.19
Grafton			208.97	1,703.16	1,912.13	3.18	12.63	.87
Groton				629.24	629.24	4.53	6.60	.37
Hanover	117.36		267.36	5,941.06	6,325.78	†	19.35	2.75
Haverhill		2,377.36	212.44	10,913.39	13,503.19	†		
Hebron			48.34	426.96	475.30	3.31	26.22	.84
Holderness			122.98	1,688.45	1,811.43	3.42	16.00	1.12
Landaff				973.34	973.34	3.40	6.34	.66
Lebanon	2,482.27	2,933.46		13,975.66	19,391.39	†		
Lincoln				843.29	843.29	4.71	10.22	1.44
Lisbon		1,940.00		8,154.17	10,094.17	†	20.58	1.88
Littleton		1,225.00	375.00	11,681.41	13,281.41	6.85	15.11	1.94
Livermore*								
Lyman			70.00	905.60	975.60	3.67	9.30	1.13
Lyne			209.95	1,932.48	2,142.43	3.89	9.10	1.04
Monroe		67.91	42.00	1,147.96	1,257.87	3.32	12.46	1.05
Orange				421.53	421.53	4.47	8.43	.19
Orford				2,952.11	2,952.11	4.95	17.46	.86
Piermont				1,914.77	1,944.77	4.73	14.83	2.37
Plymouth	3,000.00	39.91		5,764.98	8,804.89	9.44	16.25	1.48
Rumney			334.16	1,288.05	1,622.21	5.80	9.95	1.47
Thornton				1,347.82	1,347.82	4.99	14.13	.64
Warren				1,665.85	1,665.85	2.98	11.07	1.04
Waterville*								
Wentworth			128.83	1,532.04	1,660.87	5.51	12.89	.69
Woodstock				975.20	975.20	3.52	8.63	.50
Total	\$5,971.93	\$9,653.75	\$2,994.41	\$104,499.32	\$123,119.41	\$5.08	\$16.32	\$1.29

* No schools.

† Ashland, town, \$5.42; special, \$5.06. Bath, town, \$3.45; special, \$10.02. Bethlehem, town, \$5.81; special, \$5.50. Bristol, town, \$4.60; special \$4.41. Canaan, town, \$5.87; special, \$5.67. Enfield, town, \$3.22; special, \$4.58. Hanover, town, \$4.47; special, \$4.40. Haverhill, town, \$8.07; special, \$8.60. Lisbon, town, \$4.78; special, \$9.29; Sugar Hill, \$2.36. Lebanon, town, \$6.76; high school, \$5.96; West Lebanon, \$10.62.

TABLE No. I.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Amherst.....	1	10	2	4	1	32	21	31.00
Antrim.....	1	9	5	2		36	29	31.33
Bedford.....	1	10		3	2	31	22	29.90
Bennington.....	1	4	3	1		30	22	23.25
Brookline.....	1	3				31	25	28.00
Deering.....	1	6		1	3	26	*14	21.83
Francestown.....	1	5	2	2		30	29	29.80
Goffstown.....	2	15	4	7	3	36	21	32.13
Greenfield.....	1	5		2		32	24	27.10
Greenville.....	1	4	4			35	35	35.00
Hancock.....	1	6	2	1		30	25	25.83
Hillsborough.....	2	18	5	6	4	36	26	29.33
Hollis.....	1	6	2	2		35	*10	23.00
Hudson.....	1	7	7	2		33	31	32.71
Lyndeborough.....	1	6		1	1	27	*16	24.00
Litchfield.....	1	3		2		30	30	30.00
Manchester.....	1	115	110	1		38	38	38.00
Mason.....	1	5				33	21	30.20
Merrimack.....	1	9	4			36	30	35.22
Milford.....	1	17	11	1		36	36	36.00
Mont Vernon.....	1	4		2	1	34	22	30.25
Nashua.....	1	74	68	3		36	36	36.00
New Boston.....	1	9	2	1		30	20	28.88
New Ipswich.....	1	6		2		36	35	35.83
Pelham.....	1	5				33	*11	28.60
Peterborough.....	1	11	7	1		35	24	31.64
Sharon.....	1	2		2		23	20	21.50
Temple.....	1	2				32	31	32.50
Weare.....	1	16		8		32	*8	26.81
Wilton.....	1	11	5	2		36	20	30.72
Windsor.....	1	1			1	24	24	24.00
Total.....	33	404	243	59	16	.....	.....	29.69

* Children conveyed after one term, and schools discontinued.

TABLE No. II.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Amherst.....	10	.....	.....	12	\$15,000.00	\$500.00
Antrim.....	7	.....	.....	12	15,175.00	250.00
Bedford.....	10	.....	.....	10	5,000.00	300.00
Bennington.....	3	.....	.....	4	2,500.00	50.00
Brookline.....	4	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	200.00
Deering.....	9	.....	.....	9	3,500.00	200.00
Francetown.....	8	2	.....	9	4,000.00	195.00
Goffstown.....	11	.....	.....	16	17,800.00	250.00
Greenfield.....	4	.....	.....	5	3,500.00	200.00
Greenville.....	3	.....	.....	6	4,800.00	300.00
Hancock.....	8	.....	.....	9	5,000.00	150.00
Hillsborough.....	17	1	.....	23	34,000.00	1,000.00
Hollis.....	7	.....	.....	10	4,800.00	350.00
Hudson.....	7	.....	.....	11	15,000.00	300.00
Lyndeborough.....	9	1	.....	9	*	*
Litchfield.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,500.00	.....
Manchester.....	25	.....	1	140	753,056.00	45,000.00
Mason.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,500.00	*
Merrimack.....	10	1	.....	12	12,950.00	200.00
Milford.....	10	.....	.....	24	50,000.00	500.00
Mont Vernon.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,800.00	50.00
Nashua.....	19	.....	.....	82	308,433.00	25,000.00
New Boston.....	10	.....	.....	12	7,600.00	125.00
New Ipswich.....	7	.....	.....	8	4,500.00	225.00
Pelham.....	6	.....	.....	6	6,023.00	1,200.00
Peterborough.....	7	.....	.....	15	25,200.00	1,350.00
Sharon.....	2	.....	.....	2	500.00	*
Temple.....	6	.....	.....	6	*	*
Weare.....	15	.....	.....	18	10,300.00	250.00
Wilton.....	10	.....	.....	15	30,000.00	*
Windsor.....	1	.....	.....	1	350.00	50.00
Total.....	259	5	1	504	\$1,348,287.00	\$78,195.00

* Not reported.

TABLE No. III.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Amherst.....			93	92	26	148	11				156	138	88		
Antrim.....			156	150	15	265	26	13			251	229	91		
Bedford.....			89	90	16	160	3		4	1	135	114	89	12	1
Bennington.....			66	56	14	107	1		11	2	118	98	83		
Brookline.....			38	38	4	71	1		7		71	44	62		
Deering.....			34	32	8	55	3		2		61	58	94		
Francestown.....			49	38	8	79				28	83	71	85		2
Goffstown.....			181	185	24	327	15	2			289	261	88	7	
Greenfield.....			60	55	12	103			7		115	105	91		
Greenville.....			66	74	17	121	2		1	4	122	112	91	187	
Hancock.....			85	60	5	134	6		8		111	90	81		
Hillsborough.....			207	217	40	373	11	4			361	329	91		
Hollis.....			100	74	5	148	21				163	129	79		
Hudson.....			128	109	16	221			19	2	174	153	87		5
Litchfield.....			20	20	4	35	1		3	1	30	27	83		
Lyndeborough.....			66	46	14	96	2		2		104	92	84		
Manchester.....			2,759	2,784	477	4,736	330	21			4,774	4,338	90	5,000	
Mason.....			44	48	5	87				1	67	56	85		
Merrimack.....			96	80	20	133	3		1	20	176	126	71		
Milford.....			395	382	82	632	63	31			672	592	89		
Mont Vernon.....			18	27	5	39	1				36	26	72		
Nashua.....			1,632	1,801	189	3,167	77	25			2,443	2,228	91	1,603	
New Boston.....			99	106	9	154	42		3		162	138	85		
New Ipswich.....			83	64	24	122	1				96	84	87	26	21
Pelham.....			73	71	16	126	2		2	6	103	87	83		
Peterborough.....			194	218	13	370	29	4			359	320	89		3
Sharon.....			15	11	1	25			3		20	18	90		
Temple.....			34	32	2	61	3				47	39	83		
Weare.....			123	125	14	227	7		10	4	189	162	85		
Wilton.....			189	185	43	312	19	12			320	278	87	1	
Windsor.....			1	4		5					5	5	100		
Total.....			7,193	7,274	1,128	12,659	680	112	83	71	10,913	9,757	89	6,838	32

* By reason of change in the laws no enumeration was reported this year.

TABLE No. IV.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Amherst.....			11	\$30.00			1		1
Antrim.....			9	30.84					1
Bedford.....	1	\$26.00	9	27.50	4	4	1		1
Bennington.....	1	48.00	3	28.00	1		2	1	1
Brookline.....			3	32.00	2		1		
Deering.....			6	24.94	1	3			
Francetown.....			5	26.40					
Goffstown.....	2	28.00	14	30.00	2		6	5	1
Greenfield.....			5	29.00	3				
Greenville.....			4	32.50		1	1		1
Hancock.....			6	30.66		3			1
Hillsborough.....	2	20.00	16	28.48	7	7	4	2	3
Hollis.....			6	27.33			2		
Hudson.....			7	32.52			3	2	
Litchfield.....			3	28.44	2		2	1	
Lyndeborough.....			6	28.00					
Manchester.....	12	123.75	111	54.14	2		12	87	3
Mason.....			5	27.60	2	3			
Merrimack.....			9	29.55			5		
Milford.....	1	126.31	18	49.45			6	1	4
Mont Vernon.....			4	26.00	1	1	1	1	
Nashua.....	1	87.50	73	45.22	4		10	37	10
New Boston.....	1	32.00	8	27.75	1				
New Ipswich.....			6	32.44	1		2		1
Pelham.....			5	32.00			3		
Peterborough.....	1	48.00	10	31.80	3		4	2	
Sharon.....			2	24.00					
Temple.....			2	31.68	1	1		1	
Weare.....			16	27.95	5	8	2	4	1
Wilton.....			11	30.86	4		4	2	3
Windsor.....			1	18.00	2				
Total.....	22	\$59.95	384	\$30.81	48	31	72	146	32

TABLE No. V.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Amherst	\$1,884.00	\$1,600.00		\$101.50	\$385.45		\$312.73		\$4,283.68
Antrim	1,782.00	1,968.00	\$250.00	139.50	55.00	\$410.37	102.50	\$334.00	5,041.37
Bedford	1,926.00	350.00		99.50			260.70	25.95	2,662.15
Bennington	660.00	250.00		58.00		107.00	99.00		1,174.00
Brookline	786.00	100.00	50.00	42.50			90.84		1,069.34
Deering	582.00	225.00		43.50	141.67		128.70	5.75	1,126.62
Francestown	1,098.00		101.92	69.50			81.83	9.50	1,360.75
Goffstown	3,906.00	1,500.00	367.74	187.00			255.22	243.97	6,459.93
Greenfield	768.00	250.00	75.00	63.50			117.00		1,273.50
Greenville	1,620.00	380.00		75.50			119.15		2,194.65
Hancock	854.00	731.00	150.00	70.50			88.70		1,894.20
Hillsborough	3,240.00	2,650.00	700.00	194.00			315.00	165.25	7,264.34
Hollis	1,476.00	636.50	148.46	87.50	595.00				2,943.46
Hudson	1,932.00	1,225.00	216.56	111.50		130.00	256.60		3,871.66
Litchfield	708.00	200.00		25.00			46.20		871.20
Lyndeborough	684.00	250.00		46.50	57.02		120.22		1,157.74
Manchester	90,168.00	42,773.16		2,834.50				3,520.00	139,295.66
Mason	696.00			48.50	703.07		115.80		1,563.37
Merrimack	2,022.00	550.00		117.00	453.37		140.70		3,283.07
Milford	5,604.00	6,896.00		370.00			232.90	1,885.79	14,988.69
Mont Vernon	684.00	316.00		20.50			61.40	74.74	1,156.64
Nashua	36,486.00	28,000.00		1,763.00			1,130.76	1,227.11	68,606.87
New Boston	1,860.00	260.00	227.14	106.00	700.00		163.15		3,316.29
New Ipswich	1,248.00	252.00		76.00	469.75		109.80		2,155.55
Pellham	1,146.00	200.00	125.00	67.50			227.40		1,765.90
Peterborough	3,984.00	2,336.00	500.00	217.50			300.00	155.91	7,493.41
Sharon	150.00	100.00	12.00	10.00		25.50	8.00		395.50
Temple	426.00	174.00		27.50			75.30		702.80
Weare	2,178.00	800.00	136.00	128.00	201.88		378.00	24.75	3,846.63
Wilton	3,144.00	2,856.00		185.50	416.82			84.75	6,687.07
Windsor	72.00	75.00		5.00		18.11	1.80		171.91
Total	\$173,774.00	\$97,903.66	\$3,059.82	\$7,391.50	\$4,179.03	\$630.98	\$5,339.49	\$7,757.47	\$300,095.95

TABLE No. VI.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Amherst.....	\$129.00		\$129.00	\$3,037.36		\$185.35		\$806.20	\$4,157.91
Antrim.....	400.00		400.00	3,080.50		225.00		173.37	3,878.87
Bedford.....	144.96	\$47.17	192.13	1,943.00		122.00		601.74	2,858.87
Bennington.....	18.96	63.87	82.83	686.00		43.00	\$5.00	123.57	940.40
Brookline.....	44.17	19.65	63.82	691.55		30.00		172.55	957.92
Deering.....	76.71	37.40	114.11	944.00		75.00		62.69	1,195.80
Francestown.....	30.00	71.92	101.92	1,000.40		80.00		311.65	1,493.97
Goffstown.....	259.71	108.03	367.74	4,724.29		139.46	16.05	753.84	6,001.38
Greenfield.....	50.00	25.00	75.00	1,020.00		60.00		104.18	1,259.18
Greenville.....	92.98	100.00	192.98	1,234.50		60.00		703.49	2,190.97
Hancock.....	125.95	57.20	183.15	1,180.00		92.00	6.00	224.45	1,685.60
Hillsborough.....	532.68	196.06	728.74	4,959.78		267.75	10.00	976.10	6,942.37
Hollis.....	118.00	30.46	148.46	1,873.00		120.00		352.17	2,493.63
Hudson.....	180.96	36.59	217.46	1,838.31	\$141.96	133.75	5.00	960.28	3,296.76
Litchfield.....	60.18	17.20	77.38	640.00		25.00		33.25	775.63
Lyndeborough.....		40.00	40.00	1,030.00		46.50			1,116.50
Manchester.....	4,620.58	1,540.19	6,160.77	93,779.80	2,300.00	370.00	850.00	33,000.59	136,461.16
Mason.....	37.81	97.59	135.40	1,157.24		105.00		317.18	1,714.92
Merrimack.....	84.79	35.47	120.26	2,267.00		165.00	5.00	18.75	2,576.01
Milford.....	885.40	587.07	1,472.47	9,666.92		250.00	10.00	3,066.81	14,466.20
Mont Vernon.....	33.68	34.42	68.10	850.00		50.00		235.65	1,212.75
Nashua.....	3,424.47	2,334.08	5,758.55	45,563.87	1,800.00	100.00	800.00	12,447.62	66,470.04
New Boston.....	112.12	105.02	217.14	2,405.00		163.00		813.30	3,598.44
New Ipswich.....	61.00	35.55	96.55	1,759.00		100.00	5.00	213.00	2,173.55
Pelham.....	50.00	57.00	107.00	1,166.00		100.00		180.87	1,553.87
Peterborough.....	122.21	163.90	286.11	5,197.79				1,222.50	6,706.40
Sharon.....	10.00	6.36	16.36	258.00		8.00		10.00	292.36
Temple.....	50.86	16.84	67.70	499.00		32.00		107.95	706.65
Weare.....	70.00	66.00	136.00	2,998.33		151.00	14.00	353.26	3,652.59
Wilton.....	320.82	327.18	648.00	4,481.19		150.00	2.50	801.30	6,082.99
Windsor.....		2.50	2.50	108.00		9.00		47.25	166.75
Total.....	\$12,148.00	\$6,259.63	\$18,407.63	\$202,048.83	\$4,241.96	\$3,457.81	\$1,728.55	\$59,195.56	\$289,080.34

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued*.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Amherst.....	\$2,412.47			\$4,157.91	\$6,570.38	\$5.10	\$23.64	\$1.12
Antrim.....			\$400.00	3,878.87	4,278.87	6.00	13.86	1.50
Bedford.....				2,858.87	2,858.87	3.48	10.75	1.42
Bennington...		\$216.00		940.40	1,156.40	5.72	7.26	.70
Brookline.....				957.92	957.92	3.14	13.49	.90
Deering.....			103.33	1,195.80	1,299.13	3.92	17.63	1.02
Francestown...			22.35	1,493.97	1,516.32	3.57	16.82	1.27
Goffstown.....			335.23	6,001.38	6,336.61	*	19.49	1.27
Greenfield.....				1,259.18	1,259.18	4.02	11.00	.65
Greenville.....			186.70	2,190.97	2,377.67	3.09	17.61	1.59
Hancock.....			222.27	1,685.60	1,907.87	4.85	15.18	1.65
Hillsborough..	52.61	116.41		6,942.37	7,111.39	*	17.19	2.01
Hollis.....				2,493.63	2,493.63	3.86	14.83	.94
Hudson.....		324.00	275.97	3,296.76	3,896.73	3.85	17.66	1.24
Litchfield.....			46.09	775.63	821.72	3.03	32.30	2.49
Lyndeborough			275.00	1,116.50	1,391.50	4.19	10.45	.38
Manchester...	12,000.00			136,461.16	148,461.16	4.06	27.29	1.29
Mason.....			16.20	1,714.82	1,731.02	2.70	20.20	2.38
Merrimack....			100.00	2,576.01	2,676.01	3.50	13.95	.69
Milford.....		600.00	368.81	14,466.20	15,435.01	6.13	18.34	1.89
Mont Vernon...				1,212.75	1,212.75	3.07	32.29	1.89
Nashua.....			2,136.83	66,470.04	68,606.87	4.57	24.83	2.35
New Boston...				3,598.44	3,598.44	4.91	22.56	1.10
New Ipswich...				2,173.55	2,173.55	2.87	21.60	1.00
Pelham.....			77.55	1,553.87	1,631.42	2.82	14.00	1.04
Peterborough.			142.66	6,706.40	6,849.06	4.16	18.38	.82
Sharon.....				292.36	292.36	3.49	16.84	.90
Temple.....				706.65	706.65	3.21	13.04	1.38
Weare.....				3,652.59	3,652.59	4.24	18.59	.71
Wilton.....				6,082.99	6,082.99	6.15	16.98	2.02
Windsor.....				166.75	166.75	4.74	24.00	.50
Total.....	\$14,465.08	\$1,256.41	\$4,708.99	\$289,080.34	\$309,510.82	\$4.24	\$26.48	\$1.67

*Goffstown, town district, \$4.07; special district, \$5.03. Hillsborough, town district, \$6.99; special district, \$5.49.

TABLE No. I.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Allenstown.....	1	3	2			36	36	36.00
Andover.....	1	11	5	1		37	*14	30.00
Boscawen.....	2	9	4	2		36	22	31.22
Bow.....	1	7		5		29	27	27.71
Bradford.....	1	8	2	2	2	32	20	29.12
Canterbury.....	1	7		2		30	30	30.00
Chichester.....	1	6		2		32	29	30.50
Concord.....	3	71	58	4		38	20	36.00
Danbury.....	1	8		1	1	25	23	23.87
Dunbarton.....	1	4		2		30	28	29.50
Epsom.....	1	6		1		29	28	28.66
Franklin.....	1	20	15	2	1	36	*18	33.66
Henniker.....	1	8	2	5	1	35	29	30.50
Hill.....	1	5	2	2		33	26	31.00
Hooksett.....	1	10	3			33	33	33.00
Hopkinton.....	1	13	2	5		30	*10	27.61
Loudon.....	1	10	2	4	2	36	*11	31.20
Newbury.....	1	6				21	20	20.50
New London.....	1	5			1	30	29	29.80
Northfield.....	1	6		3		24	22	23.16
Pembroke.....	1	11	11	3	1	34	*11	29.90
Pittsfield.....	1	11	11	1	2	33	24	29.18
Salisbury.....	1	5		1	1	28	*18	23.00
Sutton.....	1	8	2	4	1	31	*10	29.12
Warner.....	1	16	2	6	6	28	*8	25.12
Webster.....	1	7		5	1	29	21	24.71
Wilmot.....	1	6		3	1	29	25	26.83
Total.....	30	287	123	68	21	.....	.....	28.92

*One term, and consolidated with others.

TABLE No. II.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Allenstown.....	2	.....	.....	3	\$9,000.00	\$2,000.00
Andover.....	10	.....	.....	12	4,500.00	350.00
Boscawen.....	7	.....	.....	11	12,000.00	1,400.00
Bow.....	8	.....	.....	8	5,000.00	200.00
Bradford.....	9	2	.....	10	3,175.00	150.00
Canterbury.....	9	.....	.....	9	4,500.00	50.00
Chichester.....	7	.....	.....	7	1,750.00	100.00
Concord.....	29	.....	1	90	425,000.00	25,750.00
Danbury.....	8	.....	.....	8	4,000.00	85.00
Dunbarton.....	10	4	.....	10	2,500.00	165.00
Epsom.....	7	.....	.....	7	3,600.00	100.00
Franklin.....	10	.....	.....	27	68,500.00	1,000.00
Henniker.....	10	1	.....	15	15,000.00	500.00
Hill.....	4	.....	.....	5	1,800.00	250.00
Hooksett.....	8	.....	.....	10	8,600.00	300.00
Hopkinton.....	17	1	.....	17	8,000.00	50.00
Loudon.....	11	.....	.....	12	7,000.00	300.00
Newbury.....	9	3	.....	9	3,200.00	165.00
New London.....	7	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	125.00
Northfield.....	8	.....	1	8	3,500.00	250.00
Pembroke.....	7	.....	.....	10	8,500.00	500.00
Pittsfield.....	10	.....	.....	13	21,500.00	336.00
Salisbury.....	7	.....	.....	7	4,000.00	.....
Sutton.....	9	.....	.....	10	4,000.00	400.00
Warner.....	18	3	.....	19	1,100.00	350.00
Webster.....	7	.....	.....	7	2,500.00	25.00
Wilnot.....	7	.....	.....	7	2,500.00	75.00
Total.....	255	14	2	358	\$638,225.00	\$34,976.00

TABLE NO. III.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Allenstown.....			138	51	11	177	1	4	1		80	58	89	475	....
Andover.....			137	125	23	220	19	112	25		226	190	84	....	....
Boscawen.....			146	143	13	272	4		10		255	189	74	....	....
Bow.....			52	52	19	85			3		79	69	86	....	....
Bradford.....			91	64	10	134	11		9		120	110	91	....	....
Canterbury.....			64	66	9	117	4		3	8	100	83	83	....	5
Chichester.....			51	56	9	92	6		5	2	89	73	82	....	....
Concord.....			1,744	1,751	356	2,886	253	68			3,039	2,720	89	462	65
Danbury.....			83	66	13	128	8		3		138	119	85	....	....
Dunbarton.....			49	50	3	92	4		3	4	68	59	87	....	....
Epsom.....			72	46	13	94	11		4	4	99	84	82	1	....
Franklin.....			427	400	142	643	42	3			646	568	87	380	102
Henniker.....			143	113	11	222	23	14			199	181	90	....	....
Hill.....			51	45	10	80	6			1	72	61	85	....	....
Hooksett.....			166	176	25	305	12		7	1	336	309	91	....	....
Hopkinton.....			135	105	22	214	4		22		231	191	82	....	1
London.....			103	76	15	155	9		4	2	142	122	85	....	....
Newbury.....			35	36	7	62	2		3	2	56	48	86	....	....
New London.....			57	56	8	99	6			15	86	77	89	....	....
Northfield.....			71	53	12	109	3		3		90	76	84	....	....
Pembroke.....			130	140	23	245	2		7	12	214	186	81	210	....
Pittsfield.....			190	213	14	331	58				357	327	92	65	....
Salisbury.....			38	32	3	65	2		2	6	60	48	80	....	....
Sutton.....			77	59	11	117	8			4	121	106	87	....	....
Warner.....			125	107	15	211	6	23			230	209	89	....	2
Webster.....			40	39	9	70			2	2	72	63	87	....	....
Wilnot.....			47	40	3	84			5		67	58	86	....	....
Total.....			4,462	4,160	809	7,309	504	120	96	92	7,272	6,384	87	1,593	175

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

† Proctor Academy.

TABLE No. IV.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Allenstown			3	\$40.00			3		
Andover			11	32.00	1	2	1		
Boscawen			9	33.78		3	1	2	
Bow			7	27.39	1	1	1		
Bradford			8	25.00		8			
Canterbury	1	\$25.00	7	24.52	4	4	1		2
Chichester	2	36.00	4	28.00	2		1	2	1
Concord	1	88.88	62	56.98	3	7	16	32	3
Danbury			8	22.68	1	6			
Dunbarton			4	33.33		1	1	1	
Epsom			6	28.66	1	1		1	
Franklin	1	88.00	20	36.66	2		11	8	1
Henniker			8	28.50	1	3			
Hill			5	28.75		2	3	2	
Hooksett			10	36.00	1	2	3	2	
Hopkinton			13	27.71	2	4	5	1	
Loudon	1	24.00	9	25.33	2	6	2		1
Newbury			6	24.69	3	6			
New London			5	27.91		1	1		
Northfield			6	25.18			1		1
Pembroke			11	33.08		1	2	3	
Pittsfield	2	41.00	9	32.45	2	1			1
Salisbury			5	24.34	3	8	1		
Sutton	1	28.00	8	22.91	2	5	3		
Warner			16	25.29	5	3	1	2	
Webster			7	23.57			1		
Wilmot	1	24.00	5	22.00	3	3			
Total	10	\$35.48	272	\$29.51	39	78	50	55	10

TABLE No. V.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Allenstown	\$1,554.00	\$100.00	\$37.59	\$54.00	.....	.....	.....	\$9.00	\$1,754.59
Andover	1,338.00	1,400.00	257.54	130.00	.....	\$643.05	\$158.72	4.90	3,932.21
Boscawen	1,686.00	1,100.00	300.00	168.00	.....	.....	85.80	.....	3,339.80
Bow	1,164.00	.....	.....	54.00	.....	.....	152.93	4.00	1,374.93
Bradford	1,356.00	.....	.....	83.00	.....	.....	179.22	83.60	1,701.82
Canterbury	1,314.00	291.25	75.00	75.00	.....	.....	79.83	.....	1,835.08
Chichester	1,134.00	300.00	.....	61.00	.....	.....	84.00	28.25	1,607.25
Concord	43,362.00	22,855.00	3,449.92	1,639.50	\$32.50	.....	1,582.68	10,629.07	83,550.67
Danbury	762.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....	242.02	220.03	.....	1,299.05
Dunbarton	1,062.00	75.00	77.47	45.50	.....	.....	84.70	.....	1,344.67
Epsom	1,026.00	274.00	200.00	70.00	.....	.....	90.89	21.29	1,682.18
Franklin	9,222.00	7,361.00	.....	416.50	.....	.....	.....	51.60	17,051.10
Henniker	2,244.00	1,150.00	.....	112.00	.....	.....	194.00	296.00	3,996.00
Hill	642.00	500.00	.....	48.00	.....	.....	66.20	.....	1,256.20
Hooksett	2,004.00	1,000.00	.....	180.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	3,374.00
Hopkinton	2,832.00	1.00	293.50	121.00	.....	.....	145.33	27.42	3,420.25
Loudon	1,806.00	200.00	.....	86.50	94.00	.....	149.20	.....	2,335.70
Newbury	822.00	.....	64.42	39.00	35.00	.....	77.00	10.46	1,047.88
New London	1,128.00	.....	145.74	65.00	.....	.....	116.00	2.60	1,457.34
Northfield	1,446.00	200.00	150.00	53.00	.....	77.45	73.68	.....	2,000.13
Pembroke	3,414.00	300.00	.....	156.00	.....	250.00	242.50	109.00	4,471.50
Pittsfield	3,276.00	2,724.00	.....	240.50	.....	250.00	68.95	1,166.59	7,726.04
Salisbury	768.00	200.00	78.46	45.50	.....	.....	48.60	17.00	1,157.56
Sutton	936.00	800.00	150.00	69.00	97.50	.....	116.34	.....	2,168.84
Warner	2,316.00	500.00	.....	128.50	.....	.....	167.95	188.38	3,300.83
Webster	1,026.00	75.00	.....	45.50	.....	.....	67.15	.....	1,213.65
Wilmot	732.00	.....	.....	42.60	.....	.....	90.80	.....	865.30
Total	\$90,462.00	\$41,406.25	\$5,279.64	\$4,303.50	\$259.00	\$1,462.52	\$4,442.50	\$12,649.16	\$160,264.57

TABLE No. VI.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Allentown	\$37.59	\$57.30	\$94.89	\$1,070.00		\$95.00	\$20.00	\$333.72	\$1,613.61
Andover	194.08	63.66	257.74	2,700.00		60.00	18.00	664.43	3,790.17
Boscawen	223.03	99.60	322.63	2,448.00		90.00	30.00	485.88	3,376.51
Bow	51.40	19.95	71.35	1,402.77		97.00		42.31	1,613.43
Bradford	90.00	38.32	128.32	1,444.00		43.00	4.00	153.87	1,773.19
Canterbury	34.67	34.72	69.39	1,295.00		75.00	10.00	183.34	1,632.73
Chichester	80.65	14.14	94.79	1,268.00		48.00		177.51	1,588.30
Concord	3,912.73	3,248.98	7,161.71	40,759.92	\$2,800.00	500.00	525.00	21,615.40	73,362.03
Danbury		135.49	135.49	1,049.05		60.00	10.00	35.24	1,289.78
Dunbarton		77.47	77.47	960.00		97.22	4.00	263.82	1,402.51
Epsom	120.69		120.69	1,239.00		57.00			1,416.69
Franklin	637.40	376.99	1,014.39	10,440.65	900.00		20.00	1,300.12	13,675.16
Henniker	115.20	108.17	223.37	3,331.84		117.19		808.12	4,480.52
Hill	27.22	26.22	53.44	1,116.15		60.00		146.40	1,375.99
Hooksett	30.89	122.16	153.05	2,716.00		75.00	30.00	304.95	3,279.00
Hopkinton	214.41	79.09	293.50	2,617.00		180.05	22.50	622.78	3,735.83
Loudon	159.63	23.41	183.04	1,958.68		80.00	5.00	375.13	2,601.85
Newbury	52.12	12.30	64.42	758.00		40.25		88.46	951.13
New London	75.87	72.51	148.38	1,040.50		75.00	6.00	95.95	1,365.83
Northfield	153.45	30.00	183.45	877.00		50.00	9.00	57.22	1,176.67
Pembroke	90.84	75.90	166.74	2,703.00	500.00	120.00		593.00	4,082.74
Pittsfield	292.01	179.95	471.96	4,388.89	500.00	160.00	10.00	1,596.22	7,127.07
Salisbury	78.46		78.46	695.00		75.00	13.50	100.86	962.82
Sutton	136.23	14.00	150.23	1,356.00		90.00	10.00	205.35	1,811.58
Warner	141.45	45.36	186.81	2,532.50		120.00	7.00	443.34	3,289.65
Webster	43.21	26.51	69.72	1,095.60		69.72	2.40	97.93	1,335.37
Wilmot	25.58	10.04	35.62	779.40		31.00			846.02
Total	\$7,018.81	\$4,992.24	\$12,011.05	\$94,131.95	\$4,700.00	\$2,565.43	\$756.40	\$30,791.35	\$144,956.18

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Allenstown.....			\$51.50	\$1,613.61	\$1,665.11	\$2.50	\$24.05	\$1.48
Andover.....				3,790.17	3,796.17	5.29	14.97	1.09
Boscawen.....		\$164.15	263.88	3,376.51	3,804.54	*	11.97	1.26
Bow.....			41.67	1,613.43	1,655.10	3.37	19.03	.88
Bradford.....				1,773.19	1,773.19	3.29	13.70	1.06
Canterbury.....		56.00	150.00	1,632.73	1,838.73	3.50	18.38	.79
Chichester.....			96.02	1,588.30	1,684.32	5.73	16.73	1.07
Concord.....	\$35,102.75	16,440.00	2,000.00	73,362.03	126,904.78	*	21.77	2.35
Danbury.....				1,289.78	1,289.78	3.61	8.35	.98
Dunbarton.....			75.00	1,402.51	1,477.51	3.46	19.55	1.14
Epsom.....			232.20	1,416.69	1,648.89	3.86	16.63	1.31
Franklin.....	9,000.00			13,675.16	22,675.16	6.00	19.59	1.56
Henniker.....			121.24	4,480.52	4,601.76	4.86	21.23	1.12
Hill.....				1,375.99	1,375.99	5.81	18.33	.74
Hooksett.....			200.00	3,279.00	3,479.00	4.54	10.92	.49
Hopkinton.....			200.00	3,735.83	3,935.83	3.24	14.88	1.27
Loudon.....			200.00	2,601.85	2,801.85	3.90	16.98	1.28
Newbury.....			177.00	951.13	1,128.13	2.70	15.66	1.14
New London.....			181.89	1,365.83	1,547.72	3.01	15.88	1.69
Northfield.....	673.50		32.50	1,176.67	1,882.67	2.78	13.08	2.03
Pembroke.....			183.93	4,082.74	4,266.67	3.08	20.99	.89
Pittsfield.....			321.29	7,127.07	7,448.36	4.96	18.65	1.30
Salisbury.....				962.82	962.82	3.95	11.34	1.30
Sutton.....			218.26	1,811.58	2,029.84	5.77	11.37	1.24
Warner.....	300.00		90.73	3,289.65	3,680.38	4.13	17.21	1.04
Webster.....				1,335.37	1,335.37	4.21	17.57	.96
Wilmot.....				846.02	846.02	3.27	12.09	.....
Total.....	\$45,076.25	\$16,660.15	\$4,837.11	\$144,956.18	\$211,529.69	\$4.18	19.93	\$1.64

* Boscawen, town, \$5.31; special, \$2.33. Concord, town, \$4.97; Union, \$5.78; Penacook, \$6.92.

TABLE No. I.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Atkinson	1	5	.....	2	2	35	34	34.80
Auburn	1	2	.....	3	2	31	*12	27.00
Brentwood	1	3	.....	.....	.....	32	32	32.00
Candia	1	10	.....	4	.....	25	23	24.10
Chester	1	7	2	.....	.....	30	28	29.28
Danville	1	4	2	.....	.....	32	23	28.75
Deerfield	1	11	.....	2	1	28	24	24.36
Derry	2	15	8	.....	.....	34	18	32.00
East Kingston	1	4	.....	2	1	36	*12	30.00
Epping	1	7	7	.....	.....	34	27	32.42
Exeter	1	17	16	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Fremont	1	5	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Greenland	1	3	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hampstead	1	6	6	.....	.....	34	33	33.83
Hampton	1	5	.....	1	.....	37	34	36.40
Hampton Falls	1	3	.....	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Kensington	1	3	.....	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Kingston	1	5	5	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Londonderry	1	10	.....	4	.....	30	30	30.00
Newcastle	1	2	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Newfields	1	4	3	.....	.....	32	32	32.00
Newington	1	2	2	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Newmarket	1	12	10	.....	.....	35	*12	32.33
Newton	1	5	1	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
North Hampton	1	3	3	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Northwood	1	8	4	1	.....	30	26	28.75
Nottingham	1	6	.....	.....	1	28	28	28.00
Plaistow	1	6	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Portsmouth	1	37	34	.....	.....	37	26	33.40
Raymond	1	8	3	1	1	33	20	28.62
Rye	1	4	.....	.....	.....	35	34	34.50
Salem	1	10	10	1	.....	36	32	34.90
Sandown	1	3	.....	2	.....	29	29	29.00
Seabrook	1	8	.....	.....	.....	33	32	32.75
South Hampton	1	3	.....	2	.....	37	35	36.20
Stratham	1	4	.....	1	.....	33	21	29.75
Windham	1	6	.....	3	2	35	31	32.66
Total	38	262	108	29	10	.....	.....	32.24

*One term; children conveyed to another school. †New room opened.

TABLE No. II.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Atkinson	5			5	\$2,600.00	\$50.00
Auburn	8			8	2,700.00	150.00
Brentwood	4			4	2,500.00	30.00
Candia	11			11	4,000.00	264.00
Chester	7	1		8	3,000.00	150.00
Danville	3			4	2,200.00	200.00
Deerfield	13	1		13	4,400.00	50.00
Derry	10			18	19,734.00	.....
East Kingston	4			4	4,200.00	200.00
Epping	9			11	9,000.00	150.00
Exeter	13		1	21	33,000.00	1,000.00
Fremont	5			5	3,000.00	150.00
Greenland	4			4	8,000.00	125.00
Hampstead	7			7	7,900.00	200.00
Hampton	4			6	10,000.00	300.00
Hampton Falls	4			4	3,300.00	650.00
Kensington	3			3	1,500.00	100.00
Kingston	5			5	3,500.00	50.00
Londonderry	10			10	6,800.00	400.00
Newcastle	2			2	1,700.00	60.00
Newfields	3			4	4,000.00	250.00
Newington	1			2	1,900.00	50.00
Newmarket	8	1		17	26,500.00	500.00
Newton	4			5	2,725.00	50.00
North Hampton	2			4	8,000.00	.....
Northwood	6			8	3,900.00	175.00
Nottingham	11			11	2,000.00	400.00
Plaistow	5			6	6,000.00	300.00
Portsmouth	11			49	102,500.00	1,700.00
Raymond	9			11	4,900.00	.....
Rye	4			4	12,000.00	500.00
Salem	9			11	13,200.00	500.00
Sandown	4			4	1,500.00	.....
Seabrook	6			8	6,000.00	300.00
South Hampton	4			4	4,000.00	.....
Stratham	4			4	5,800.00	.....
Windham	7			7	6,000.00	300.00
Total	229	3	1	312	\$342,959.00	\$9,304.00

TABLE No. III.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Atkinson			33	28	8	53	...	...	...	11	40	44	88	...	...
Auburn			54	53	16	85	6	...	5	3	91	81	90	1	...
Brentwood			45	42	5	82	...	...	8	...	82	70	82	...	1
Candia			81	112	22	161	10	...	...	1	154	126	81	...	...
Chester			69	84	17	132	4	...	...	7	131	114	86	...	...
Danville			49	50	7	89	3	...	...	10	83	71	85	...	5
Deerfield			113	113	24	193	9	...	2	12	179	157	81	...	...
Derry			304	271	52	523	...	...	...	111	400	356	85	...	...
East Kingston			36	30	9	56	1	...	6	...	55	47	86	...	...
Epping			135	124	16	241	2	...	...	4	227	194	85	...	...
Exeter			501	322	91	717	15	...	...	...	691	631	91	...	159
Fremont			62	70	8	124	...	...	...	...	94	84	89	...	...
Greenland			47	40	5	80	2	...	8	2	65	54	83	...	1
Hampstead			64	63	6	121	...	...	...	2	116	102	87	...	...
Hampton			117	135	13	204	35	40	...	...	204	175	86	...	...
Hampton Falls			35	21	4	52	...	...	...	...	53	42	78	...	...
Kensington			35	29	12	52	...	...	...	7	46	40	87	...	...
Kingston			89	89	27	150	1	...	...	27	149	125	82	...	...
Londonderry			148	136	26	256	2	...	4	3	208	174	83	...	...
Newcastle			28	11	3	35	1	...	2	...	35	32	91	...	...
Newfields			55	49	10	89	5	...	4	...	93	77	82	...	...
Newington			31	21	8	43	1	...	20	...	38	32	83	2	...
Newmarket			223	288	47	437	17	10	...	...	434	351	80	...	...
Newton			100	70	23	147	...	...	...	3	139	120	85	...	1
North Hampton			39	35	3	80	1	...	28	...	75	64	88	...	...
Northwood			113	117	27	202	1	...	1	40	169	148	87	...	...
Nottingham			47	59	1	103	2	...	3	3	84	60	71	...	...
Plaistow			91	87	18	160	...	...	...	4	138	116	85	14	...
Portsmouth			800	917	161	1,399	157	58	...	...	1,654	1,470	89	397	...
Raymond			97	103	22	160	18	...	...	5	174	133	75	...	...
Rye			77	68	10	130	5	...	24	4	128	113	88	...	...
Salem			162	139	21	280	...	...	6	5	249	220	89	...	...
Sandown			33	24	6	51	...	...	1	...	55	45	80	3	...
Seabrook			147	152	25	272	2	...	3	...	253	182	72	...	...
South Hampton			30	24	9	45	...	...	4	...	39	30	77	...	...
Stratham			69	55	9	114	1	...	...	6	103	85	81	...	...
Windham			56	48	7	97	...	...	1	4	69	56	82	...	...
Total			4,215	4,079	778	7,215	301	108	130	274	7,003	6,021	85	417	167

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

TABLE No. IV.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.		Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.				
Atkinson			5	\$28.00	1	1	1	1	2
Auburn	1	\$32.00	7	24.00	5	6		1	1
Brentwood			3	30.64					
Candia			10	26.30	3	3	2	2	2
Chester			4	28.40	1	2			
Danville			7	31.00	1		1	1	
Deerfield			11	26.90	1	5	1	1	
Derry			15	35.20		9	4	2	
East Kingston			4	27.00	1	1			
Epping			7	32.66				3	2
Exeter	2	133.33	16	42.35			7	4	2
Fremont			5	28.00	5		1		
Greenland			3	32.00		2		1	
Hampstead			6	33.00			1	1	
Hampton			5	31.60	1		2		
Hampton Falls			3	30.00					
Kensington			3	28.00	3		2		
Kingston	1	32.00	4	31.00				1	
Londonderry			10	31.83	3	2			
Newcastle			2	30.00		1	1		
Newfields			4	36.00			2	2	
Newington			2	30.00				1	
Newmarket			10	35.03	1		2	1	1
Newton			5	34.80			3		
North Hampton			3	44.00			1		1
Northwood	1	28.00	7	29.14	2				
Nottingham			6	24.00	1	1			
Plaistow			6	32.00			1	2	
Portsmouth	2	100.00	24	45.93	3		4	23	1
Raymond	1	38.00	7	29.85		3	1		
Rye			4	42.00			1	2	1
Salem	1	40.00	9	35.20	1	2	3	1	1
Sandown			3	30.00	1	1			
Seabrook	1	32.00	7	29.14	1	1			
South Hampton			3	26.00	1		3		
Stratham			4	30.75			1		
Windham			6	29.00	2				
Total	10	\$54.33	240	\$31.64	40	40	45	49	14

TABLE No. V.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Atkinson.....	\$774.00	\$300.00	\$38.39	\$39.00			\$94.30	\$169.53	\$1,415.22
Auburn.....	948.00	400.00	103.31	66.00			121.39		1,638.70
Brentwood.....	768.00	50.00		55.00			59.77		932.77
Candia.....	1,284.00	475.00		99.50			140.10	117.50	2,116.10
Chester.....	1,086.00	500.00	147.21	84.00			155.97	1.00	1,974.18
Danville.....	462.00	400.00		56.50		\$173.35			1,091.85
Deerfield.....	1,458.00			129.50	\$209.73		62.55	7.25	1,867.03
Derry.....	3,562.00	1,852.45	385.27	299.50	97.64		334.89	62.75	6,594.50
East Kingston.....	546.00			31.00	425.11		58.80		1,060.91
Epping.....	1,860.00	1,050.00	216.97	127.00		211.25	124.20	9.00	3,598.42
Exeter.....	8,700.00	10,911.50	650.00	439.00			411.97	122.14	21,324.61
Fremont.....	654.00	400.00		70.00			71.70		1,195.70
Greenland.....	1,128.00	600.00	95.58	48.50	35.00		48.00		1,955.08
Hampstead.....	1,068.00	800.00	87.34	69.00	39.45	97.50	98.93	30.11	2,290.33
Hampton.....	1,584.00	900.00	150.00	105.00			84.80	530.00	3,413.80
Hampton Falls.....	744.00	100.00		20.00			62.00		926.00
Kensington.....	612.00			37.00			60.70		709.70
Kingston.....	786.00	350.00		106.50	75.60	231.57	107.12		1,656.79
Londonderry.....	1,752.00	1,200.00		146.00	20.00		219.90	20.84	3,358.24
Newcastle.....	672.00	28.00		23.50			18.00	15.00	756.50
Newfields.....	852.00	500.00	118.61	52.00			59.95	23.10	1,605.66
Newington.....	678.00			36.00			41.30		755.30
Newmarket.....	3,192.00	4,800.00	492.00	274.00		1,092.53	128.80	236.00	10,215.33
Newton.....	786.00	500.00	146.25	84.50			175.00	7.00	1,698.75
North Hampton.....	1,626.00	560.00		58.00					2,244.00
Northwood.....	1,494.00		116.03	140.50	81.00		118.00		1,949.53
Nottingham.....	834.00	600.00		60.00					1,494.00
Plaistow.....	762.00	800.00		102.50		250.19	144.35	.50	2,050.54
Portsmouth.....	33,510.00	2,078.20	2,016.20	802.50	70.00		961.99	3,161.31	42,600.20
Raymond.....	1,218.00	500.00		95.00		243.80	181.85		2,238.65
Rye.....	2,346.00			82.50			111.00	46.06	2,565.56
Salem.....	1,578.00	2,620.00	426.93	145.00	41.30	551.72	299.70		5,662.65
Sandown.....	390.00	100.00		32.50			38.60		561.10
Seabrook.....	672.00	1,078.00	185.53	141.50		525.10	105.30		2,707.43
South Hampton.....	438.00	262.00	25.00	23.50			50.80		799.30
Stratham.....	1,272.00	100.00		164.50		85.00	8.22		1,629.72
Windham.....	846.00	300.00	75.00	52.50	120.00		87.60	8.00	1,489.10
Total.....	\$83,032.00	\$35,115.15	\$5,475.62	\$4,398.50	\$1,214.83	\$3,462.01	\$4,847.55	\$4,626.59	\$142,172.25

TABLE No. VI.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Atkinson.....	\$20.00	\$18.00	\$38.00	\$1,247.00		\$30.00		\$131.40	\$1,446.40
Auburn.....	73.31	22.32	95.63	1,148.50		83.00		74.85	1,401.98
Brentwood.....	18.00	15.00	33.00	751.75		36.00	\$10.00	14.88	845.63
Candia.....	56.74	40.57	97.31	1,581.50		94.23	8.00		1,781.04
Chester.....	120.47	26.74	147.21	1,455.50		100.00		200.20	1,902.91
Danville.....	24.33	31.00	55.33	872.50		20.00	3.00	153.32	1,104.15
Deerfield.....	50.00	38.00	88.00	1,806.50		120.00	10.00	65.89	2,090.39
Derry.....	185.27	200.00	385.27	3,461.50		162.80	15.00	254.43	4,279.00
East Kingston.....	35.10	6.77	41.87	797.50		40.00	5.00	263.41	1,147.78
Epping.....	75.36	141.61	216.97	2,266.60	\$411.26	52.00	10.00	562.34	3,519.17
Exeter.....	630.33	581.54	1,211.87	9,155.50		225.00		3,495.36	14,087.73
Fremont.....	25.00	31.51	56.51	1,050.00		34.00	3.00		1,143.51
Greenland.....	66.35	29.23	95.58	1,414.00		35.00		241.59	1,786.17
Hampstead.....	33.24	54.10	87.34	1,662.00	217.50	47.85	5.00	242.16	2,261.85
Hampton.....	210.24	46.89	257.13	2,046.90		30.00		427.61	2,761.64
Hampton Falls.....	60.00	90.00	150.00	759.00		40.00			949.00
Kensington.....		64.23	64.23	663.00		40.00	3.00	77.30	847.53
Kingston.....	92.35	34.63	126.98	1,331.50		55.00		136.92	1,650.40
Londonderry.....	275.34	94.01	369.35	2,378.40		74.20	5.00	55.20	2,882.15
Newcastle.....	25.51	11.30	36.81	540.00		20.00	5.00	83.84	685.65
Newfields.....	82.51	36.10	118.61	1,152.00		35.00		248.23	1,553.84
Newington.....	14.69	27.17	41.86	635.00		14.00		47.84	738.70
Newmarket.....	336.55	200.00	536.55	5,810.00	674.97	50.00	50.00	1,384.21	8,505.73
Newton.....	125.40	47.00	172.40	1,393.00		60.00		310.10	1,935.50
North Hampton.....	100.00	36.00	136.00	1,308.00		55.00		18.21	1,517.21
Northwood.....	77.03	39.00	116.03	1,683.00		75.00	6.75	184.08	2,064.86
Nottingham.....	40.00	80.00	120.00	1,125.00		75.00	5.68		1,325.68
Plaistow.....	70.38	49.32	119.70	1,637.40		107.46	.50	273.06	2,138.12
Portsmouth.....	1,070.91	945.29	2,016.20	28,137.76	1,800.00			8,202.27	40,156.23
Raymond.....	205.17	75.80	280.97	1,972.40		96.68	10.00	389.96	2,750.01
Rye.....	162.31	69.51	231.82	1,617.50		70.00	6.00	217.84	2,143.16
Salem.....	268.32	158.61	426.93	2,978.60	451.26	116.00		974.36	4,947.15
Sandown.....	81.95	4.42	86.37	640.40		28.00	5.00	19.92	779.69
Seabrook.....	148.10	37.53	185.63	1,923.00		70.00	25.00	277.42	2,481.05
South Hampton.....	69.24	11.42	80.66	705.90		19.00		61.35	866.91
Stratham.....		137.91	137.91	1,334.90	136.00	36.00		65.00	1,709.81
Windham.....	75.00	36.40	111.40	1,243.00		80.00		246.09	1,680.49
Total.....	\$5,004.50	\$3,568.93	\$8,573.43	\$91,686.01	\$3,690.99	\$2,326.22	\$190.93	\$19,400.64	\$125,868.22

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued*.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Atkinson			\$14.78	\$1,446.40	\$1,461.18	\$3.91	\$28.70	\$0 58
Auburn			130.00	1,401.98	1,531.98	3.94	15.17	1.73
Brentwood			15.00	845.63	860.63	2.78	11.56	.49
Candia			132.00	1,781.04	1,913.04	4.43	10.93	.69
Chester			83.15	1,902.91	1,986.06	4.23	13.40	1.12
Danville				1,104.15	1,104.15	3.84	12.37	.66
Deerfield			19.27	2,090.39	2,109.66	3.74	11.19	.49
Derry			6,018.95	4,279.00	10,297.95	*	9.73	.96
East Kingston				1,147.78	1,147.78	2.35	20.24	.75
Epping			38.43	3,519.17	3,557.60	4.21	14.53	.96
Exeter	\$7,366.50		1,500.00	14,087.73	22,954.23	26.64	18.62	1.75
Fremont				1,143.51	1,143.51	3.34	14.75	.50
Greenland				1,786.17	1,786.17	4.47	26.00	1.47
Hampstead			28.48	2,261.85	2,290.33	5.26	18.74	.75
Hampton			89.97	2,761.64	2,851.61	2.87	12.28	1.26
Hampton Falls				949.00	949.00	2.94	15.07	2.83
Kensington				847.53	847.53	2.79	17.02	1.38
Kingston			105.20	1,650.40	1,755.60	2.60	10.24	.85
Londonderry			172.45	2,882.15	3,054.60	4.91	12.54	1.71
Newcastle			45.50	685.65	731.15	2.35	18.36	1.05
Newfields				1,553.84	1,553.84	5.72	15.03	1.30
Newington			16.88	738.70	755.58	2.86	19.97	1.13
Newmarket		\$750.00	460.97	8,505.73	9,716.70	6.71	16.82	1.23
Newton	172.60			1,935.50	2,108.10	3.37	15.16	1.24
North Hampton			43.69	1,517.21	1,560.90	2.95	18.46	1.83
Northwood			100.00	2,064.86	2,164.86	3.42	11.49	.68
Nottingham			300.00	1,325.68	1,625.68	4.33	16.89	1.69
Plaistow			26.42	2,138.12	2,164.54	4.74	13.99	.86
Portsmouth			2,443.97	40,156.23	42,600.20	4.17	26.08	1.31
Raymond			200.00	2,750.01	2,950.01	3.58	11.51	.84
Rye	20.00			2,143.16	2,163.16	3.52	14.92	1.71
Salem			188.28	4,947.15	5,135.43	5.14	18.11	1.31
Sandown			3.33	779.69	783.02	3.23	12.56	1.62
Seabrook			250.00	2,481.05	2,731.05	5.41	9.07	.73
South Hampton				866.91	866.91	3.65	20.16	2.07
Stratham			250.00	1,709.81	1,959.81	3.14	18.38	2.03
Windham			21.97	1,680.49	1,702.46	3.40	22.88	1.62
Total	\$7,559.10	\$750.00	\$12,698.63	\$125,868.22	\$146,876.01	\$3.90	\$17.97	\$1.22

*Derry, town district, \$6.42; special district, \$4.08.

TABLE No. 1.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Barrington	1	12		5	2	22	22	22.00
Dover	1	36	32			37	37	37.00
Durham	1	5	5	1		26	36	36.00
Farmington	2	13	7	3	1	37	30	31.76
Lee	1	3		2		34	31	33.00
Madbury	1	3		3		33	32	32.66
Middleton	1	4		2		24	21	23.25
Milton	1	12	5	2	1	33	33	33.00
New Durham	1	7		3	1	29	26	27.00
Rochester	1	24	21			37	37	37.00
Rollinsford	1	9		1	1	36	36	36.00
Somersworth	1	22	19			36	36	36.00
Strafford	1	11		2	1	26	*10	24.54
Total	14	161	89	24	7	.....	.....	31.48

* One school—combined.

TABLE No. II.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Barrington.....	13	.....	.....	13	\$8,000.00	\$500.00
Dover.....	20	.....	.....	42	145,000.00	2,000.00
Durham.....	4	1	.....	6	3,000.00	500.00
Farmington.....	15	3	.....	21	30,500.00	950.00
Lee.....	3	.....	.....	3	3,000.00	500.00
Madbury.....	3	.....	.....	3	2,200.00	10.00
Middleton.....	4	.....	.....	4	600.00	*
Milton.....	10	.....	.....	17	*	*
New Durham.....	8	.....	.....	8	3,600.00	100.00
Rochester.....	11	1	.....	40	140,000.00	1,000.00
Rollinsford.....	5	.....	.....	9	7,000.00	*
Somersworth.....	6	.....	.....	28	90,000.00	300.00
Strafford.....	14	1	.....	14	4,500.00	150.00
Total.....	116	6	.....	208	\$437,400.00	\$6,010.00

*Not reported.

TABLE No. III.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Barrington.....	124	120	29	211	4	.....	5	11	172	140	79	.....	.....
Dover.....	771	817	139	1,369	89	15	.....	.....	1,409	1,301	91	700	.....
Durham.....	81	59	30	139	1	.....	13	5	111	90	81	.....	.....
Farmington.....	192	203	29	330	41	8	†1	.....	347	308	83	.....	.....
Lee.....	31	30	1	59	1	.....	8	.....	56	46	80	.....	.....
Madbury.....	42	26	6	59	3	.....	5	.....	44	39	93	.....	.....
Middleton.....	32	19	19	32	.....	.....	1	.....	51	49	90	.....	.....
Milton.....	134	121	27	226	2	.....	.....	.....	221	191	86	.....	.....
New Durham.....	63	46	7	102	.....	.....	2	.....	72	60	91	.....	.....
Rochester.....	608	589	113	1,013	71	5	.....	.....	978	858	87	375	5
Rollinsford.....	162	174	28	299	9	.....	1	.....	258	228	88	.....	.....
Somersworth.....	535	455	185	772	33	.....	.....	.....	778	705	90	480	2
Strafford.....	104	86	9	179	2	.....	.....	.....	152	125	82	.....	.....
Total.....	2,879	2,750	613	4,790	226	23	36	16	4,649	4,140	80	1555	7

* By reason of change in the law no enumeration was reported this year.

† Town district.

TABLE NO. IV.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Barrington.....	2		12	\$23.33	2	1	6	3	...
Dover.....	2	\$95.00	34	43.12	...	...	9	10	...
Durham.....	...	...	5	37.25	3	...	4	...	1
Farmington.....	...	...	13	30.74	...	...	...	1	...
Lee.....	...	...	3	32.00	...	...	...	...	...
Madbury.....	...	...	3	26.00	...	...	...	...	1
Middleton.....	...	...	4	24.00	1	2	...	...	...
Milton.....	2	44.00	10	35.00	1	1	1	...	1
New Durham.....	...	...	7	24.00	...	2	...	...	...
Rochester.....	1	44.88	23	39.72	1	...	15	3	...
Rollinsford.....	1	100.00	8	35.16	...	...	1	...	2
Somersworth.....	1	100.00	21	45.00	1	...	2	...	...
Strafford.....	...	...	11	23.45	1	4	...	...	...
Total.....	7	\$76.77	154	\$32.21	10	10	38	17	5

TABLE No. V.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Barrington	\$1,374.00	\$400.00	.....	\$126.00	.....	\$193.02	\$214.85	.....	\$2,307.87
Dover	25,314.00	4,611.00	\$1,600.00	804.00	.....	.....	924.69	\$981.66	34,235.35
Durham	1,728.00	600.00	150.00	72.50	.....	127.50	.....	36.00	2,714.00
Farmington ..	3,264.00	2,100.00	755.31	201.50	\$2,340.23	.....	401.58	227.00	9,289.62
Lee	894.00	.....	27.58	35.00	.....	.....	123.80	.....	1,080.38
Madbury	792.00	.....	.....	26.50	11.40	.....	72.80	.....	902.70
Middleton ..	234.00	200.00	.....	27.50	20.00	94.22	46.90	20.93	643.55
Milton	1,908.00	800.00	700.00	140.50	1,439.00	.....	178.20	108.95	5,274.65
New Durham..	504.00	208.07	.....	54.00	180.00	139.62	57.40	23.80	1,166.89
Rochester ..	11,712.00	10,288.00	.....	665.50	.....	.....	944.08	1,495.39	25,104.97
Rollinsford ..	3,228.00	1,600.00	.....	170.00	.....	.....	163.75	45.00	5,206.75
Somersworth ..	8,604.00	8,396.00	.....	561.50	35.30	.....	396.92	1,257.54	19,251.26
Strafford.....	1,320.00	100.00	.....	100.50	60.00	.....	134.48	.....	1,714.98
Total	\$60,876.00	\$29,303.07	\$3,232.89	\$2,985.00	\$4,085.93	\$554.36	\$3,659.45	\$4,196.27	\$108,892.97

TABLE No. VI.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Barrington.....	\$35.14	\$5.53	\$40.72	\$1,614.00		\$130.00	\$14.00	\$215.00	\$2,013.72
Dover	982.65	732.46	1,715.11	24,318.51	\$1,500.00	110.00	500.00	358.91	28,502.53
Durham.....	117.09	35.47	152.56	1,679.00	255.00	50.00		77.36	2,213.92
Farmington....	445.98	289.82	735.80	6,151.67		325.00	43.00	1,789.14	9,044.61
Lee.....		27.58	27.58	792.00		60.00		47.68	927.26
Madbury.....	23.71	25.55	49.26	636.00		45.00		5.00	735.26
Middleton.....	30.00	10.00	40.00	558.00		32.00			630.00
Milton.....	501.66	162.30	663.96	3,427.90		210.00	7.80	75.49	4,385.15
New Durham..	101.56	11.32	112.88	1,101.00		59.48	2.25	90.95	1,366.56
Rochester.....	782.76	530.00	1,312.76	13,361.71	1,241.67	25.00	50.00	7,534.44	23,525.58
Rollinsford....	193.91	170.85	364.76	3,432.00		55.00	25.00	940.29	4,817.05
Somersworth...	799.60	498.67	1,298.27	12,969.18			150.00	4,833.81	19,251.26
Strafford.....	50.66	40.25	90.91	1,534.00		75.00	10.00	192.90	1,902.81
Total	\$4,064.72	\$2,539.85	\$6,604.57	\$71,574.97	\$2,996.67	\$1,176.48	\$802.05	\$16,160.97	\$99,315.71

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Barrington.....			\$75.00	\$2,013.72	\$2,088.72	\$3.55	\$11.47	\$0.24
Dover.....			2,723.94	28,502.53	31,226.47	3.61	19.01	1.14
Durham.....			537.71	2,213.92	2,751.63	4.10	18.56	1.37
Farmington.....			200.00	9,044.61	9,244.61	*	25.36	2.24
Lee.....			30.25	927.26	957.51	2.57	15.77	1.01
Madbury.....			24.65	735.26	759.91	3.55	19.97	1.10
Middleton.....			30.50	630.00	660.50	4.18	11.56	1.29
Milton.....				4,385.15	4,385.15	4.28	16.55	2.83
New Durham..	\$76.40		29.70	1,366.56	1,472.66	3.34	17.41	1.56
Rochester.....	11,301.52	\$4,558.79		23,525.58	39,385.89	5.09	22.68	1.34
Rollinsford.....		153.13	375.00	4,817.06	5,345.18	4.70	17.26	1.41
Somersworth.....				19,251.26	19,251.26	5.41	23.07	1.66
Strafford.....			237 00	1,902.81	2,139.81	3.28	11.92	.59
Total.....	\$11,377.92	\$4,711.92	\$4,263.75	\$99,315.71	\$119,669.30	\$3.97	\$21.35	\$1.42

* Farmington, town district, \$2.89; special district, \$5.10.

TABLE No. I.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	School districts.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Acworth.....	1	6	.....	4	.....	25	23	23.33
Charlestown.....	1	8	3	1	.....	34	23	32.62
Claremont.....	1	27	21	1	.....	36	34	35.92
Cornish.....	1	11	.....	5	1	31	*10	25.00
Croydon.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	30	22	26.00
Goshen.....	1	5	.....	3	1	22	*10	20.00
Grantham.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	23	21	22.00
Langdon.....	1	3	.....	1	1	30	*12	21.66
Lempster.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Newport.....	1	13	7	.....	1	35	33	34.00
Plainfield.....	1	9	.....	7	.....	32	20	27.77
Springfield.....	1	7	.....	2	2	22	20	20.57
Sunapee.....	1	8	4	1	.....	30	20	28.12
Unity.....	1	7	.....	5	.....	29	20	26.57
Washington.....	1	8	.....	5	2	22	*10	*16.87
Total.....	15	123	35	35	8	.....	.....	26.03

* Conveyance giving all pupils at least twenty weeks.

TABLE No. II.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Acworth.....	11	1	.....	12	\$4,000.00	\$250.00
Charlestown.....	7	11	.....	.....	8,500.00	250.00
Claremont.....	18	4	1	33	*	*
Cornish.....	13	.....	.....	13	5,250.00	150.00
Croydon.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	35.00
Goshen.....	5	.....	.....	5	600.00	100.00
Grantham.....	4	1	.....	5	1,100.00	175.00
Langdon.....	5	1	.....	5	1,100.00	100.00
Lempster.....	8	.....	.....	8	2,600.00	150.00
Newport.....	12	1	.....	18	29,000.00	800.00
Plainfield.....	14	.....	.....	15	3,000.00	50.00
Springfield.....	9	2	.....	9	1,450.00	124.00
Sunapee.....	10	.....	.....	13	11,000.00	175.00
Unity.....	7	.....	.....	7	4,275.00	190.00
Washington.....	8	.....	.....	9	3,500.00	80.00
Total.....	135	21	1	156	\$76,975.00	\$2,629.00

* No report.

TABLE No. III.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.*		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Acworth.....	56	58	8	103	3	.....	1	2	85	71	83	.....	.....
Charlestown	134	144	23	249	6	.....	3	.....	195	159	81	.....	.....
Claremont.....	572	548	54	980	86	5	.....	.....	902	801	88	190	17
Cornish.....	97	80	10	157	10	.....	.....	8	135	118	87	.....	2
Croydon.....	63	25	8	74	6	.....	1	.....	71	62	88	.....	.....
Goshen.....	26	24	2	44	4	.....	.....	.....	41	35	87	.....	.....
Grantham.....	48	41	2	83	4	.....	.....	.....	77	64	83	.....	2
Langdon.....	20	8	2	26	.....	.....	1	.....	28	24	91	.....	.....
Lempster.....	51	34	6	77	2	.....	.....	1	63	55	86	.....	.....
Newport.....	291	281	31	483	58	6	.....	.....	461	401	87	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	84	74	10	147	1	.....	.....	33	123	107	86	.....	.....
Springfield.....	53	52	6	95	4	.....	.....	.....	80	71	88	.....	.....
Sunapee.....	111	97	23	177	8	.....	2	7	156	130	83	.....	.....
Unity.....	63	57	13	103	4	.....	2	.....	86	75	87	.....	.....
Washington...	43	35	7	68	3	.....	4	.....	66	60	90	.....	.....
Total	1,712	1,558	205	2,866	199	11	14	51	2,569	2,233	86	190	21

* By reason of change in the laws no enumeration was reported this year.

TABLE No. IV.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Acworth.....			6	\$23.66	1	3		1	...
Charlestown.....	1	\$60.00	8	37.16	1	1	1		1
Claremont.....			27	37.72	6	4	7	1	1
Cornish.....	1	24.00	11	22.36	2	2		4	...
Croydon.....			4	20.50	1	3	2		...
Goshen.....	1	20.00	4	22.66	1	4			...
Grantham.....			3	25.52		2	1		...
Langdon.....			3	23.32	1	4			...
Lempster.....			4	24.00		1	1		...
Newport.....	2	36.00	11	31.18	1	1	3	2	2
Plainfield.....			9	24.00	1	8	1		...
Springfield.....	2	21.00	7	20.15	3	8			1
Sunapee.....			8	27.32	1	3	1	2	...
Unity.....	1	20.00	6	22.00	3	4	1	1	...
Washington.....	1	28.00	7	21.06	2	5			...
Total.....	9	\$29.85	118	\$25.51	24	53	18	13	5

TABLE No. V.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Acworth.....	\$696.00	\$200.00	.....	\$55.50	.....	.....	\$66.83	\$5.50	\$1,023.83
Charlestown...	2,040.00	1,860.00	\$300.00	127.00	\$11.66	.....	33.50	.....	4,372.16
Claremont...	8,088.00	13,262.00	.....	528.50	2,190.00	.....	206.20	189.97	24,464.67
Cornish.....	1,116.00	1,000.00	118.24	92.50	10.08	.....	.....	43.00	2,379.82
Croydon.....	462.00	100.00	.....	45.00	63.94	.....	18.29	15.60	704.83
Goshen.....	360.00	200.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	637.00
Grantham...	324.00	.....	.....	47.00	.....	\$145.96	.....	37.09	554.05
Langdon.....	522.00	.....	93.81	28.00	.....	.....	62.07	.....	705.88
Lempster.....	390.00	192.94	65.91	48.00	55.98	110.29	80.14	.....	943.26
Newport.....	5,028.00	2,272.00	.....	270.50	94.00	.....	371.11	192.05	8,227.66
Plainfield...	1,188.00	100.00	167.14	96.50	80.24	.....	48.75	120.38	1,801.01
Springfield...	342.00	350.00	.....	47.00	.....	153.29	.....	16.75	909.04
Sunapee.....	1,146.00	700.00	.....	118.00	.....	.....	122.40	3.50	2,089.90
Unity.....	516.00	200.00	100.00	70.50	184.65	182.01	94.28	.....	1,347.44
Washington..	630.00	75.00	.....	55.00	47.50	.....	103.00	4.75	915.25
Total....	\$22,848.00	\$20,511.94	\$845.10	\$1,656.00	\$2,738.05	\$591.55	\$1,256.57	\$628.59	\$51,075.80

TABLE No. VI.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Acworth.....	\$70.95	\$14.56	\$85.51	\$840.00	.....	\$60.00	\$3.00	\$257.13	\$1,245.64
Charlestown..	340.00	70.00	410.00	2,833.00	.....	150.00	.....	1,195.00	4,588.00
Claremont....	705.91	722.29	1,428.20	13,410.66	\$1,200.00	50.00	30.25	3,216.63	19,335.74
Cornish	72.48	45.76	118.24	1,563.15	.....	93.20	.....	209.64	1,984.23
Croydon	83.78	16.68	100.46	655.00	.....	36.00	3.00	50.00	844.46
Goshen	17.00	10.53	27.53	562.00	.....	32.00	2.00	28.80	652.33
Grantham .....	.....	11.00	11.00	421.00	.....	31.50	5.00	50.97	519.56
Langdon.....	60.00	33.81	93.81	495.00	.....	20.00	.....	144.36	753.17
Lempster	39.04	26.87	65.91	720.00	.....	52.00	5.00	192.26	1,035.17
Newport	361.06	273.40	634.46	6,243.56	.....	200.00	40.00	1,758.87	8,876.89
Plainfield....	122.88	44.26	167.14	1,158.00	.....	100.00	6.00	219.60	1,650.74
Springfield ..	92.73	6.80	99.53	717.22	.....	32.00	5.00	55.23	908.98
Sunapee	101.15	59.30	160.45	1,533.00	.....	60.00	4.00	399.69	2,157.14
Unity	80.23	30.64	110.87	1,015.75	.....	36.00	1.00	70.95	1,234.57
Washington ..	75.75	.25	76.00	727.00	.....	56.75	5.00	40.50	905.25
Total.....	\$2,222.96	\$1,366.24	\$3,589.20	\$32,894.34	\$1,200.00	\$1,009.45	\$109.25	\$7,889.63	\$46,691.87

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1903.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Acworth			\$70.00	\$1,245.64	\$1,315.64	\$3.19	\$13.05	\$0.95
Charlestown				4,588.00	4,588.00	4.60	21.44	2.10
Claremont	\$16,400.00	\$34.83	554.36	19,335.74	36,324.93	3.51	21.43	1.58
Cornish			128.42	1,984.23	2,112.65	3.87	14.09	.87
Croydon			125.00	844.46	969.46	2.75	10.48	1.41
Goshen			39.16	652.33	691.49	3.97	15.15	.67
Grantham				519.56	519.56	2.15	6.75	.14
Langdon				753.17	753.17	2.61	23.43	3.33
Lempster			206.35	1,035.17	1,241.52	3.59	15.28	1.03
Newport				8,876.89	8,876.89	4.63	17.55	1.37
Plainfield			111.81	1,650.74	1,762.55	2.58	13.80	1.56
Springfield	15.00		175.88	908.98	1,089.86	3.07	10.12	1.24
Sunapee	2,422.11	1,400.00	204.54	2,157.14	6,183.79	2.94	12.73	1.02
Unity				1,234.57	1,234.57	3.38	13.07	1.29
Washington			75.00	905.25	980.25	2.78	13.70	1.00
Total ...	\$18,837.11	\$1,434.83	\$1,690.52	\$46,691.87	\$68,654.33	\$3.30	\$18.17	\$1.39

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

No.		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coös.
	TOWNS.				
1	Towns having organized schools...	11	18	22	21
	DISTRICTS.				
2	Districts under special acts.....	2	2	1	4
	SCHOOLS.				
3	Public schools.....	130	146	176	184
4	Graded.....	54	32	110	65
5	High schools.....	2		5	5
6	Averaging twelve and more than six.....	30	38	28	36
7	Averaging six or less.....	10	10	3	13
8	Average length of schools in weeks of five days.....	27.73	26.41	29.29	27.76
	SCHOOLHOUSES.				
9	Number.....	119	135	165	150
10	Number of rooms.....	157	159	253	212
11	Unfit for use.....	1	2	8	2
12	Built during year.....	2	1		1
13	Estimated value of buildings, furniture, and sites.....	\$233,675.00	\$98,790.00	\$285,950.00	\$171,549.00
14	Estimated value of apparatus.....	4,920.00	3,415.00	7,273.00	5,775.00
	SCHOLARS.				
15	Truant officers' enumeration (Boys)	No enumeration in 1903 until October.			
16	tion (Girls)				
17	Boys attending two weeks or more.	1,725	1,616	2,915	2,866
18	Girls attending two weeks or more.	1,770	1,539	3,079	2,737
19	Number under six.....	290	254	468	508
20	Number between six and sixteen..	3,045	2,787	5,172	4,831
21	Number over sixteen.....	160	114	354	264
22	Average membership of all.....	2,890	2,668	4,983	4,620
23	Average attendance of all.....	2,616	2,296	4,454	4,043
24	Average attendance to each school.	19	15	25	21
25	Per cent. of attendance.....	90	86	89	87
26	Number in parochial schools.....			212	1,137
27	Number in other private schools...	4	93	31	10
28	Whole number reported under 17, 18, 26, 27.....	3,499	3,248	6,237	6,750
29	Number attending public high schools.....	157		320	267
30	Average number of weeks in high schools.....	36.50		36.25	36.20
31	Non-resident pupils in high schools	15		65	30
32	Pupils attending high schools, tuition paid by town.....	26	23	48	12
33	Pupils attending academies, tuition paid by town.....	134	12	8	14

BY COUNTIES.--1903.

No.	Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1	37	31	27	37	13	15
2	12	2	3	1	1	.....
3	203	404	287	262	161	123
4	86	243	123	108	89	35
5	6	9	5	3	4	2
6	78	50	68	29	24	35
7	20	16	21	10	7	8
8	27.40	29.69	28.92	32.24	31.48	26.03
9	276	259	255	229	116	135
10	263	504	358	312	208	156
11	4	5	14	3	6	21
12	2	1	2	1	.....	1
13	\$410,900.00	\$1,348,287.00	\$638,225.00	\$342,950.00	\$437,400.00	\$76,975.00
14	15,392.00	78,195.00	34,976.00	9,304.00	6,010.00	2,629.00
15						
16						
17	4,036	7,193	4,462	4,215	2,879	1,712
18	4,095	7,274	4,160	4,079	2,750	1,558
19	617	1,128	809	778	613	205
20	6,948	12,659	7,309	7,215	4,790	2,866
21	566	680	504	301	226	199
22	6,401	10,913	7,272	7,003	4,649	2,569
23	5,616	9,757	6,384	6,021	4,140	2,233
24	18	23	21	22	25	17
25	87	89	87	85	80	86
26	5	6,838	1,593	417	1,555	190
27	30	32	175	167	7	21
28	8,166	16,337	10,390	8,878	6,491	3,481
29	373	1,058	576	381	473	167
30	36.16	36.44	36.60	36.33	38	36 50
31	116	112	120	103	28	11
32	82	83	96	130	36	14
33	95	71	92	274	16	51

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

No.		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coös.
TEACHERS (below high school).					
34	Number schools having men teachers.....	11	24	8	15
35	Average wages per month.....	\$41.60	\$34.18	\$54.34	\$51.13
36	Number schools having women teachers.....	121	123	178	174
37	Average wages per month.....	\$28.32	\$26.04	\$31.58	\$26.40
38	Number teaching first time.....	15	20	33	31
39	Number not graduates of high schools or academies.....	30	48	27	87
40	Number training school graduates.....	8	5	20	22
41	Normal school graduates.....	29	29	31	36
42	College graduates.....	5	9	13	6
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.					
43	Men teachers.....	3	.....	7	6
44	Average annual salary of principal.....	\$900.00	.....	\$1,012.00	\$924.00
45	Women teachers.....	4	.....	10	6
46	Average annual salary.....	\$485.00	.....	\$432.00	\$428.00
REVENUE.					
47	Amount required by law.....	\$27,966.00	\$16,020.00	\$47,244.00	\$24,930.00
48	Additional amount voted.....	16,309.00	10,609.67	32,281.80	31,910.50
49	Raised for books and supplies.....	712.76	1,170.00	6,403.93	3,400.00
50	Literary fund.....	1,817.05	1,572.50	3,034.00	2,815.05
51	Local funds.....	374.67	1,308.07	1,453.16	2.84
52	State appropriation under law of 1899.....	790.10	3,171.08	1,927.77	5,513.27
53	Dog licenses.....	1,777.66	1,798.13	3,334.77	1,598.41
54	From all other sources.....	1,166.94	845.51	2,499.90	4,503.69
55	Total amount.....	50,914.18	36,494.96	98,179.33	74,673.76
EXPENDITURES.					
56	Text-books.....	\$2,328.62	\$1,797.90	\$5,226.86	\$4,758.93
57	Supplies.....	982.11	679.84	2,396.30	1,824.58
58	Teachers' salaries.....	37,286.92	29,324.35	58,142.10	51,448.56
59	Superintendents.....	1,837.50	.....	3,262.94	139.25
60	School boards.....	1,048.84	1,457.40	2,212.16	1,458.23
61	Truant officers.....	80.84	106.92	69.12	497.00
62	Miscellaneous.....	6,456.00	4,884.48	18,355.30	11,335.13
63	New buildings.....	25,096.00	3,462.09	.....	1,736.50
64	Interest and debt.....	1,800.00	500.00	5,854.66	2,121.72
65	Permanent repairs.....	1,157.12	1,460.58	1,800.11	2,876.72
66	Total amount.....	78,073.95	43,673.56	97,319.55	78,196.62
67	School tax.....	4.25	4.34	3.82	4.78
68	Average of current (56-62) expenditures per pupil.....	17.03	14.33	16.46	15.46
69	Average for books and supplies per pupil.....	1.14	.92	1.56	1.42

BY COUNTIES.—1903.—*Continued.*

No.	Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
34	16	22	10	10	7	9
35	\$32.20	\$59.95	\$35.48	\$54.33	\$76.77	\$29.85
36	289	384	272	240	154	118
37	\$28.32	\$30.81	\$29.51	\$31.64	\$32.21	\$25.51
38	37	48	39	40	10	24
39	118	31	78	40	10	53
40	20	146	55	49	17	13
41	63	72	59	45	38	18
42	10	32	10	14	5	5
43	7	14	6	4	6	3
44	\$1,230.00	\$987.50	\$1,310.00	\$1,133.00	\$1,325.00	\$1,250.00
45	15	16	16	9	13	9
46	\$390.00	\$470.00	\$521.00	\$482.00	\$528.00	\$445.00
47	\$48,312.00	\$173,774.00	\$90,462.00	\$83,032.00	\$60,876.00	\$22,848.00
48	56,166.63	97,903.66	41,406.25	35,115.15	29,303.07	20,511.94
49	3,835.13	3,059.82	5,279.64	5,475.62	3,232.89	845.10
50	4,025.00	7,391.50	4,303.50	4,398.50	2,985.00	1,656.00
51	1,108.74	4,179.03	259.00	1,214.83	4,085.93	2,738.05
52	3,077.39	690.98	1,462.52	3,462.01	554.36	591.55
53	3,729.13	5,339.49	4,442.50	4,847.55	3,659.45	1,256.57
54	4,055.17	7,757.47	12,649.16	4,626.59	4,196.27	628.59
55	124,309.19	300,095.95	160,264.57	142,172.25	108,892.97	51,075.80
56	\$5,929.51	\$12,148.00	\$7,018.81	\$5,004.50	\$4,064.72	\$2,222.96
57	2,330.65	6,259.63	4,992.24	3,568.93	2,539.85	1,366.24
58	78,241.66	202,048.83	94,131.95	91,686.01	71,574.97	32,894.34
59	125.00	4,241.96	4,700.00	3,690.99	2,996.67	1,200.00
60	2,435.69	3,457.81	2,565.43	2,326.22	1,176.48	1,009.45
61	398.38	1,728.55	756.40	190.93	802.05	109.25
62	15,038.43	59,195.56	30,791.35	19,400.64	16,160.97	7,889.63
63	5,971.93	14,465.08	45,076.25	7,559.10	11,377.92	18,837.11
64	9,653.75	1,256.41	16,660.15	750.00	4,711.92	1,434.83
65	2,994.41	4,708.99	4,837.11	12,698.69	4,263.75	1,690.52
66	123,119.41	309,510.82	211,529.69	146,876.01	119,669.30	68,654.33
67	5.08	4.24	4.18	3.90	3.97	3.30
68	16.32	26.48	19.93	17.97	21.35	18.17
69	1.29	1.67	1.64	1.22	1.42	1.39

TABLE No. 1.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alton	11	11	4	1	27	27	27.00
Barnstead	12	.....	4	3	31	20	28.25
Belmont	9	4	3	.....	35	32	33.55
Center Harbor	5	2	2	.....	28	27	27.75
Gilford	8	.....	4	.....	34	24	26.00
Gilmanton	12	.....	3	4	29	29	29.00
Laconia	29	27	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Meredith, town district	8	.....	4	1	30	20	25.22
Meredith, special district	4	4	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
New Hampton	11	.....	6	5	20	20	20.00
Sanbornton	10	.....	3	.....	29	27	27.60
Tilton, town district	4	.....	.....	.....	32	32	32.00
Tilton, union district	8	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Total	131	56	33	14	.....	.....	29.33

TABLE No. II.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alton	11			14	\$8,000.00	\$400.00
Barnstead	13			13	5,000.00	300.00
Belmont	7			10	10,300.00	100.00
Center Harbor	4			5	2,250.00	50.00
Gilford	11	1		11	4,300.00	100.00
Gilmanton	17			17	4,700.00	200.00
Laconia	9			32	125,000.00	2,500.00
Meredith, town district	12			12	3,600.00	300.00
Meredith, special dist..	1			4	4,000.00	500.00
New Hampton	12			12	5,600.00	200.00
Sanbornton	13			13	6,700.00	310.00
Tilton, town district ...	4			4	3,000.00	125.00
Tilton, union district...	1			8	25,000.00	5,000.00
Total	115	1		155	\$206,850.00	\$10,085.00

TABLE No. III.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alton	92	83	119	111	16	194	20	2	.....	.....	191	169	88	...	...
Barnstead	83	92	88	94	8	170	4	.....	9	11	131	117	90	.....	.....
Belmont	111	120	124	137	38	221	2	.....	3	8	195	162	82	.....	.....
Center Harbor ...	52	38	54	47	8	93	.....	.....	3	1	82	70	83	.....	.....
Gilford	51	52	66	57	11	104	8	.....	8	.....	102	93	89	.....	.....
Gilmanton	97	92	94	99	22	170	1	.....	.....	16	193	143	74	.....	.....
Laconia	677	691	651	689	90	1,118	132	15	.....	.....	1,070	1,029	96	175	.....
Meredith*	63	60	82	76	8	142	8	.....	1	9	93	81	87	.....	.....
Meredith†	56	56	82	87	18	139	12	.....	.....	5	127	117	91	.....	.....
New Hampton.....	62	58	73	61	16	113	5	.....	2	26	116	101	87	.....	2
Sanbornton	97	58	114	72	6	171	9	.....	5	12	134	123	91	.....	.....
Tilton*	52	53	57	58	6	104	5	.....	.....	8	88	80	90	.....	.....
Tilton‡	142	147	159	156	54	254	7	.....	.....	64	251	230	90	.....	.....
Total	1,635	1,600	1,763	1,744	301	2,993	213	17	31	160	2,773	2,515	83	175	2

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ Union district.

TABLE No. IV.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alton			10	\$30.40	1	2			
Barnstead	2	\$26.00	10	25.83	3	2	3		
Belmont	1	12.00	9	9.20	1	2			
Center Harbor			5	26.00	1	3	1		
Gilford			8	28.50	1	1	1		
Gilmanton			12	21.68	2	6	1	1	
Laconia			28	42.77	2		16	3	1
Meredith*	1	28.00	7	28.00	2	2			
Meredith†	1	84.84	3	38.00			1		2
New Hampton			11	25.38	3	5		1	
Sanbornton			10	24.80	2	4	1		
Tilton*			4	31.50			1		1
Tilton‡	1	88.88	7	40.00			7	1	
Total	6	\$47.94	124	\$28.62	18	25	36	5	4

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ Union district.

TABLE No. V.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alton.....	\$1,626.00	\$1,150.00	.....	\$125.08	.....	\$300.00	\$171.35	\$42.00	\$3,414.43
Barnstead.....	1,452.00	800.00	\$100.00	106.20	\$130.19	.....	.....	.....	2,558.39
Belmont.....	1,500.00	1,200.00	.....	166.38	.....	.....	190.31	106.35	3,163.04
Center Harbor.	744.00	176.00	.....	56.05	.....	.....	70.10	9.80	1,055.95
Gilford.....	1,068.00	.....	.....	75.52	33.60	.....	49.70	.....	1,226.82
Gilmanton.....	1,278.00	100.00	160.54	123.90	.....	131.06	230.65	15.00	2,039.15
Laconia.....	12,318.00	10,682.00	.....	836.03	.....	.....	.....	739.53	24,575.56
Meredith*.....	1,192.00	733.72	.....	94.40	30.12	.....	112.45	.....	2,162.69
Meredith†.....	1,430.00	889.76	.....	85.81	.....	.....	96.48	125.00	2,627.05
New Hampton.	894.00	200.00	.....	102.25	.....	188.92	133.60	.....	1,518.77
Sanbornton.....	1,242.00	282.00	.....	115.64	77.71	292.51	100.40	7.75	2,118.01
Tilton*.....	1,321.11	250.00	.....	77.26	37.02	.....	70.49	8.67	1,764.55
Tilton‡.....	1,948.89	2,515.00	500.00	247.39	105.00	.....	188.58	144.50	5,649.36
Total.....	\$28,014.00	\$18,978.48	\$760.54	\$2,211.91	\$413.64	\$912.49	\$1,414.11	\$1,198.60	\$53,903.77

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ Union district.

TABLE No. VI.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alton.....	\$273.78	\$115.99	\$389.77	\$3,059.00	\$300.00	\$60.00	\$2.81	\$319.75	\$4,131.33
Barnstead.....	100.00	11.71	111.71	2,146.50	.....	125.00	25.00	155.06	2,563.17
Belmont.....	157.58	43.26	200.84	2,625.50	.....	108.65	22.50	372.90	3,330.39
Center Harbor..	89.88	18.04	107.92	828.50	.....	35.00	.....	140.95	1,112.37
Gilford.....	73.10	36.67	109.77	1,125.00	.....	60.00	15.00	104.36	1,414.13
Gilmanton.....	160.54	29.70	190.24	1,875.50	.....	90.00	7.00	197.44	2,360.18
Laconia.....	697.08	559.96	1,257.04	14,438.76	1,200.00	90.00	180.00	5,316.69	22,482.49
Meredith*.....	65.00	40.00	105.00	1,561.00	.....	120.00	10.00	25.00	1,821.00
Meredith†.....	200.00	50.00	250.00	1,624.00	.....	60.00	5.00	275.00	2,214.00
New Hampton..	83.64	18.21	101.85	1,115.00	.....	90.78	10.00	47.82	1,365.45
Sanbornton.	125.00	16.27	141.27	1,568.00	.....	125.00	.....	102.96	1,937.23
Tilton*.....	133.88	80.42	214.30	1,094.00	.....	80.00	.....	151.69	1,539.99
Tilton‡.....	283.79	129.78	413.57	3,348.36	.....	.....	10.00	1,287.80	5,059.73
Total	\$2,443.27	\$1,150.01	\$3,593.28	\$36,409.02	\$1,500.00	\$1,044.43	\$287.31	\$8,497.42	\$51,331.46

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ Union district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alton			\$600.00	\$4,131.33	\$4,731.33	\$3.80	\$18.54	\$2.04
Barnstead			78.72	2,563.17	2,641.89	4.10	21.25	1.10
Belmont			169.64	3,330.39	3,500.03	5.16	15.56	.94
Center Harbor			207.88	1,112.37	1,320.25	3.59	11.88	1.27
Gilford			245.00	1,414.13	1,659.13	2.60	18.57	1.06
Gilmanton			213.77	2,360.18	2,573.95	2.79	13.36	2.01
Laconia		\$5,750.00	1,257.04	22,482.49	29,489.53	5.26	19.82	1.16
Meredith*			150.00	1,821.00	1,971.00	5.88	18.25	1.27
Meredith†			50.00	2,214.00	2,264.00	6.87	16.00	2.00
New Hampton				1,365.45	1,365.45	3.56	11.77	.87
Sanbornton			139.10	1,937.23	2,076.33	4.60	14.35	1.05
Tilton*			134.64	1,539.99	1,674.63	4.04	15.06	2.44
Tilton‡		1,800.00	524.95	5,059.73	7,384.68	5.72	18.51	1.64
Total		\$7,550.00	\$3,770.74	\$51,331.46	\$62,652.20	\$4.45	\$18.51	\$1.29

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ Union district.

TABLE No. I.--CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Albany.....	4	.....	2	1	25	20	22.50
Bartlett, town dist. No returns							
Bartlett, special district.....	3	3	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Brookfield.....	3	.....	2	.....	23	21	22.00
Chatham.....	4	.....	3	.....	26	20	23.00
Conway.....	18	13	.....	.....	32	30	30.88
Eaton.....	6	.....	2	.....	20	†10	20.00
Effingham.....	7	.....	3	.....	34	†11	26.00
Freedom.....	6	.....	3	1	29	29	29.00
Hart's Location.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20.00
Jackson, town district.....	5	.....	2	2	29	26	27.20
Jackson, special district.....	2	2	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Madison.....	6	.....	1	.....	24	24	24.00
Moultonborough.....	8	.....	2	.....	25	23	24.00
Ossipee.....	11	.....	1	1	31	31	31.00
Sandwich.....	9	.....	4	1	26	†11	24.33
Tamworth.....	11	2	4	3	27	26	26.55
Tuftonborough.....	5	.....	1	.....	30	28	28.40
Wakefield.....	13	5	4	1	29	29	29.00
Wolfeborough.....	15	8	4	2	34	34	34.46
Total	139	33	38	12	.....	.....	26.59

† Schools united. Pupils given twenty weeks of school.

TABLE No. II.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Albany	4	.....	.....	4	\$3,000.00	\$200.00
Bartlett, town district.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bartlett, special district..	1	.....	.....	4	5,800.00	150.00
Brookfield.....	3	.....	.....	3	1,600.00	75.00
Chatham	5	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	60.00
Conway	15	.....	.....	23	20,000.00	200.00
Eaton.....	7	.....	.....	7	3,000.00	150.00
Effingham	7	.....	.....	7	3,900.00	200.00
Freedom.....	5	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	100.00
Hart's Location†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, town district....	6	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	.....
Jackson, special district..	1	.....	.....	2	1,800.00	80.00
Madison.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,050.00	300.00
Moultonborough	8	.....	.....	8	3,500.00	60.00
Ossipee	12	.....	.....	12	10,000.00	600.00
Sandwich	9	.....	.....	10	3,500.00	75.00
Tamworth.....	12	.....	.....	12	‡	.....
Tuftonborough	5	.....	.....	5	5,000.00	200.00
Wakefield.....	13	.....	1	15	6,500.00	600.00
Wolfeborough	10	.....	.....	15	17,000.00	350.00
Total.....	129	.....	1	150	\$96,650.00	\$3,400.00

* No returns. † Schools held in private houses. ‡ Not reported.

TABLE No. III.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officer's enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Albany.....	28	17	28	17	3	42	...	...	...	...	38	33	89	...	...
Bartlett, town dist.*	67	68	63	69	9	120	3	...	...	...	119	106	88	2	...
Bartlett, special dist.	30	25	37	32	...	65	4	...	...	...	57	48	83	...	3
Brookfield.....	13	25	15	26	1	38	2	...	...	...	40	32	80	...	...
Chatham.....	266	303	297	320	66	532	19	...	1	...	526	453	87	1	...
Conway.....	45	33	42	42	2	77	5	...	...	...	73	67	91	...	...
Eaton.....	62	50	61	50	17	91	3	...	4	...	111	84	75	...	4
Effingham.....	41	41	48	43	1	83	7	...	...	...	77	66	83	...	...
Freedom.....	4	6	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	10	100	...	...
Hart's Location.....	25	20	25	27	4	46	2	...	...	...	36	32	88	...	...
Jackson, town dist...	20	40	21	43	3	57	4	...	...	1	50	43	86	...	...
Jackson, special dist.	48	59	54	45	6	90	3	...	1	...	87	74	84	...	5
Madison.....	76	84	76	82	5	149	4	...	...	4	143	133	90	...	...
Moultonborough.....	121	105	133	118	16	224	11	...	2	...	205	182	83	...	...
Ossipee.....	65	57	73	65	11	125	2	...	1	6	115	99	86	...	8
Sandwich.....	101	131	87	122	11	194	4	...	...	...	157	141	89	...	10
Tamworth.....	39	38	48	44	6	82	4	...	...	...	74	60	80	...	...
Tuftonborough.....	179	158	185	160	39	298	8	...	8	...	276	240	87	...	...
Wakefield.....	177	189	162	174	18	312	6	...	...	...	268	236	88	...	61
Wolfeborough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,407	1,449	1,459	1,485	218	2,635	91	...	17	11	2,762	2,129	77	3	91

* No returns.

TABLE No. IV.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Albany.....	1	\$32.00	3	\$24.45	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Bartlett*†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bartlett†	1	52.00	2	32.00	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Brookfield.....	.....	.....	3	26.66	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	.....	.....	4	24.50	2	3	1	.....	.....
Conway.....	1	44.00	17	34.88	3	7	5	4	1
Eaton.....	.....	.....	6	21.40	1	2	1	.....	.....
Effingham.....	2	28.00	5	28.00	.....	1	3	2	1
Freedom.....	2	31.00	4	26.00	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Hart's Location.....	.....	.....	3	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson*	.....	.....	5	20.80	4	4	1	.....	.....
Jackson†	.....	.....	2	38.00	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Madison.....	1	28.00	4	28.00	1	.....	1	1	2
Moultonborough.....	.....	.....	8	26.90	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Ossipee.....	5	33.14	6	28.61	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich.....	1	30.00	8	25.40	2	8	1	1	.....
Tamworth.....	.....	.....	11	26.72	4	3	1	3	.....
Tuftonborough.....	1	30.00	4	28.00	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Wakefield.....	3	42.00	10	26.50	1	.....	2	.....	2
Wolfeborough.....	3	46.66	12	32.33	2	1	4	.....	1
Total.....	21	\$36.07	117	\$26.75	26	49	24	13	7

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ No report.

TABLE No. V.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	Appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Albany	\$222.00	\$400.00	\$25.00	\$28.32		\$114.41	\$15.09	\$16.15	\$820.97
Bartlett*†									
Bartlett†	363.00	300.00		60.57		216.46	46.34	269.52	1,255.89
Brookfield.....	318.90	25.00		40.12		179.35	42.60		605.07
Chatham	258.00	342.00	25.00	32.45		142.50	25.00	20.50	845.45
Conway	2,526.00	2,356.00		369.34	\$9.40	1,250.23	192.05	106.93	6,809.95
Eaton	264.00	150.00	80.00	49.56		184.20	39.00	76.96	843.72
Effingham.....	510.00	500.00	50.00	66.08	22.00	177.13	40.00		1,365.21
Freedom	534.00	578.00		54.28			75.00	76.90	1,318.18
Hart's Location.	66.00	89.00		5.90					160.90
Jackson *	470.25	150.00		44.46	18.00		44.00	185.98	912.69
Jackson †	231.75	375.00	45.00	26.73			15.00	75.72	769.20
Madison	456.00	600.00		66.08		84.48	73.20		1,279.76
Moultonborough	948.00	252.00		95.58	115.50	276.76			1,687.84
Ossipee	1,398.00	1,000.00	250.00	174.05		498.77		15.00	3,335.82
Sandwich	1,050.00	470.00	50.00	94.99		165.12	143.84		1,973.95
Tamworth	1,080.00	520.00	200.00	112.10	72.00	286.26	247.80	131.28	2,649.44
Tuftonborough.	606.00	150.00		56.05	700.00	109.34	101.30		1,722.69
Wakefield.....	2,190.00	1,700.00		211.81	104.00		205.20	21.17	4,432.18
Wolfeborough ..	3,030.00	837.50	350.00	203.55	258.00	390.63	99.80	2,717.72	7,887.20
Total.....	\$16,521.00	\$10,794.50	\$1,075.00	\$1,792.02	\$1,298.90	\$4,075.64	\$1,405.22	\$3,713.83	\$40,676.11

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ No report.

TABLE No. VI.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Albany.....		\$40.55	\$40.55	\$588.00		\$30.00		\$75.06	\$733.61
Bartlett*.....							\$10.00	188.70	1,301.94
Brookfield.....	\$81.50	45.29	126.79	976.45		26.00		18.90	549.86
Chatham.....	50.00	16.96	66.96	438.00		22.00		33.68	648.81
Conway.....	32.78	3.85	36.63	556.50		200.00	16.00	1,860.39	7,833.36
Eaton.....	633.75	67.22	700.97	5,106.00		48.00		89.79	809.65
Effingham.....	74.43	7.43	81.86	500.00		60.00		62.00	1,482.10
Freedom.....	50.00	25.70	75.70	1,284.40		45.00	75.80		1,227.53
Hart's Locat'n.....	49.73		49.73	1,057.00				5.90	155.90
Jackson*.....	39.43	.33	39.76	690.00		25.00		50.03	804.79
Jackson†.....	43.30		43.30	570.00		10.00	2.50	39.71	665.00
Madison.....	67.01		67.01	996.50		60.00		338.77	1,462.28
Moultonboro'.....	103.97	21.00	124.97	1,314.00		70.00		266.98	1,775.95
Ossipee.....	241.68	85.85	327.53	2,502.75		160.00	35.25	249.80	3,275.33
Sandwich.....	39.66	28.66	68.32	1,393.00		100.00	6.00	166.94	1,734.26
Tamworth.....	104.50	50.44	154.94	1,398.55		100.00		52.17	2,214.66
Tuftonborough.....	75.00	10.00	85.00	1,008.00	\$54.69	50.00	5.00	425.00	1,627.69
Wakefield.....	341.22	57.60	398.82	3,173.95		150.00	15.00	191.86	3,929.63
Wolfeborough.....	137.33	137.89	275.22	4,564.84	390.63			1,056.34	6,287.03
Total.....	\$2,165.29	\$598.77	\$2,764.06	\$28,857.94	\$445.32	\$1,165.00	\$165.55	\$5,172.02	\$38,569.89

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ No report.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued*.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Albany.....				\$733.61	\$733.61	\$5.07	\$18.23	\$1.07
Bartlett* ‡								
Bartlett†		\$500.00	\$160.00	1,301.94	1,961.94	3.73	9.87	1.06
Brookfield.....			50.00	549.86	599.86	2.77	8.42	1.16
Chatham.....				648.81	648.81	5.17	16.22	.91
Conway.....	\$90.00		351.49	7,883.36	8,324.85	5.30	13.65	1.33
Eaton.....			23.28	809.65	832.93	3.80	9.97	1.10
Effingham.....			35.00	1,482.10	1,517.10	4.02	12.67	.68
Freedom.....				1,227.53	1,227.53	3.38	15.30	.98
Hart's Location				155.90	155.90	4.17	15.50	.....
Jackson *				804.79	804.79	5.37	19.86	1.10
Jackson†				665.51	665.51	3.22	14.91	.86
Madison.....	50.22			1,462.28	1,512.50	5.86	15.88	.76
Moultonboro'.....				1,775.95	1,775.95	2.87	12.42	.94
Ossipee.....			251.95	3,275.23	3,527.28	4.59	14.32	1.59
Sandwich.....			59.27	1,734.26	1,793.53	3.68	14.48	.59
Tamworth.....			166.00	2,214.66	2,380.66	3.11	12.47	.98
Tuftonborough.....				1,627.69	1,627.69	2.84	15.00	1.14
Wakefield.....	3,000.00	512.39		3,929.63	7,442.02	6.01	12.79	1.44
Wolfeborough.....			458.77	6,287.03	6,745.80	3.55	22.33	1.02
Total.....	\$3,140.22	\$1,012.39	\$1,555.76	\$38,569.89	\$44,278.26	\$4.13	\$13.93	\$1.00

* Town district. † Special district. ‡ No report.

TABLE No. I.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alstead	7	7	.....	1	29	29	29.00
Chesterfield	2	4	1	1	30	†10	27.50
Dublin	5	5	2	.....	37	36	36.40
Fitzwilliam	8	8	1	.....	33	†10	29.87
Gilsum	3	2	1	.....	30	26	28.93
Harrisville	4	2	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Hinsdale	10	7	1	1	35	34	34.10
Jaffrey	10	5	1	.....	33	24	29.70
Keene	36	34	1	1	36	†9	33.25
Marlborough	7	7	.....	.....	36	33	33.43
Marlow	4	.....	1	.....	30	25	28.25
Nelson	2	.....	1	.....	28	28	28.00
Richmond	5	.....	1	.....	30	†12	25.80
Rindge	7	.....	2	.....	26	†14	23.94
Roxbury* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard	3	.....	1	.....	23	21	22.00
Sullivan	5	.....	4	.....	24	21	22.00
Surry	3	.....	2	.....	25	22	24.00
Swanzy	9	4	.....	.....	34	33	33.55
Troy	7	7	.....	.....	36	28	33.12
Walpole	16	16	.....	.....	34	33	33.12
Westmoreland	5	5	.....	.....	34	30	30.80
Winchester	15	9	1	1	34	32	27.60
Total	179	122	21	5	.....	.....	29.43

* No schools. Children furnished school privileges in adjoining towns.

† Children furnished required number of weeks.

TABLE No. II.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alstead	8	2	.....	10	\$4,300.00	\$300.00
Chesterfield	7	.....	.....	9	7,200.00	150.00
Dublin	5	.....	.....	6	4,500.00	200.00
Fitzwilliam	2	1	.....	10	8,500.00	100.00
Gilsum	5	1	.....	6	2,000.00	40.00
Harrisville	3	.....	.....	4	4,000.00	100.00
Hinsdale	5	.....	.....	13	11,700.00	1,300.00
Jaffrey	11	.....	.....	15	15,000.00	350.00
Keene	13	1	.....	51	140,000.00	1,500.00
Marlborough	4	.....	.....	9	9,000.00	250.00
Marlow	6	1	.....	7	1,800.00	100.00
Nelson	4	.....	.....	4	4,000.00	.....
Richmond	5	.....	.....	5	1,500.00	200.00
Rindge	8	.....	.....	9	6,700.00	246.00
Roxbury	3	.....	.....	3	500.00	100.00
Stoddard	3	.....	.....	3	1,600.00	50.00
Sullivan	5	.....	.....	5	2,400.00	60.00
Surry	4	.....	.....	4	1,200.00	25.00
Swanzey	8	.....	1	13	14,000.00	.....
Troy	4	.....	.....	8	13,500.00	300.00
Walpole	12	4	.....	24	25,000.00	600.00
Westmoreland	11	.....	.....	12	4,750.00	200.00
Winchester	15	.....	.....	25	14,000.00	1,000.00
Total	162	10	1	255	\$297,150.00	\$7,171.00

TABLE No. III.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alstead	71	62	83	77	8	146	6	.....	2	.....	115	101	88	....	7
Chesterfield	89	72	91	80	17	142	12	.....	3	.....	137	124	92	1	....
Dublin	36	30	43	42	4	81	.....	.....	6	.....	61	50	82	.....	.....
Fitzwilliam	97	79	109	87	15	177	4	.....	2	1	151	135	89	.....	.....
Gilsun	27	46	28	45	5	64	4	.....	.....	1	65	59	92	.....	.....
Harrisville	40	53	60	66	12	114	.....	.....	2	.....	126	82	91	.....	.....
Hinsdale	160	205	191	234	35	365	25	2	.....	.....	358	317	88	.....	.....
Jaffrey	227	200	209	188	36	357	4	2	.....	.....	329	290	90	.....	.....
Keene	751	783	796	909	183	1,352	170	43	.....	.....	1,473	1,367	93	225	19
Marlborough	145	148	128	140	24	235	9	2	.....	.....	253	234	92	.....	.....
Marlow	51	50	45	47	5	85	2	.....	2	.....	74	66	89	.....	.....
Nelson	15	17	18	19	1	35	1	.....	2	.....	24	21	87	.....	.....
Richmond	59	45	59	52	2	106	3	.....	1	.....	94	82	88	.....	1
Rindge	81	65	87	66	9	141	3	.....	.....	.....	121	110	91	.....	.....
Roxbury*	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard	26	25	25	27	4	45	3	.....	.....	1	42	38	90	.....	.....
Sullivan	34	35	44	30	6	63	5	.....	4	1	61	57	94	.....	.....
Surry	20	23	20	23	1	41	1	.....	2	.....	36	33	92	.....	.....
Swanzy	136	119	157	172	18	304	7	.....	20	.....	256	233	90	.....	.....
Troy	143	159	141	118	5	249	5	.....	3	.....	220	204	91	.....	2
Walpole	314	336	325	334	48	594	17	4	18	.....	88	68	77	.....	.....
Westmoreland	69	61	90	76	3	142	21	.....	.....	.....	113	100	88	.....	8
Winchester	232	194	256	190	39	376	31	.....	.....	.....	386	340	88	.....	.....
Total	2,830	2,809	3,005	3,022	480	5,214	333	53	68	4	4,633	4,111	87	226	37

* No schools.

TABLE No. IV.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alstead.....	1	\$25.00	6	\$28.00	2	2	1	...	...
Chesterfield.....	2	34.00	6	30.00	1	7	1	2	...
Dublin.....	1	40.00	4	34.00	1	...	2	1	1
Fitzwilliam.....	...	...	8	32.40	1	...	1	...	1
Gilsum.....	...	...	3	30.88	1	2	...	...	...
Harrisville.....	...	...	4	35.75	...	...	1	...	...
Hinsdale.....	2	40.00	8	31.00	2	...	1	...	1
Jaffrey.....	...	...	10	36.66	1	5	2	1	...
Keene.....	1	94.44	36	36.16	1	...	3	4	...
Marlborough.....	...	...	7	34.28	...	...	4	3	...
Marlow.....	...	...	4	28.16	1	6	1	1	1
Nelson.....	...	...	2	29.00	1	...	...	...	...
Richmond.....	1	40.00	4	27.00	...	...	...	...	...
Rindge.....	1	32.00	6	31.00	1	...	...	1	...
Roxbury. No schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stoddard.....	...	...	3	25.75	...	1	...	1	...
Sullivan.....	...	...	5	26.60	5	...	...	1	...
Surry.....	...	...	3	26.66	...	...	1	...	...
Swansey.....	1	50.00	8	33.25	2	...	4	5	...
Troy.....	...	...	8	35.00	...	...	...	...	...
Walpole.....	1	82.15	15	37.54	2	3	8	4	1
Westmoreland.....	...	...	5	37.06	...	1	2	...	1
Winchester.....	2	30.00	15	33.25	6	...	...	1	...
Total.....	13	\$46.75	170	\$31.79	28	27	32	25	7

TABLE No. V.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alstead.....	\$1,062.00	\$538.00	\$100.00	\$93.22	\$179.24	\$137.50	\$120.13	\$42.75	\$2,272.84
Chesterfield.....	1,374.00	874.00	238.15	86.50			212.30	107.38	2,892.33
Dublin.....	1,920.00		200.00	37.76	162.87	90.00	121.88		2,532.51
Fitzwilliam.....	1,146.00	904.00	200.00	119.77		352.71	112.00	279.07	3,113.55
Gilsum.....	528.00	272.00	70.00	44.84		106.71	72.75	8.50	1,102.80
Harrisville.....	828.00	672.00		72.57	18.39		148.20	8.25	1,747.41
Hinsdale.....	2,220.00	4,588.82	600.00	255.77			297.23	225.81	8,187.63
Jaffrey.....	2,490.00	2,000.00	200.00	231.87	300.00		147.20	23.25	5,302.32
Keene.....	16,242.00	12,528.00	3,000.00	941.05			950.16	1,900.71	35,561.92
Marlborough.....	1,782.00	1,200.00	300.00	185.85	574.18		232.00	59.00	4,333.03
Marlow.....	600.00	230.00	62.26	64.31	87.17		20.13	14.00	1,077.87
Nelson.....	324.00	101.00		24.78			39.10		488.88
Richmond.....	654.00	400.00	100.00	66.08		148.61	80.40	8.92	1,458.01
Rindge.....	1,434.00	691.00	136.67	94.99			152.29	4.80	2,513.75
Roxbury.....	180.00								180.00
Stoddard.....	408.00			34.22		60.01	67.00		569.23
Sullivan.....	306.00	294.00		49.56		194.75	39.20	55.00	938.51
Surry.....	408.00	50.00	78.84	24.78	14.84		63.50	20.00	659.96
Swanzey.....	1,734.00	4,316.00	250.00	207.68			247.24	166.79	6,921.71
Troy.....	1,278.00	1,200.00	300.00	177.00		456.45	180.75		3,592.20
Walpole.....	3,726.00	7,474.00	783.10	355.18		275.00	175.57	76.00	12,864.85
Westmoreland.....	1,134.00	400.00	243.32	96.76	219.39	137.50	93.60		2,324.57
Winchester.....	2,526.00	3,474.00	600.00	243.08			178.40		7,021.48
Total.....	\$44,304.00	\$42,206.82	\$7,462.34	\$3,507.62	\$1,556.08	\$1,959.24	\$3,751.03	\$3,000.23	\$107,747.36

TABLE No. VI.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Tuition officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alstead.....	\$78.50	\$41.50	\$120.00	\$1,406.89	\$275.00	\$60.00		\$328.56	\$2,190.45
Chesterfield.....	195.22	43.93	239.15	1,704.00		97.50	\$10.80	750.00	2,801.45
Dublin.....	118.82	25.79	144.61	1,465.50	180.00	83.00		195.83	2,068.94
Fitzwilliam.....	160.84	38.48	199.32	1,944.70	265.91	75.00	1.75	246.90	2,733.58
Gilsum.....	68.56	12.59	81.15	690.80		50.10	6.75	88.98	917.78
Harrisville.....	32.35	83.36	115.71	1,155.00		50.00		116.15	1,445.86
Hinsdale.....	346.76	242.73	589.49	5,246.33		234.50	10.00	1,873.63	7,053.95
Jaffrey.....	123.00	68.00	191.00	3,771.06		75.00	10.00	1,435.34	5,482.40
Keene.....	2,300.00	700.00	3,000.00	18,746.10	1,200.00	240.00		6,231.93	29,418.03
Marlborough.....	160.00	140.00	300.00	2,793.50		85.00	10.00	23.50	3,222.00
Marlow.....	62.26	77.86	140.12	794.25		40.00	5.00	71.35	1,080.72
Nelson.....	6.85	22.71	29.56	396.50		35.00			461.06
Richmond.....	71.87	27.57	99.44	984.00		89.50	8.00	40.25	1,221.19
Rindge.....	84.39	45.10	129.49	1,414.00		80.25		592.22	2,215.96
Roxbury*.....						21.00		110.00	131.00
Stoddard.....	6.00	10.69	16.69	460.40		37.00	6.10	116.35	636.54
Sullivan.....	64.23	29.12	93.35	665.00		51.00		69.75	879.10
Surry.....	50.18	19.66	78.84	492.00		30.00		48.30	649.14
Swansey.....	341.97	82.28	424.25	2,647.70		150.00	5.25	801.79	4,028.99
Troy.....	200.00	116.81	316.81	2,444.25	265.85	90.00	5.25	630.51	3,752.67
Walpole.....	393.10	390.00	783.10	6,084.00	550.00		12.00	3,509.60	10,948.70
Westmoreland.....	140.00	103.32	243.32	1,500.00	275.00	10.00	10.00	572.05	2,610.37
Winchester.....	488.89	249.02	737.91	4,281.65	250.00	237.00	15.00	273.00	5,794.56
Total.....	\$5,502.79	\$2,570.52	\$8,073.31	\$61,097.63	\$3,261.76	\$1,969.85	\$115.90	\$18,125.99	\$92,644.44

* No schools. † Tuition.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alstead			\$200.00	\$2,190.45	\$2,390.45	\$3.72	\$18.07	\$1.04
Chesterfield				2,801.45	2,801.45	3.53	20.42	1.74
Dublin				2,068.94	2,068.94	2.23	33.91	2.37
Fitzwilliam			350.42	2,733.58	3,084.00	3.96	17.05	1.32
Gilsum			147.32	917.78	1,065.10	3.81	12.92	1.25
Harrisville		\$6.00	76.00	1,445.86	1,527.86	3.14	11.46	.92
Hinsdale			427.02	7,953.95	8,380.97	6.06	20.54	1.64
Jaffrey				5,482.40	5,482.40	4.90	16.99	.77
Keene		2,756.00	2,249.13	29,418.03	34,423.16	3.75	17.93	2.04
Marlborough ..			375.00	3,222.00	3,597.00	4.41	11.47	1.17
Marlow			61.26	1,080.72	1,141.98	3.59	12.78	1.89
Nelson				461.06	461.06	2.87	18.00	.91
Richmond			89.35	1,221.19	1,310.54	3.41	11.96	1.06
Rindge				2,215.96	2,215.96	3.31	17.20	1.06
Roxbury				131.00	131.00	1.92	.....	.....
Stoddard				636.54	636.54	2.36	14.69	.39
Sullivan			19.35	879.10	898.45	4.15	12.80	1.60
Surry				649.14	649.14	2.93	15.70	2.17
Swansey	\$3,200.87		201.20	4,028.99	7,431.06	3.99	15.68	1.65
Troy				3,752.67	3,752.67	4.38	15.61	1.44
Walpole		1,724.78		10,948.70	12,673.48	9.03	17.00	1.33
Westmoreland ..		551.25	100.00	2,610.37	3,261.62	3.39	20.83	2.14
Winchester		440.00	171.20	5,794.56	6,405.76	5.98	13.08	1.90
Total	\$3,200.87	\$5,478.03	\$4,467.25	\$92,644.44	\$105,790.59	\$3.94	\$19.78	\$1.72

TABLE No. I.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in a school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Berlin.....	25	22			38	*10	35.44
Carroll.....	7	2	3		27	27	27.00
Clarksville.....	5		1		24	*18	20.40
Colebrook, town district.....	12		5	1	30	*10	27.00
Colebrook, special district.....	4	4			36	36	36.00
Columbia.....	10		5		29	*14	24.70
Dalton.....	6		1		32	24	30.50
Dummer.....	5		2	1	22	*18	20.00
Errol.....	3				30	24	28.00
Gorham.....	8	5	1	1	35	27	33.00
Jefferson.....	10		5	1	30	20	29.00
Lancaster, town district.....	10		2		31	31	31.00
Lancaster, special district.....	7	7			36	35	35.13
Milan.....	9	4	2		29	25	27.55
Northumberland.....	10	4	1	2	37	*15	33.80
Pittsburg.....	9	1	1	1	30	22	25.22
Randolph.....	2		1	1	28	20	24.00
Shelburne.....	3		1	1	20	20	20.00
Stark.....	7				26	*16	24.57
Stewartstown, town district.....	10		2	2	22	20	21.30
Stewartstown, West, district.....	1	1			36	36	36.00
Stratford.....	8	8	2		36	36	36.00
Wentworth's Location.....	1				30	30	30.00
Whitefield, town district.....	6				32	30	31.33
Whitefield, special district.....	8	8			33	24	26.25
Total.....	186	66	35	11			28.53

* Each child had the required number of weeks.

TABLE No. II.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Berlin	7			25	\$41,700.00	\$600.00
Carroll	6			8	6,700.00	300.00
Clarksville	5			5	2,500.00	50.00
Colebrook, town district	12			12	8,000.00	200.00
Colebrook, special dist..	2		1	9	15,000.00	100.00
Columbia	10			10	2,349.00	500.00
Dalton	6			6	2,000.00	60.00
Dummer	5			5	3,000.00	150.00
Errol	3			4	3,300.00	100.00
Gorham	4			12	15,000.00	350.00
Jefferson	9			11	1,000.00	600.00
Lancaster, town district	11			11	8,800.00	250.00
Lancaster, special dist..	2			9	15,000.00	250.00
Milan	7			9	6,000.00	100.00
Northumberland	8			11	11,500.00	500.00
Pittsburg	8			9	4,400.00	360.00
Randolph	2			2	1,000.00	50.00
Shelburne	4			4	1,800.00	100.00
Stark	7			8	3,000.00	300.00
Stewartstown, town dist	12	1	1	12	5,000.00	250.00
Stewartstown, West....	1			2	2,000.00	100.00
Stratford	11	2		15	8,500.00	500.00
Wentworth's Location . .	1			1	500.00	10.00
Whitefield, town dist...	7			7	2,000.00	100.00
Whitefield, special dist.	1		1	9	22,000.00	100.00
Total	151	3	3	216	\$192,079.00	\$5,980.00

TABLE No. III.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officer's enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Berlin	1,175	1,204	674	565	113	1,055	71				1,000	986	90	1,203	....
Carroll	63	54	69	54	12	111	81				112	101	90		
Clarksville	49	30	45	37	...	81	1		1		70	58	83	82	4
Colebrook, town ..	85	90	95	97	14	175	3				186	170	91		
Colebrook, special	77	94	110	127	24	198	15	10			196	172	88		3
Columbia	99	80	81	99	17	155	8		3		127	166	83		
Dalton	56	61	67	68	15	115	5		8		110	90	81		
Dummer	32	38	32	36	9	58	1				46	42	90		
Errol	27	19	27	19	7	38	1				34	32	99		
Gorham	165	196	186	210	18	365	13				358	322	89	2	3
Jefferson	125	102	124	106	9	210	11				182	159	82		
Lancaster, town ..	106	102	108	103	21	174	16		10		160	137	86		
Lancaster, special	155	188	213	243	29	375	52	10			328	294	86		
Milan	104	106	106	125	26	205	9				178	148	83		
Northumberland .	192	216	188	216	32	363	9			1	354	320	90		
Pittsburg	87	65	68	80	9	135	4				132	115	86		7
Randolph	6	8	6	8	1	12	1				14	13	95		
Shelburne	21	19	27	22	4	41	4				34	29	85		3
Stark	69	77	70	75	20	121	4				123	111	90		
Stewartstown*	88	84	82	79	10	141	10				161	148	92		
Stewartstown†	50	41	50	41	10	73	8				52	45	83		
Stratford	175	149	170	145	4	301	19	3			315	286	90		
Wentworth's Lo'n	10	9	12	9	...	20	1				19	14	75		
Whitefield, town .	36	47	54	58	12	98	2				71	62	86		
Whitefield, special	137	136	149	152	25	242	34	10			255	232	91		
Total	3,289	3,215	2,813	2,774	441	4,862	284	33	22	8	4,707	4,192	89	1,287	24

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. IV.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Berlin	2	\$51.58	19	\$43.45	1	1	6	5	2
Carroll	7	20.21	7	20.21	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Clarksville	1	28.00	5	22.28	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook, town .....	.....	.....	12	24.00	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook, special .....	.....	.....	4	40.00	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Columbia	2	19.00	8	16.00	.....	11	2	.....	1
Dalton .....	.....	.....	6	25.11	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Dummer .....	.....	.....	5	24.00	1	4	1	.....	.....
Errol .....	.....	.....	3	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorham .....	.....	.....	8	30.00	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	10	28.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, town .....	.....	.....	10	26.10	1	3	1	1	.....
Lancaster, special .....	.....	.....	7	46.28	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Milan .....	.....	.....	9	29.55	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Northumberland	1	30.00	9	35.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg	1	32.00	8	23.12	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Randolph .....	.....	.....	2	28.00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne .....	.....	.....	3	24.37	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Stark .....	.....	.....	6	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stewartstown* .....	.....	.....	10	14.00	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Stewartstown†	1	77.33	1	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	1	40.00	7	35.00	.....	1	6	3	1
Wentworth's Lo'n .....	.....	.....	1	24.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield, town .....	.....	.....	6	25.00	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Whitefield, special .....	.....	.....	8	35.00	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Total	9	\$39.70	174	\$28.71	25	58	31	17	4

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. V.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Berlin	\$7,404.00	\$8,596.00	\$1,500.00	\$641.33			\$384.60	\$3,720.24	2,246.17
Carroll	1,380.00	550.00	125.00	78.47			58.80	54.80	2,247.07
Clarksville	330.00	500.00	50.00	43.07		\$113.37	69.70		1,106.14
Colebrook, town..	1,078.00	390.00	170.00	120.37			8.00		1,766.37
Colebrook, special	1,136.00	2,050.00	230.00	126.84			8.10	205.00	3,755.94
Columbia.....	702.00	238.00		99.71		248.80			1,348.51
Dalton.....	384.00	466.00	150.00	89.09		214.38	38.62	48.94	1,391.03
Dummer	336.00	85.00		40.12		65.01	44.55	5.96	576.64
Errol.....	426.00	274.00		25.37					725.37
Gorham	1,452.00	2,048.00		211.22		701.22	65.85	20.00	4,498.29
Jefferson	1,134.00	1,066.00		154.52		414.89	200.00		2,949.41
Lancaster, town..	1,602.00	776.15	229.81	130.51	\$6.82		48.45	92.00	2,885.74
Lancaster, special	2,838.00	5,101.00	640.19	213.99	11.18		79.45	890.52	9,774.33
Milan.....	930.00	770.00	200.00	147.50		384.71	134.69		2,566.90
Northumberland..	1,968.00	1,750.00	500.00	240.13		642.39	68.90	125.00	5,170.67
Pittsburg.....	1,482.00	500.00		117.11					2,099.11
Randolph.....	228.00	200.00		12.39		29.60	16.20		486.19
Shelburne.....	384.00	16.00	63.37	23.01			31.20	71.27	588.85
Stark.....	726.00	600.00		86.14		260.94	67.30		1,740.38
Stewartstown*	454.35	300.00		57.36	63.00	216.81			1,091.52
Stewartstown†	517.65	650.00		65.32		247.04			1,480.01
Stratford.....	1,152.00	2,400.00	500.00	179.95		617.97		75.00	4,924.92
Wentworth's Lo'n	126.00	74.00		12.98			6.60	4.50	224.08
Whitefield, town..	563.00		400.00	102.29	7.54	259.57	35.63	18.00	1,386.03
Whitefield, special	1,339.00	1,500.00	300.00	242.27	18.84	614.76	84.37	316.75	4,415.99
Total.....	\$30,132.00	\$30,900.15	\$5,058.37	\$3,241.06	\$107.38	\$5,031.46	\$1,451.01	\$5,524.23	\$81,445.66

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. VI.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Berlin	\$1,034.44	\$425.29	\$1,463.73	\$12,533.12	\$750.00	\$200.00	\$380.00	\$4,215.71	\$19,547.56
Carroll	124.00	26.00	150.00	1,398.60	.....	50.00	17.00	241.94	1,857.54
Clarksville	46.00	4.00	50.00	609.00	.....	18.25	5.00	55.12	728.37
Colebrook, town..	175.00	41.34	216.34	1,373.00	.....	110.00	.....	209.81	1,909.15
Colebrook, special	425.00	60.00	485.00	2,520.00	.....	.....	20.00	500.00	3,525.00
Columbia	104.48	17.59	122.07	1,096.50	.....	75.00	.....	.....	1,293.57
Dalton	62.96	44.49	107.45	1,156.20	.....	75.00	14.50	49.50	1,402.65
Dummer .....	.....	26.16	26.16	586.00	.....	25.00	.....	95.28	732.44
Errol	7.50	9.86	17.36	402.80	.....	15.48	.....	51.45	487.09
Gorham	158.86	25.00	183.86	3,412.40	.....	119.00	.....	505.72	4,220.98
Jefferson	190.61	100.00	290.61	2,739.00	.....	133.00	.....	208.50	3,371.11
Lancaster, town..	108.30	121.51	229.81	1,956.50	.....	120.00	10.00	499.25	2,815.56
Lancaster, special	528.50	273.53	802.12	5,681.78	.....	.....	.....	2,757.11	9,241.01
Milan	150.94	94.25	245.19	1,828.50	.....	120.00	1.00	10.24	2,204.93
Northumberland	395.38	108.56	503.94	3,817.40	.....	119.00	.....	567.69	5,008.03
Pittsburg	54.00	58.78	112.78	1,408.00	.....	91.50	.....	319.65	1,931.93
Randolph	24.12	2.15	26.27	336.00	.....	6.75	.....	26.87	395.89
Shelburne	63.37	2.00	65.37	365.65	.....	20.00	3.00	48.50	502.52
Stark	26.67	47.71	74.38	1,239.37	.....	47.00	.....	169.39	1,521.14
Stewartstown*	70.00	15.00	85.00	981.85	.....	73.75	12.00	173.75	1,326.35
Stewartstown†...	100.76	10.93	111.69	988.00	.....	48.50	15.00	300.00	1,463.19
Stratford	250.00	150.00	400.00	3,600.00	.....	75.00	.....	349.92	4,424.92
Wentworth's Lo'n	21.20	.....	21.20	180.00	.....	4.00	2.00	3.00	210.20
Whitefield, town	52.20	25.27	77.47	1,155.60	.....	75.00	10.00	291.64	1,609.71
Whitefield, spec..	223.18	126.01	349.19	3,902.00	.....	.....	30.00	792.67	5,073.86
Total	\$4,406.56	\$1,815.43	\$6,221.99	\$55,258.27	\$750.00	\$1,621.23	\$519.50	\$12,433.71	\$76,804.70

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Berlin	\$1,641.55	\$1,000.00	\$2,174.21	\$19,547.56	\$24,363.32	\$4.85	\$16.59	\$1.34
Carroll			191.97	1,857.54	2,049.51	3.76	18.30	1.33
Clarksville			75.00	728.37	803.37	4.97	11.21	.71
Colebrook, town			125.00	1,909.15	2,034.15	3.79	9.10	1.16
Colebrook, special	7,500.00	531.26	75.00	3,525.00	11,631.26	4.79	15.51	2.47
Columbia				1,293.57	1,293.57	2.74	9.22	.72
Dalton			1.00	1,402.65	1,403.65	6.16	11.77	.97
Dummer				732.44	732.44	4.66	15.39	2.64
Errol				487.00	487.00	3.39	14.32	.51
Gorham			42.90	4,220.98	4,263.88	5.15	11.55	.51
Jefferson	1,227.94		81.50	3,371.11	4,680.55	5.83	18.44	1.58
Lancaster, town			165.04	2,815.56	2,980.60	4.81	15.21	1.44
Lancaster, special	900.00		1,077.22	9,241.01	11,218.23	8.36	28.17	2.44
Milan			375.00	2,204.93	2,579.93	4.13	10.97	1.37
Northumberland			279.08	5,008.03	5,287.11	4.95	12.70	1.42
Pittsburg			143.18	1,931.93	2,075.11	2.75	12.26	.76
Randolph				395.89	395.89	3.70	26.39	1.74
Shelburne				502.52	502.52	1.97	14.78	1.92
Stark			185.71	1,521.14	1,706.85	3.68	11.72	.60
Stewartstown*	595.65			1,326.35	1,922.00	6.46	8.01	.55
Stewartstown†				1,463.19	1,463.19	6.01	28.13	2.14
Stratford			500.00	4,424.92	4,924.92	8.92	14.04	1.27
Wentworth's Lot			26.10	210.20	236.30	3.18	10.51	1.06
Whitefield, town			47.66	1,609.71	1,657.37	2.95	22.67	1.08
Whitefield, spec.	17,000.00			5,073.86	22,073.86	6.27	19.86	1.36
Totals	\$28,865.14	\$1,531.26	\$5,565.57	\$76,804.70	\$112,766.67	\$4.72	\$16.31	\$1.32

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district

TABLE No. I.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alexandria.....	9	.....	7	2	27	24	26.11
Ashland, town district.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23	20	21.00
Ashland, special district.....	6	6	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Bath, town district.....	6	.....	5	.....	30	*10	26.66
Bath, special district.....	12	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Benton.....	3	.....	1	1	23	23	23.00
Bethlehem, town district.....	11	3	2	.....	34	29	31.00
Bethlehem, special district.....	3	3	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Bridgewater.....	4	.....	2	1	23	23	23.00
Bristol, town district.....	5	.....	3	2	26	*12	22.20
Bristol, special district.....	5	5	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Campton.....	11	.....	4	4	27	21	24.70
Canaan, town district.....	10	.....	4	1	28	26	27.60
Canaan, special district.....	2	2	.....	.....	34	33	33.50
Dorchester.....	4	.....	2	.....	20	20	20.00
Easton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	20	25.00
Ellsworth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20.00
Enfield, town district.....	9	2	1	.....	28	28	28.00
Enfield, special district.....	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Franconia.....	3	3	.....	.....	32	32	32.00
Grafton.....	10	.....	2	1	25	22	22.50
Groton.....	5	.....	.....	.....	22	20	20.40
Hanover, town district.....	8	.....	6	.....	29	19	25.36
Hanover, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Haverhill, town district.....	15	15	4	.....	30	30	30.00
Haverhill, Woodsville district.....	6	6	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hebron.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	20	20.50
Holderness.....	3	.....	7	1	28	20	24.00
Landaff.....	5	.....	3	1	23	20	26.00
Lebanon, town district.....	13	4	3	1	32	20	30.38
Lebanon, special district.....	10	10	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lebanon, W. Lebanon district.....	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lincoln.....	3	.....	.....	.....	38	31	35.66
Lisbon, town district.....	8	.....	2	3	29	*12	26.60
Lisbon, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Littleton.....	21	14	3	.....	38	28	35.85
Lyman.....	5	.....	1	.....	30	†18	27.60
Lyme.....	11	1	2	.....	35	33	34.36
Monroe.....	5	.....	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Orange.....	2	.....	.....	1	24	24	24.00
Orford.....	6	6	.....	.....	32	30	31.50
Piermont.....	9	9	4	1	30	*10	24.00
Plymouth.....	10	10	2	.....	35	25	33.30
Rumney.....	6	2	1	.....	31	31	31.00
Thornton.....	6	.....	3	.....	23	20	22.16
Warren.....	9	.....	2	1	32	20	25.33
Waterville. No schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	8	2	3	1	25	24	24.37
Woodstock.....	4	2	.....	1	30	20	27.00
Total.....	309	121	81	23	.....	.....	28.75

* One term. All pupils given twenty weeks of school. † Closed on account of diphtheria.

TABLE No. II.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alexandria.....	9			9	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00
Ashland, town district.....	3			3	1,200.00	200.00
Ashland, special district.....	1			6	20,000.00	500.00
Bath, town district.....	7			7	4,600.00	400.00
Bath, special district.....	1			3	3,300.00	200.00
Benton.....	3			3	1,000.00	150.00
Bethlehem, town district.....	10			15	15,500.00	900.00
Bethlehem, special district.....	3			3	6,500.00	150.00
Bridgewater.....	6			6	2,000.00	300.00
Bristol, town district.....	6			6	1,000.00	400.00
Bristol, special district.....	1			6	5,000.00	
Campton.....	12			12	6,000.00	50.00
Canaan, town district.....	12			12	5,000.00	200.00
Canaan, special district.....	1			3	3,000.00	
Dorchester.....	4			4	2,000.00	50.00
Easton.....	3			3	1,000.00	50.00
Ellsworth.....	2			2	500.00	25.00
Enfield, town district.....	11			12	6,400.00	1,000.00
Enfield, special district.....	1			3	2,000.00	50.00
Franconia.....	3	2	1	5	5,000.00	100.00
Grafton.....	10			10	5,000.00	100.00
Groton.....	5	1		5	1,000.00	50.00
Hanover, town district.....	13	1		13	3,000.00	100.00
Hanover, special district.....	1			8	24,500.00	500.00
Haverhill, town district.....	11			17	15,000.00	400.00
Haverhill, Woodsville district.....	1			9	21,000.00	1,000.00
Hebron.....	2			2	700.00	25.00
Holderness.....	8	1		8	3,000.00	400.00
Landaff.....	6			6	2,300.00	50.00
Lebanon, town district.....	12			14	7,000.00	100.00
Lebanon, special district.....	2			14	2,000.00	350.00
Lebanon, W. Lebanon district.....	1			5	13,000.00	50.00
Lincoln.....	2			3	800.00	
Lisbon, town district.....	8			8	4,000.00	400.00
Lisbon, special district.....	1			5	31,000.00	200.00
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district.....	2			2	1,000.00	50.00
Littleton.....	14			30	60,750.00	550.00
Lyman.....	6			6	1,500.00	100.00
Lyme.....	11			12	2,700.00	
Monroe.....	7			8	3,000.00	150.00
Orange.....	5			5	700.00	50.00
Orford.....	4		1	6	7,000.00	
Piermont.....	9	1	1	10	4,800.00	200.00
Plymouth.....	8		1	30	*10,000.00	*5,000.00
Rumney.....	6			7	4,200.00	100.00
Thornton.....	7			7	3,500.00	50.00
Warren.....	8			9		
Waterville. No schools.....						
Wentworth.....	9			10	1,375.00	160.00
Woodstock.....	4			4	3,500.00	100.00
Total.....	182	6	4	396	\$361,325.00	\$15,960.00

* This includes Normal School.

TABLE No. III.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alexandria	62	52	62	52	...	106	8	...	5	4	100	86	86	...	...
Ashland, town dist.	17	13	20	18	1	35	12	...	...	...	33	28	84	...	...
Ashland, spec. dist.	87	96	106	108	24	186	4	...	6	15	186	162	87	...	...
Bath, town district.	54	34	53	37	8	80	2	...	9	...	60	54	89	...	...
Bath, special dist. .	32	33	43	36	5	70	4	...	2	1	61	56	91	...	...
Benton	53	26	33	19	3	49	...	...	...	...	35	30	85	...	...
Bethlehem, town. .	84	94	127	132	16	223	20	...	8	...	216	196	91	...	...
Bethlehem, special.	36	38	42	50	3	71	18	...	...	...	93	86	92	...	...
Bridgewater	21	23	20	21	...	40	1	...	1	...	41	37	90	...	...
Bristol, town dist. .	31	21	31	21	...	52	...	...	3	4	46	38	81	...	...
Bristol, special dist.	75	83	90	95	10	167	8	...	3	9	150	132	88	...	...
Campton	95	75	74	66	13	119	8	...	8	...	115	107	85	...	13
Canaan, town dist. .	82	81	90	84	16	156	12	...	...	...	139	116	87	...	2
Canaan, spec. dist. .	37	32	37	32	6	60	3	...	2	...	59	49	90	...	1
Dorchester	31	28	30	28	4	54	...	...	...	...	53	48	92	...	...
Easton	23	10	29	15	5	34	5	...	...	...	34	32	94	...	...
Ellsworth	13	9	12	9	...	21	...	...	...	...	20	16	78	...	...
Enfield, town dist. .	94	71	93	16	14	191	4	...	2	...	150	136	90	...	...
Enfield, spec. dist. .	60	45	82	88	8	159	3	...	...	1	90	77	84	...	...
Franconia	42	42	43	42	...	83	2	4	...	...	74	69	97	...	...
Grafton	75	69	91	91	14	154	14	...	...	7	138	125	95	...	...
Groton	38	31	46	36	6	74	2	...	...	...	79	71	90	...	...
Hanover, town dist. .	66	59	77	58	4	126	5	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Hanover, spec. dist. .	83	86	96	125	9	184	28	8	...	...	192	183	95	...	...
Haverhill, town dist.	182	198	201	202	22	347	34	...	...	...	315	283	89	1	...
Haverhill*	149	124	157	155	15	260	37	8	...	...	281	250	89	...	1
Hebron	15	26	15	25	5	33	2	...	...	3	35	28	89	...	...
Holderness	51	47	57	67	10	101	13	3	...	...	101	90	89	...	...
Landaff	38	35	58	38	7	87	2	...	5	2	69	58	85	...	...
Lebanon, town dist. .	152	153	159	149	40	265	3	...	19	1	256	218	86	...	...
Lebanon, spec. dist. .	227	231	262	289	18	478	55	20	...	...	428	374	88	...	...
Lebanon, West	64	66	71	66	13	114	10	...	...	...	112	102	94	...	6
Lincoln	65	58	60	53	17	94	2	...	1	...	73	67	92	4	...
Lisbon, town dist. .	58	64	63	55	8	109	1	...	11	3	112	99	89	...	...
Lisbon, spec. dist. .	101	108	143	167	3	251	56	26	...	...	268	239	89	...	...
Lisbon, Sugar Hill. .	||	...	15	13	2	26	...	...	...	...	28	27	93	...	1
Littleton	341	390	411	417	16	734	78	10	...	...	683	612	89	...	...
Lyman	50	39	59	45	11	90	3	...	3	...	74	64	86	...	...
Lyme	102	106	130	114	16	215	13	...	2	6	177	159	89	...	...
Monroe	52	64	53	65	13	103	2	...	...	1	75	67	89	...	...
Orange	25	25	25	26	2	46	3	...	1	...	30	28	93	...	13
Orford	97	109	84	103	26	156	5	...	2	7	167	148	88	...	2
Piermont	67	68	78	82	6	150	4	...	1	5	147	126	85	...	...
Plymouth	156	134	206	185	15	320	56	37	...	...	333	294	88	...	1
Rumney	76	62	84	73	13	142	2	...	10	1	124	114	91	...	...
Thornton	46	53	46	53	12	84	3	...	2	2	75	68	90	...	...
Warren	72	73	90	89	16	162	1	...	...	...	134	116	86	...	...
Waterville et. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth	57	49	79	62	8	130	3	...	1	6	96	81	84	...	...
Woodstock	56	45	73	56	1	128	...	...	6	...	103	91	88	...	...
Total	3,590	3,483	4,106	4,028	484	7,119	531	116	120	81	6,460	5,737	89	5	40

* Woodsville district. † No schools. ‡ Report inconsistent. || No report received.

TABLE No. IV.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alexandria	1	\$24.00	8	\$24.00		5			2
Ashland, town district			3	30.00	1	2	1		
Ashland, special district			6	42.00	1		5		
Bath, town district			6	27.50	2				
Bath, special district	1	55.55	2	27.00	1		1		
Benton			3	20.29		6			
Bethlehem, town district	1	48.00	10	28.25	3		3		1
Bethlehem, special dist.			3	36.00			2		
Bridge water	1	22.00	3	20.00	3				
Bristol, town district			5	23.20	1				
Bristol, special district			5	40.00			2	2	
Campton	1	20.00	10	26.00	1	2	2		
Canaan, town district			10	24.40	2			1	
Canaan, special district			2	29.00	1				
Dorchester			4	22.48	2	2	1	1	
Easton			2	24.33	2	2			
Ellsworth			1	20.00			1		
Enfield, town district			9	26.00	2	7		5	
Enfield, special district	1	48.00	2	36.00	2				
Franconia			3	40.00	1		3		
Grafton			10	24.40	3	4	1	1	
Groton			5	22.80	4	8	1		
Hanover, town district			8	21.00	3	2	6		
Hanover, special dist.			4	48.00			3		
Haverhill, town district	1	38.00	14	30.00	6	2	2		1
Haverhill, special dist.			6	40.00		1	4	1	
Hebron			2	28.00		2			
Holderness			8	28.00		2	2	3	
Landaff	1	27.00	4	24.33	2	6			1
Lebanon, town district	2	34.00	11	26.50	2	3			1
Lebanon, special dist.	1	60.00	9	35.95		2	3	1	1
Lebanon, West, district			3	42.66			1		
Lincoln			3	34.66			1		
Lisbon, town district			8	24.64	1	4	1		
Lisbon, special district			4	38.50			4		
Lisbon, Sugar Hill dist.			1	40.00	1				
Littleton			21	38.15	6	3	15	3	1
Lyman			5	24.26	2	3	1		
Lyme	1	30.00	10	25.16	1	6			
Monroe			5	21.00	1	1			
Orange			2	24.00			1		
Orford			6	32.33		3			
Piermont			9	23.88	3	7	1	1	
Plymouth			10	47.10	1	5	7	3	
Rumney			6	29.25	5	7	3	1	1
Thornton		28.00	6	26.09	1	6		3	
Warren	1	36.00	8	24.50	1	7	1		1
Waterville, No school									
Wentworth			8	23.75	3	12	1		
Woodstock			4	30.50		1	2	2	1
Total	14	\$32.73	297	\$29.51	71	123	82	31	12

* Woodsville.

TABLE No. V.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alexandria.....	\$594.00		\$202.19	\$66.08	\$18.00	\$173.77	\$151.90	\$27.50	\$1,233.44
Ashland, town..	145.62	\$270.00		16.65			15.15		447.42
Ashland, special	1,270.38	2,162.45		133.21		125.12	121.15		3,812.31
Bath, town dist.	582.76	1,100.00		59.79	16.43		76.68		1,835.66
Bath, spec. dist.	539.24	1,010.00		49.36	13.57		73.54	92.16	1,777.87
Benton.....	294.00	300.00		34.81		47.66	40.80	86.35	812.62
Bethlehem*	988.20	801.68		85.40			163.20		2,038.48
Bethlehem, spec	841.80	1,000.00		72.72			74.98	200.00	2,189.50
Bridgewater....	312.00	150.00		27.73		63.55	52.20	31.10	636.58
Bristol, town..	412.00	450.00		31.01			37.14	5.00	935.18
Bristol, special.	2,042.00	1,000.00	165.00	124.13			148.56	19.80	3,499.59
Campton.....	1,104.00	636.00	150.00	102.66		131.54	37.20		2,161.40
Canaan, town..	908.35	800.00	178.15	78.56	23.42		102.42	12.75	2,103.65
Canaan, special	555.65	550.00		66.22			71.82		1,243.69
Dorchester.....	216.00	300.00		38.55		147.71	52.40		754.66
Easton.....	306.00			21.83	24.00		26.40	1.00	379.23
Ellsworth.....	48.00	27.00		12.98		81.73	9.90		179.61
Enfield, town..	757.72	200.00		110.43	17.93		33.97		1,120.05
Enfield, special.	1,210.28	250.00		110.23	27.25		134.84	19.50	1,752.10
Franconia.....	1,068.00	600.00	200.00	50.74	3.00				1,921.74
Grafton.....	912.00	200.00	30.00	103.25		179.28	84.20	19.00	1,527.73
Groton.....	252.00	200.00	38.78	53.69		277.80	45.00	48.31	915.58
Hanover, town..	992.00	600.00	292.73	51.29			71.70		2,007.72
Hanover, spec..	2,296.00	1,900.00	665.00	185.90	60.90		174.30	552.49	5,834.59
Haverhill, town	2,070.03	2,174.31	461.53	255.78	107.83		163.90	715.00	5,948.35
Haverhill†	1,455.97	5,307.48	392.05	174.33	71.00		111.70	412.80	7,925.33
Hebron.....	264.00	50.00		27.73			52.29		394.02
Holderness.....	834.00	500.00	100.00	72.57			80.06	65.00	1,651.63
Landaff.....	648.00	200.00		63.13	38.07		91.52	3.00	1,043.72
Lebanon, town..	1,690.70	5,900.00		148.28			129.33	1.50	7,869.81
Lebanon, spec..	3,909.14	5,650.00		342.85			299.03	702.45	11,103.47
Lebanon, West.	784.16	2,630.00		68.78			50.99	1,280.89	4,823.82
Lincoln.....	1,146.00			57.82			62.20		1,266.02
Lisbon, town..	976.24	764.06	200.16	78.70			74.62	127.55	2,221.33
Lisbon, special.	1,659.29	4,835.49	568.69	146.82			139.28	718.57	8,068.14
Lisbon†	496.47			25.22			28.90		545.59
Littleton.....	4,878.00	13,000.00	700.00	525.10			576.50	274.77	19,954.37
Lyman.....	396.00	200.00		71.98		217.37	110.00	129.98	1,125.33
Lyme.....	1,248.00	665.15	593.51	158.12	161.03	324.63	151.75		3,302.19
Monroe.....	594.00	350.00		67.26	54.49		80.00		1,145.75
Orange.....	144.00	372.00		30.68				28.79	575.47
Orford.....	894.00	1,100.00		130.98	91.83	394.36	110.25	12.00	2,733.42
Piermont.....	768.00	600.00		83.78	163.00	174.21	81.92	15.00	1,885.91
Plymouth.....	3,060.00	5,000.00		215.94			201.00	678.83	9,155.77
Rumney.....	1,086.00	1,100.00	150.00	91.45			130.26		2,557.65
Thornton.....	450.00	500.00		60.77	78.75		69.10		1,158.62
Warren.....	888.00	301.00		93.81			111.99		1,394.80
Waterville‡	420.00								420.00
Wentworth.....	660.00	400.00	100.00	82.60	12.50	198.04	122.90		1,576.04
Woodstock.....	588.00	250.00		64.31	35.00		64.50	15.00	1,016.81
Total.....	\$50,656.00	\$66,356.62	\$5,187.88	\$4,826.04	\$1,018.00	\$2,536.75	\$4,906.38	\$6,496.00	\$141,983.76

* Town district. † Woodsville district. ‡ Sugar Hill district. || No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Tuition officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alexandria ...	\$166.88	\$35.31	\$202.19	\$1,481.00		\$90.00	\$6.00		\$1,779.19
Ashland, town	16.50	7.49	23.99	462.00		51.85		\$18.00	555.84
Ashland, spec	341.50	70.49	411.99	2,142.00	\$125.00		50.00	12.00	2,741.99
Bath, town...	35.52	54.42	89.94	806.00		93.72		542.10	1,531.76
Bath, special..	50.00	42.16	92.16	1,075.50		15.00		245.03	1,427.69
Benton	15.77	11.10	26.87	350.00		20.00	5.00	140.13	542.00
Bethlehem*...	100.00	182.06	282.06	1,591.50		83.00		448.60	2,405.16
Bethlehem†...	175.00	25.00	200.00	1,974.00		50.00		200.00	2,424.00
Bridgewater...	11.55	10.94	22.49	478.00		34.00		106.50	640.99
Bristol, town..	45.50	21.06	67.16	214.00		45.00		3.20	329.36
Bristol, special	59.77	101.22	160.99	2,063.40		70.00		148.59	2,442.98
Campton	116.00	15.00	131.00	1,450.00		42.00	3.00		1,626.00
Canaan, town.	156.00	22.15	178.15	1,648.00		60.00	18.00	286.95	2,191.10
Canaan, spec.		20.00	20.00	940.50				125.00	1,085.50
Dorchester...	16.72	19.19	35.91	530.30		34.50	10.00	129.84	740.55
Easton	38.91	8.95	47.86	288.00		16.25	5.00	120.31	477.42
Ellsworth	4.26	2.00	6.26	210.00		11.00	7.00		234.26
Enfield, town.	61.42	15.24	76.66	924.00				143.00	1,143.66
Enfield, spec.	193.83	18.00	211.92	1,638.00		90.00	13.00	4.85	1,957.77
Franconia.....	200.00	50.00	250.00	960.00		30.00	4.00		1,244.00
Grafton	24.20	4.85	29.05	1,393.00		71.85	14.87	5.31	1,514.08
Groton	18.15	20.63	38.78	599.50		23.00	5.90		667.18
Hanover, town	336.43	343.70	680.13	1,071.00		120.00	10.00	671.32	2,552.45
Hanover, spec.	321.30	300.00	621.30	4,037.69		120.00		849.79	5,628.78
Haverhill*...	128.81	90.00	218.81	5,429.44				1,584.56	7,232.81
Haverhill †...	275.00	120.30	395.30	3,673.50			14.75	1,444.50	5,528.05
Hebron	41.74	18.77	60.51	287.00		10.00	3.00	17.71	378.22
Holderness.....	28.00	72.00	100.00	1,412.23		74.00	18.00	46.00	1,650.23
Landaff	71.42	16.55	87.97	808.00		55.00	4.00	148.38	1,103.35
Lebanon, town	252.94	31.15	284.09	2,575.00		150.00	15.00	948.40	3,972.49
Lebanon, spec.	269.56	200.00	469.56	7,102.82		150.00		1,207.54	8,929.92
Lebanon, West	100.00	151.60	251.60	1,852.91		75.00	8.00	408.01	2,593.52
Lincoln	74.89	32.51	107.40	941.10		16.32		165.06	1,229.88
Lisbon, town..	78.12	122.04	200.16	1,312.00		127.55		480.15	2,119.81
Lisbon, special	400.00	168.69	568.69	3,965.00		25.00	10.00	924.99	5,493.68
Lisbon†.....	12.00	8.25	20.25	300.00		9.50		61.50	451.25
Littleton	1,126.00	204.26	1,330.26	8,114.05			82.85	1,116.06	10,643.22
Lyman	28.80	38.20	67.00	855.00		29.00		101.25	1,052.25
Lyme	580.93	32.98	613.91	2,476.00		75.00	6.75	421.62	3,593.28
Monroe	130.00	20.00	150.00	805.00		48.00		225.00	1,228.00
Orange	12.24	11.35	23.59	288.00		43.50	1.25		356.34
Orford				1,275.50		101.60	12.20	976.81	2,366.11
Piermont.....	43.50	124.23	167.73	1,408.80		102.00	7.00	95.33	1,780.86
Plymouth.....	1,469.14	341.28	1,810.42	7,259.00		185.00	15.00	734.16	10,003.53
Rumney	102.44	59.19	161.63	1,359.75		132.41		401.54	2,055.33
Thornton	29.95	9.69	39.64	939.75		46.09	1.50	145.85	1,172.83
Warren	10.80	33.30	44.10	1,517.00		62.00	9.00	77.25	1,709.35
Watervilles.....									
Wentworth.....	37.44	33.14	70.58	1,154.00		48.00		160.60	1,432.53
Woodstock....	176.00	10.00	186.00	852.00		30.00		158.54	1,226.54
Total	\$7,984.93	\$3,351.13	\$11,336.06	\$86,350.24	\$125.00	\$2,766.14	\$360.07	\$16,249.58	\$117,187.09

*Town district. †Special district. ‡Woodsville district. §Sugar Hill district. ¶No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alexandria.....				\$1,779.19	\$1,779.19	\$2.82	\$17.74	\$1.77
Ashland, town.....				555.84	555.84	7.50	16.12	1.27
Ashland, spec.....		\$467.84	\$200.00	2,741.89	3,409.73	6.11	12.52	2.38
Bath, town dist.....			33.30	1,531.76	1,565.06	8.19	23.83	1.48
Bath, special.....		310.00		1,427.69	1,737.69	9.76	21.75	1.50
Benton.....				542.00	542.00	4.47	6.86	.34
Bethlehem*.....			78.52	2,405.16	2,483.68	5.15	17.99	2.39
Bethlehem, spec.....		500.00	300.00	2,424.00	3,224.00	6.86	22.73	2.05
Bridgewater.....				640.99	640.99	4.13	15.08	.57
Bristol, town.....				329.36	329.36	6.52	5.63	.70
Bristol, special.....				2,442.98	2,442.98	4.64	15.18	1.07
Campton.....			50.00	1,626.00	1,676.00	6.55	16.00	1.31
Canaan, town.....			200.00	2,191.10	2,391.10	5.97	15.15	1.33
Canaan, special.....				1,085.50	1,085.50	4.91	19.02	.36
Dorchester.....				740.55	740.55	4.19	13.29	.62
Easton.....				477.42	477.42	2.77	12.63	1.40
Ellsworth.....				234.26	234.26	3.00	7.36	.23
Enfield, town.....				1,143.66	1,143.66	3.89	7.62	.51
Enfield, special.....				1,957.77	1,957.77	2.92	11.57	1.40
Franconia.....	\$1,254.00			1,244.00	2,498.00	3.56	16.81	3.38
Grafton.....			304.37	1,514.08	1,818.45	4.05	10.75	.21
Groton.....			25.85	667.18	693.03	4.61	8.24	.47
Hanover, town.....				2,552.45	2,552.45	4.75	.....	.....
Hanover, spec.....				5,638.78	5,638.78	4.78	20.50	3.46
Haverhill, town.....		5.00	138.75	7,232.81	7,376.56	7.40	22.53	.69
Haverhill,.....		1,700.00		5,528.05	7,228.05	8.70	18.20	1.40
Hebron.....				378.22	378.22	3.70	10.87	1.70
Holderness.....			92.56	1,650.23	1,742.79	3.83	15.38	1.00
Landaff.....			200.00	1,103.35	1,303.35	3.20	15.99	1.27
Lebanon, town.....		619.59	507.47	3,972.49	5,099.55	6.63	14.10	1.11
Lebanon, spec.....		214.79	1,756.82	8,929.92	10,901.53	5.29	21.33	1.09
Lebanon, West.....		1,843.33	369.92	2,593.52	4,806.77	11.48	28.15	2.23
Lincoln.....			11.25	1,229.88	1,241.13	3.39	15.17	1.45
Lisbon, town.....			422.04	2,119.81	2,541.85	3.79	17.14	1.79
Lisbon, special.....		1,920.00		5,493.68	7,413.68	9.49	18.37	2.17
Lisbon†.....				451.25	451.25	3.60	18.37	.86
Littleton.....		1,295.22	775.31	10,643.22	12,713.75	7.21	13.64	1.98
Lyman.....			250.00	1,052.25	1,502.25	3.33	13.31	.90
Lyme.....			76.89	3,593.28	3,670.17	3.97	20.30	3.41
Monroe.....				1,228.00	1,228.00	3.02	12.77	1.78
Orange.....				356.34	356.34	6.49	11.76	1.26
Orford.....	969.15			2,366.11	3,335.26	4.78	14.15	1.69
Piermont.....	769.00			1,780.86	2,549.86	3.79	10.97	1.47
Plymouth.....	22,226.00	588.12	266.43	10,003.58	33,084.13	13.65	24.60	5.43
Ramsey.....			269.05	2,055.33	2,324.38	4.86	15.27	1.30
Rumney.....			17.15	1,172.83	1,189.98	5.28	14.34	.58
Thornton.....			15.50	1,709.35	1,724.85	3.33	12.42	.33
Warren.....								
Waterville||.....								
Wentworth.....			68.24	1,432.58	1,500.82	5.55	14.18	.73
Woodstock.....				1,226.54	1,226.54	3.49	11.90	1.80
Total.....	\$25,218.15	\$9,463.89	\$6,429.42	\$117,187.09	\$158,298.55	\$4.92	\$18.12	\$1.75

* Town district. † Woodsville district. ‡ Sugar Hill district. || No schools.

TABLE No. I.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in a y school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Amherst.....	10	2	5	1	31	31	31.00
Antrim.....	10	3	2	1	36	20	31.40
Bedford.....	8	.....	3	.....	30	29	29.88
Bennington.....	4	3	1	.....	33	24	30.75
Brookline.....	4	1	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Deering.....	5	.....	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Franeestown.....	5	2	3	.....	30	30	30.00
Goffstown, town district.....	11	.....	3	5	36	20	30.30
Goffstown, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Greenfield.....	5	.....	2	.....	32	24	27.00
Greenville.....	4	4	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Hancock.....	6	2	2	.....	30	27	28.50
Hillsborough, town district.....	13	.....	6	5	31	21	28.00
Hillsboro' Bridge, special dist..	5	5	.....	.....	36	33	35.40
Hollis.....	5	2	2	.....	36	25	30.40
Hudson.....	8	8	2	.....	33	29	29.12
Litchfield.....	3	.....	.....	.....	30	*10	30.00
Lyndeborough.....	5	.....	3	.....	26	25	25.40
Manchester.....	119	114	1	.....	38	38	38.00
Mason.....	4	.....	1	1	24	24	24.00
Merrimack.....	9	4	2	.....	35	35	35.00
Milford.....	17	11	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Mont Vernon.....	4	.....	1	.....	30	20	26.00
Nashua.....	74	68	2	1	36	36	36.00
New Boston.....	9	2	3	1	30	20	28.88
New Ipswich.....	6	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Pelham.....	5	.....	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Peterborough.....	12	7	1	.....	36	33	33.33
Sharon.....	2	.....	1	.....	21	19	20.00
Temple.....	2	.....	.....	.....	31	31	31.00
Weare.....	15	.....	6	1	32	*10	25.13
Wilton.....	11	5	3	.....	36	30	31.64
Windsor.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	23	23.00
Total.....	405	249	58	16	.....	.....	30.39

* One term.

TABLE No. II.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Amherst.....	10	.....	.....	12	\$15,000.00	\$500.00
Antrim.....	7	.....	.....	12	15,175.00	250.00
Bedford.....	10	.....	.....	10	5,000.00	500.00
Bennington.....	3	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	50.00
Brookline.....	4	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	200.00
Deering.....	9	.....	.....	9	3,500.00	200.00
Francestown.....	8	2	.....	9	4,000.00	195.00
Goffstown, town dist....	10	.....	.....	11	5,750.00	125.00
Goffstown, special dist..	1	.....	.....	6	12,000.00	200.00
Greenfield.....	4	.....	.....	5	3,500.00	200.00
Greenville.....	3	.....	.....	6	4,800.00	300.00
Hancock.....	8	.....	.....	9	5,000.00	200.00
Hillsborough, town dist.	16	1	.....	16	10,000.00	500.00
Hillsborough Bridge....	1	.....	.....	6	25,000.00	.....
Hollis.....	7	.....	.....	10	4,800.00	350.00
Hudson.....	7	.....	.....	11	14,000.00	200.00
Litchfield.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,500.00	50.00
Lyndeborough.....	9	1	.....	9	2,200.00	150.00
Manchester.....	25	.....	.....	140	753,056.00	45,000.00
Mason.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,500.00	10.00
Merrimack.....	10	1	.....	12	12,950.00	200.00
Milford.....	10	.....	.....	24	50,000.00	500.00
Mont Vernon.....	5	.....	.....	6	6,000.00	500.00
Nashua.....	19	.....	.....	82	208,433.40	25,000.00
New Boston.....	10	1	.....	13	7,600.00	150.00
New Ipswich.....	7	.....	.....	8	4,500.00	250.00
Pelham.....	6	.....	.....	6	6,023.80	1,200.00
Peterborough.....	7	.....	.....	15	25,200.00	1,400.00
Sharon.....	2	.....	.....	2	500.00	20.00
Temple.....	6	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	.....
Weare.....	15	.....	.....	18	10,400.00	250.00
Wilton.....	10	.....	.....	15	30,000.00	.....
Windsor.....	1	.....	.....	1	350.00	50.00
Total	260	6	.....	507	\$1,358,238.20	\$78,700.00

TABLE No. III.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Amherst	62	65	93	93	23	157	6	.....	.....	.....	165	147	89	.....	.....
Antrim	126	122	159	153	19	272	21	9	.....	.....	268	240	89	.....	.....
Bedford	99	88	97	88	12	172	1	.....	5	.....	144	125	87	12	.....
Bennington	52	53	56	58	10	105	.....	.....	6	3	93	87	93	.....	.....
Brookline	45	41	56	57	14	98	1	.....	6	.....	89	68	76	2	.....
Deering	37	44	35	42	9	65	3	.....	.....	1	58	54	94	.....	2
Francestown	48	46	49	48	12	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	77	91	1	2
Goffstown, town.	72	50	87	66	8	138	7	.....	10	1	114	99	86	5	.....
Goffstown, spec.	97	83	106	101	3	182	22	1	.....	.....	190	178	93	2	.....
Greenfield	46	60	53	50	6	97	.....	.....	5	.....	108	83	76	.....	2
Greenville	146	146	79	79	10	146	2	.....	.....	4	118	107	90	134	.....
Hancock	53	50	60	56	10	113	2	.....	7	.....	94	80	85	.....	.....
Hillsborough* ..	74	59	72	61	9	122	2	.....	1	8	104	92	88	.....	.....
Hillsboro' Br'e..	122	114	139	146	16	250	19	8	.....	.....	263	245	92	.....	.....
Hollis	84	63	89	74	3	140	20	.....	.....	2	142	122	86	.....	.....
Hudson	130	111	119	103	19	203	.....	.....	21	.....	178	151	85	.....	2
Litchfield	22	25	30	29	2	55	2	.....	3	1	40	29	72	.....	.....
Lyndeborough..	55	38	55	38	6	84	3	.....	1	7	75	62	80	.....	.....
Manchester.....	†	†	2,948	2,831	500	4,988	291	23	.....	.....	4,888	4,483	91	5,000	30
Mason	40	43	35	38	7	63	3	.....	.....	1	68	54	81	.....	.....
Merrimack	93	99	79	94	17	152	4	.....	.....	1	173	132	76	2	.....
Milford	359	355	384	373	44	657	56	18	.....	.....	656	588	88	.....	.....
Mont Vernon....	41	76	41	76	6	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	90	76	.....	.....
Nashua	2,541	2,805	1,167	1,245	171	2,138	103	31	.....	.....	2,541	2,360	92	1,643	.....
New Boston	70	83	92	97	25	145	19	.....	.....	.....	136	121	89	.....	.....
New Ipswich....	94	71	103	75	20	156	2	.....	.....	.....	121	102	84	25	.....
Pelham	58	63	64	62	19	105	2	.....	9	8	61	50	82	.....	.....
Peterborough....	173	171	200	194	34	337	23	6	.....	.....	346	308	88	.....	2
Sharon	10	25	8	20	5	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	20	71	.....	.....
Temple	27	44	27	44	2	68	1	.....	.....	.....	48	41	94	.....	.....
Weare	98	110	107	113	13	202	5	.....	11	6	197	170	86	13	.....
Wilton	171	179	179	185	27	320	17	4	.....	.....	318	274	86	5	.....
Windsor	4	6	2	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	86	.....	.....
Total	5,149	5,390	6,880	6,794	1,081	11,956	637	100	86	43	12,133	10,845	89	6,846	40

* Town district. † No report taken.

TABLE NO. IV.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Amherst			11	\$28.00	1		1		1
Antrim			10	31.80	3		1	1	2
Bedford			8	28.50	4	5	1	1	
Bennington	1	\$48.00	3	29.33	1		1	2	1
Brookline			4	31.00			2		
Deering			5	24.80	1	3	1		
Francestown			5	25.80	2				
Goffstown, town	2	26.00	11	27.00	1	1	1	3	
Goffstown, special			4	38.50			4	3	
Greenfield			5	28.80	1				
Greenville			4	32.50	1	2	1		
Hancock	1	40.00	6	30.65	2	2		1	2
Hillsborough *	1	24.00	12	21.75	11	3			
Hillsboro' Bridge			5	37.60			1	3	3
Hollis			5	29.33	2		2		
Hudson			8	32.50	1		3		
Litchfield			3	32.00			2	1	1
Lyndeborough			5	29.06					
Manchester	12	125.00	117	54.14	4		12	90	3
Mason			4	30.50	1		1	2	
Merrimack			9	29.55	2		6		
Milford			17	46.90	1		6	1	2
Mont Vernon	1	50.00	4	34.00			1	1	1
Nashua	1	87.50	73	45.22	4		10	37	10
New Boston	1	32.00	8	27.82	2				2
New Ipswich			6	32.66				2	1
Pelham			5	32.00					1
Peterborough	1	48.00	11	31.45	3		2		
Sharon			2	22.00	1	1			
Temple			2	32.00		1	1	1	
Weare			15	28.13	2	8	3		1
Wilton			11	34.51	4		4		2
Windsor			1	19.00	1	1			
Total	21	\$53.39	399	\$31.48	56	27	67	155	33

* Town district.

TABLE No. V.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Amherst.....	\$1,680.00	\$1,400.00		\$100.15	\$775.52		\$221.63		\$4,186.30
Antrim.....	1,956.00	2,144.00	\$250.00	172.87	55.00		102.80	\$170.23	4,850.90
Bedford.....	1,944.00	300.00		108.56			246.40	21.50	2,620.46
Bennington.....	600.00	350.00		79.65		\$231.00	99.20		1,359.85
Brookline.....	582.00	300.00	75.00	48.97			77.97		1,083.94
Deering.....	552.00	150.00		40.12	141.67		135.03		1,018.82
Francestown.....	900.00	198.00	120.54	67.85			100.47	36.50	1,423.36
Goffstown, town.....	2,101.97	550.00	154.29	115.57			121.21		3,043.04
Greeneville.....	1,894.03	1,000.00	170.00	99.19			99.09	305.19	3,677.50
Greenfield.....	714.00	304.00	75.00	71.98			117.60	233.88	1,516.46
Hancock.....	1,668.00	332.00		85.55			140.75	17.00	2,243.30
Hillsborough.....	948.00	752.00	150.00	90.27			124.08		2,064.35
Hillsborough*.....	1,053.33	1,600.00	168.56	72.56			100.19	7.50	3,002.14
Hillsboro' B'dge.....	2,488.67	1,350.00	523.75	175.24			242.00	25.19	4,804.85
Hollis.....	1,296.00	701.34	108.77	102.66	533.11		100.00	30.00	2,871.83
Hudson.....	1,806.00	2,344.00	204.17	152.22		150.00	252.26	21.50	4,930.15
Litchfield.....	678.00	250.00		25.96			44.40		998.36
Lyndeborough.....	630.00	325.00		68.44	47.02		102.42		1,172.88
Manchester.....	95,460.00	43,876.40		3,257.98				3,520.00	146,114.38
Mason.....	546.00	150.00		54.87	771.17		135.00		1,657.04
Merrimack.....	2,022.00	550.00		116.23	512.39		135.70		3,336.32
Milford.....	5,082.00	7,918.00		440.14			314.80	1,141.40	14,896.34
Mont Vernon.....	630.00	620.00		26.55	600.00		60.00	100.00	2,036.55
Nashua.....	34,896.00	29,691.48		2,010.72			1,037.02	1,405.05	69,040.27
New Boston.....	1,986.00	400.00	344.04	122.72	700.00		166.90		3,719.66
New Ipswich.....	1,422.00	78.00		86.73	421.65		113.20		2,121.58
Pelham.....	1,032.00	700.00	75.00	89.68			228.70		2,125.38
Peterborough.....	4,248.00	2,002.00	300.00	240.72			324.25	138.00	7,252.97
Sharon.....	132.00	118.00	12.00	17.11		35.90			315.01
Temple.....	414.00	186.00		38.94			59.40		693.34
Weare.....	2,352.00	800.00		154.58	82.06		212.60	49.55	3,650.79
Wilton.....	2,616.00	3,384.00		213.58	460.00			127.62	6,801.20
Windsor.....	60.00	75.00		2.95			7.24		145.19
Total.....	\$176,390.00	\$104,899.22	\$2,731.12	\$8,560.31	\$5,099.59	\$416.90	\$5,223.31	\$7,410.11	\$310,729.56

* Town district.

TABLE No. VI.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Amherst	\$264.00	\$95.27	\$359.27	\$3,160.00	.....	\$177.00	.....	\$268.45	\$3,964.72
Antrim	200.00	218.04	418.04	3,682.50	.....	225.00	\$15.25	1,017.72	5,358.51
Bedford	72.32	27.22	99.54	1,839.20	.....	170.00	.....	500.27	2,609.01
Bennington	33.00	17.93	50.93	1,046.00	.....	30.00	5.00	155.91	1,287.84
Brookline	95.55	31.51	127.06	915.50	.....	37.00	8.00	92.14	1,179.70
Deering	67.55	18.53	86.08	941.50	.....	73.60	8.75	135.64	1,245.57
Francestown	98.75	21.79	120.54	980.00	.....	96.00	.....	289.11	1,485.65
Goffstown, town	100.00	54.29	154.29	2,217.90	.....	87.21	6.10	530.43	2,995.93
Goffstown, spec.	109.36	60.64	170.00	2,496.00	.....	37.75	61.20	568.73	3,333.68
Greenfield .....	.....	61.46	61.46	1,020.00	.....	60.00	.....	104.18	1,245.64
Greenville	72.72	48.72	121.44	1,224.50	.....	60.00	.....	622.40	2,028.34
Hancock	60.89	66.76	127.65	1,303.00	.....	98.00	6.00	138.50	1,673.15
Hillsborough*	93.65	74.91	168.56	1,879.50	.....	187.50	.....	460.76	2,696.32
Hillsboro' B'dge. ....	.....	111.17	111.17	3,061.00	.....	115.48	.....	679.63	3,967.28
Hollis	64.95	43.82	108.77	1,855.40	.....	120.00	.....	554.29	2,638.56
Hudson	113.92	90.25	204.17	1,812.50	\$300.00	90.00	7.00	2,264.63	4,678.30
Litchfield	14.69	5.06	19.75	720.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	764.75
Lyndeborough	84.42	66.47	150.89	949.00	.....	69.75	.....	120.08	1,289.72
Manchester	4,366.74	1,455.58	5,822.32	94,534.94	2,300.00	370.00	\$50.00	38,979.14	142,856.40
Mason	109.63	34.75	144.38	721.50	.....	106.50	.....	515.83	1,488.21
Merrimack	151.40	139.79	291.19	2,290.00	.....	165.00	.....	98.44	2,844.63
Milford	693.38	154.03	847.41	10,017.64	.....	275.00	31.00	2,793.91	13,964.96
Mont Vernon .....	.....	50.56	50.56	694.00	.....	50.00	.....	158.00	952.56
Nashua	2,384.97	2,078.87	4,463.84	44,896.72	1,800.00	100.00	900.00	15,040.28	67,200.84
New Boston	215.79	128.25	344.04	2,616.94	.....	180.00	.....	603.56	3,744.54
New Ipswich	81.68	86.33	168.01	1,792.80	.....	100.00	.....	249.14	2,309.95
Pelham .....	.....	72.59	72.59	1,320.00	.....	100.00	.....	192.81	1,685.40
Peterborough	303.25	171.26	474.51	5,604.85	.....	.....	.....	1,294.70	7,374.06
Sharon	13.00	7.86	20.86	225.00	.....	8.00	.....	12.00	265.86
Temple .....	.....	24.79	24.79	496.00	.....	32.00	.....	175.75	728.54
Weare	38.40	20.42	58.82	2,809.40	.....	148.00	12.00	406.89	3,435.11
Wilton	208.31	299.73	508.04	4,686.06	.....	175.00	2.00	1,482.41	6,853.51
Windsor	2.47	1.71	4.18	108.00	.....	10.00	.....	57.50	179.68
Total	\$10,114.79	\$5,840.36	\$15,955.15	\$203,917.35	\$4,400.00	\$3,578.79	\$1,912.30	\$70,663.33	\$300,326.92

* Town district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Amherst.....			\$890.67	\$3,964.72	\$4,855.39	\$6.17	\$22.20	\$2.34
Antrim.....			361.08	5,358.51	5,719.59	6.53	18.43	1.56
Bedford.....			2,609.01	2,609.01	2,609.01	3.07	17.50	.69
Bennington.....			1,287.84	1,287.84	1,287.84	3.66	13.28	.54
Brookline.....			41.30	1,179.70	1,221.00	3.02	11.82	1.42
Deering.....			98.39	1,245.57	1,343.96	3.22	20.06	1.46
Francetown.....			91.08	1,485.65	1,576.73	3.31	17.46	1.42
Goffstown, town			100.00	2,995.93	3,095.93	5.49	24.83	1.35
Goffstown, spec.			140.74	3,333.68	3,474.42	4.37	16.65	.89
Greenfield.....			186.38	1,245.64	1,432.02	4.46	11.50	.59
Greenville.....			204.77	2,028.34	2,233.11	3.04	15.62	1.02
Hancock.....				1,673.15	1,673.15	3.75	16.34	1.34
Hillsborough*				2,696.32	2,696.32	6.73	24.11	1.60
Hillsboro'B'dge.			316.18	3,967.28	4,283.46	4.65	16.28	.42
Hollis.....				2,638.56	2,638.56	3.43	17.82	.76
Hudson.....			228.81	4,678.30	4,907.11	3.90	18.97	1.14
Litchfield.....			32.98	764.75	797.73	4.33	19.11	.49
Lyndeborough..			172.60	1,289.72	1,462.32	3.20	17.19	2.01
Manchester.....				142,856.40	142,856.40	4.42	28.03	1.19
Mason.....			3.69	1,488.21	1,491.90	2.37	18.33	1.83
Merrimack.....			250.00	2,844.63	3,094.63	3.41	14.76	1.10
Milford.....		\$600.00	825.39	13,964.96	15,390.35	6.35	20.08	1.29
Mont Vernon...				952.56	952.56	3.09	8.16	.43
Nashua.....			1,839.43	67,200.84	69,040.27	4.73	24.68	1.75
New Boston.....			400.00	3,744.54	4,144.54	3.77	24.93	2.51
New Ipswich...				2,302.95	2,309.95	2.81	17.68	1.38
Pelham.....			86.00	1,685.40	1,771.40	3.33	26.00	1.18
Peterborough..			239.45	7,374.06	7,613.51	4.57	17.34	1.19
Sharon.....				265.86	265.86	3.13	9.49	.38
Temple.....				728.54	728.54	3.27	15.50	1.28
Weare.....				3,435.11	3,435.11	3.86	17.09	.29
Wilton.....		269.73	175.00	6,853.51	7,298.24	6.06	19.91	1.59
Windsor.....				179.68	179.68	2.94	17.45	.59
Total.....		\$869.73	\$6,682.94	\$300,326.92	\$307,980.59	\$3.16	\$25.09	\$1.33

* Town district.

TABLE No. I.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Allentown	3	2	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Andover	10	4	2	.....	25	21	23.40
Boscawen, town district	5	.....	.....	1	31	22	27.40
Boscawen, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Bow	7	7	.....	.....	29	26	26.50
Bradford	8	2	1	1	30	20	28.50
Canterbury	7	.....	3	.....	31	31	31.00
Chichester	6	.....	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Concord, town district	11	.....	3	1	32	27	30.90
Concord, Union district	59	59	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Concord, Penacook district	7	7	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Danbury	8	.....	1	.....	26	22	24.00
Dunbarton	4	.....	1	.....	33	30	31.20
Epsom	6	.....	1	.....	31	30	30.50
Franklin	22	15	4	.....	36	*10	22.40
Henniker	8	2	4	.....	35	29	30.50
Hill	5	2	.....	.....	36	30	31.20
Hooksett	9	2	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Hopkinton	9	4	3	.....	29	*10	26.22
Loudon	9	2	2	.....	30	22	28.00
Newbury	5	.....	3	.....	22	20	21.60
New London	6	.....	.....	2	30	29	29.83
Northfield	6	.....	.....	.....	19	10	16.91
Pembroke	9	4	1	.....	36	35	35.88
Pittsfield	11	6	4	.....	33	24	29.18
Salisbury	3	.....	1	.....	29	*8	22.00
Sutton	8	2	1	1	30	20	28.25
Warner	15	3	5	2	30	*10	22.46
Webster	6	.....	4	1	26	25	25.83
Wilnot	6	.....	2	1	28	*15	24.16
Total	282	127	49	10	.....	.....	28.89

* One term, and scholars conveyed to other schools.

TABLE No. II.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Allenstown	2			3	\$9,000.00	\$1,500.00
Andover	10		1	12	6,500.00	350.00
Boscawen, town district	6			7	5,000.00	50.00
Boscawen, special dist..	1			4	11,000.00	800.00
Bow	8			8	5,000.00	200.00
Bradford	9	2		10	3,175.00	150.00
Canterbury	9			9	4,500.00	75.00
Chichester	7			7	1,700.00	100.00
Concord, town district..	13			14	10,000.00	250.00
Concord, Union district	17		1	73	340,000.00	10,000.00
Concord, Penacook dist.	1			7	15,000.00	500.00
Danbury	8			8	2,400.00	.....
Dunbarton	10	4		10	2,500.00	100.00
Epsom	7			7	6,000.00	.....
Franklin	10			27	78,500.00	1,300.00
Henniker	10	1		14	15,000.00	500.00
Hill	4			5	1,800.00	200.00
Hooksett	8			9	8,600.00	300.00
Hopkinton	15		1	18	13,100.00	300.00
Loudon	11			12	7,750.00	330.00
Newbury	9	3		9	3,200.00	150.00
New London	6			6	3,500.00	125.00
Northfield	8			8	3,500.00	300.00
Pembroke	7			10	8,500.00	500.00
Pittsfield	8			12	21,200.00	350.00
Salisbury	7	1		7	3,000.00	50.00
Sutton	9			10	4,000.00	400.00
Warner	17	2		18	10,900.00	350.00
Webster	7			7	3,000.00	400.00
Wilmot	7			7	2,000.00	.....
Total	251	13	3	358	\$609,325.00	\$19,690.00

TABLE No. III.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Allenstown	193	140	57	27	12	71	1	...	8	1	66	49	87	213	...
Andover.....	112	102	122	113	14	214	7	...	...	27	210	192	91	...	...
Boscawen,town	43	49	46	49	5	89	1	...	6	...	73	63	86	...	...
Boscawen, spec.	89	86	89	86	14	160	1	...	4	...	128	116	91	...	...
Bow	49	60	46	59	20	84	1	...	6	...	70	60	81	...	...
Bradford	64	51	86	71	11	138	8	...	3	15	123	111	90	...	...
Canterbury	60	68	73	82	7	148	...	...	12	5	97	84	86	...	7
Chichester	43	41	62	52	8	97	9	...	5	1	86	72	84	...	...
Concord, town.	160	113	127	88	25	187	3	...	12	...	177	158	89	...	34
Concord, Union	1,446	1,508	1,383	1,456	300	2,233	297	78	...	...	2,572	2,360	91	540	36
Concord,P'n'c'k	161	162	175	177	16	329	7	...	22	...	287	265	92	...	...
Danbury.....	80	67	85	71	24	120	12	...	...	4	133	117	88	...	...
Dunbarton	34	52	32	51	3	77	3	...	4	...	3	69	84	...	...
Epsoin	73	54	81	48	3	125	1	...	3	3	110	94	92	...	...
Franklin	550	534	417	422	93	692	54	5	...	...	708	637	89	385	106
Henniker	88	74	129	103	13	198	21	1	...	...	194	178	91	...	...
Hill	54	43	57	50	7	97	3	...	1	1	75	67	89	...	...
Hooksett.....	145	155	124	130	19	229	6	8	4	...	229	207	90	65	...
Hopkinton.....	127	116	147	129	13	250	13	...	...	...	229	206	89	...	...
Loudon	72	66	75	71	12	134	...	...	5	6	114	99	88	4	2
Newbury	40	44	35	42	4	71	2	...	6	2	59	52	89	...	...
New London...	45	47	64	58	18	102	2	...	...	58	93	82	88	...	2
Northfield	68	51	73	48	15	102	4	...	2	5	103	94	90	...	...
Pembroke	272	275	127	136	18	241	4	...	7	9	210	183	87	225	...
Pittsfield	192	190	228	234	25	377	60	27	...	...	402	355	88	...	...
Salisbury	33	30	30	34	2	59	3	...	2	9	48	37	75	...	...
Sutton	65	53	74	61	5	119	11	...	3	7	109	93	85	...	...
Warner	79	73	191	80	20	176	75	34	...	...	259	229	86	...	...
Webster	40	39	38	38	4	70	2	...	3	3	60	53	87	...	...
Wilnot	53	47	43	39	2	71	9	...	...	6	76	66	86	...	...
Total.....	4,530	4,390	4,316	4,105	741	7,060	620	153	108	165	7,169	6,438	90	1,232	187

TABLE No. IV.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Allenstown			3	\$40.00			1	1	...
Andover			10	28.20		3	2		
Boscawen, town			5	25.63	1	1	1		
Boscawen, special			4	42.00	1		1	1	1
Bow	1	\$28.00	6	28.00					
Bradford			8	27.00	1				
Canterbury	1	26.00	6	26.00	3	12			
Chichester			6	28.00	1				
Concord, town			11	30.00	1		2		
Concord, Union			59	57.00	9	17	8	41	...
Concord, Pen'cook	1	88.88	6	38.66			4	1	1
Danbury	2	26.00	6	24.33	1	4	1	2	
Dunbarton			4	31.66	1		3	3	
Epsom	1	28.00	5	28.66		8	1		
Franklin	1	64.00	22	35.81	1		9	8	
Henniker			8	29.00			3	1	
Hill			5	27.60		5	1	1	
Hooksett			9	33.33		2		1	
Hopkinton			9	29.77	6	2	3	2	4
London			9	26.66	1	2	3		
Newbury			5	26.20	1	4			
New London			6	29.33	1	1	2		
Northfield			6	25.16	1	1	3	2	
Pembroke			9	33.70		2	2	1	
Pittsfield	1	54.50	10	32.33	1				
Salisbury			3	28.00		3			
Sutton			8	23.76	1	3	2	1	
Warner			15	25.00	1	4			
Webster			6	24.00	1	2	1	1	
Wilnot			6	23.25	2	4	1	1	
Total	8	\$45.05	275	\$30.27	36	80	55	68	6

TABLE No. V.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Allenstown	\$1,626.00			\$114.46	\$23.25		\$85.65	\$297.67	\$2,147.03
Andover.....	1,476.00	\$1,050.00	\$245.51	162.25			176.69	8.87	3,119.32
Boscawen town	755.82	331.84	125.00	65.93			64.83		1,343.42
Boscawen, spec	1,062.18	750.00	200.00	103.04			49.76		2,164.98
Bow.....	1,158.00	250.00	103.78	63.13			157.08	13.75	1,745.74
Bradford.....	1,446.00	200.00	211.97	96.76			119.80	180.00	2,254.53
Canterbury.....	1,422.00	297.54		83.19			79.85		1,882.58
Chichester.....	1,032.00	602.00		67.26			95.33	13.80	1,810.39
Concord, town	2,865.90	800.00	244.01	136.39	2.27		121.54	15.87	4,186.88
Concord, Union	38,048.00	21,509.95	3,062.96	1,797.90			1,602.07	7,273.34	73,294.22
Concord, Pinc'k	2,448.10	3,657.00		120.14				28.00	6,253.24
Danbury.....	816.00	150.00		89.68		\$252.13	108.80	17.50	1,434.11
Dumbarton.....	1,062.00	50.00	92.49	62.54			60.60		1,327.63
Epsom.....	1,092.00	208.00		74.31			82.15	14.04	1,470.53
Franklin.....	8,952.00	8,561.84		486.16				92.57	18,092.57
Henniker.....	2,238.00	1,500.00		142.78			120.93	58.40	4,060.11
Hill.....	552.00	690.00	106.39	57.23				157.21	1,562.83
Hooksett.....	2,160.00	450.00		206.50					2,816.50
Hopkinton.....	2,904.00	1,200.00		154.58			229.58	45.67	4,533.83
London.....	1,776.00		327.67	109.15	94.00		193.40		2,500.22
Newbury.....	954.00		89.43	44.84	35.00		77.00	6.00	1,206.27
New London...	1,296.00		156.87	75.52			133.20	3.00	1,664.59
Northfield.....	1,656.00	300.00	150.00	74.93			73.68		2,254.61
Pembroke.....	3,654.00	600.00		170.51		250.00	236.48	210.35	5,121.34
Pittsfield.....	3,300.00	2,700.00		237.77		250.00	206.10	480.00	7,173.87
Salisbury.....	786.00	200.00		46.02			57.39		1,089.41
Sutton.....	936.00	675.00	20.00	82.60		174.21	112.08		1,999.89
Warner.....	2,292.00	600.00		123.31	36.78		205.37	22.40	3,279.86
Webster.....	1,008.00			48.97			109.25		1,166.22
Wilnot.....	720.00	12.00		54.28			90.80	69.76	946.84
Total	\$91,494.00	\$47,345.17	\$5,136.98	\$5,152.16	\$191.30	\$926.34	\$4,649.41	\$9,008.20	\$163,903.56

TABLE No. VI.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Allenstown	\$41.64	\$42.79	\$84.43	\$1,068.00	.....	\$95.00	\$25.00	\$266.35	\$1,538.78
Andover	182.72	62.79	245.51	2,422.30	.....	60.00	34.00	447.72	3,209.53
Boscawen, town	82.20	13.90	96.10	904.80	.....	60.00	5.00	209.71	1,275.61
Boscawen, spec	124.62	58.05	182.67	1,680.00	.....	.....	.....	223.99	2,086.66
Bow	36.24	27.36	63.60	1,261.50	.....	75.00	3.00	.....	1,403.10
Bradford	140.00	71.97	211.97	1,570.00	.....	70.00	6.00	184.02	2,041.99
Canterbury	81.00	20.00	101.00	1,380.00	.....	75.00	17.00	366.00	1,939.00
Chichester	38.60	16.78	55.38	1,290.00	.....	120.00	10.00	172.87	1,649.15
Concord, town.	57.20	42.61	99.81	2,498.68	.....	200.00	4.00	1,295.17	4,097.66
Concord, Union	2,682.91	618.38	3,301.29	42,344.22	\$2,500.00	135.00	500.00	23,496.67	72,277.18
Concord, Pen'ck	319.81	178.37	498.18	2,944.93	299.06	.....	25.00	974.76	4,741.93
Danbury	108.00	28.52	136.52	1,103.50	.....	50.00	8.00	68.47	1,366.49
Dunbarton	35.00	57.49	92.49	945.00	.....	67.68	3.00	234.20	1,342.37
Epsom	140.01	22.27	162.28	1,476.00	.....	67.00	10.00	151.53	1,866.81
Franklin	465.23	518.49	983.72	10,781.11	900.00	.....	.....	4,231.47	16,896.30
Henniker	223.65	81.87	305.52	2,987.00	.....	100.88	10.00	746.90	4,150.30
Hill	78.39	28.00	106.39	1,653.65	.....	55.00	8.80	104.20	1,328.04
Hooksett .....	.....	172.54	172.54	2,475.00	.....	75.00	30.00	475.90	3,228.44
Hopkinton	265.09	85.72	350.81	2,543.20	.....	116.11	25.00	1,037.92	4,073.04
London	279.81	47.67	327.48	1,709.00	.....	90.00	10.00	160.00	2,296.48
Newbury	51.20	38.23	89.43	773.00	.....	35.10	6.00	16.38	919.91
New London ...	85.87	71.00	156.87	1,239.80	.....	75.00	6.00	130.10	1,607.77
Northfield	195.41	23.40	218.81	745.75	.....	60.00	17.69	236.22	1,278.47
Pembroke	141.34	168.67	310.01	2,807.00	500.00	85.00	.....	468.62	4,170.63
Pittsfield	238.13	152.66	390.79	4,899.33	500.00	150.00	.....	1,420.30	7,360.42
Salisbury	3.01	6.30	9.31	464.50	.....	75.00	11.00	119.56	679.37
Sutton	73.14	39.50	112.64	1,336.50	.....	90.00	6.00	173.76	1,718.90
Warner	161.25	42.70	203.95	2,478.00	.....	126.00	7.00	521.80	3,336.75
Webster	39.22	13.32	52.54	930.00	.....	69.00	2.50	134.58	1,188.62
Wilmot	54.41	8.26	62.67	862.00	.....	35.00	.....	127.89	1,087.56
Total	\$6,425.10	\$2,759.61	\$9,184.71	\$100,974.67	\$4,699.06	\$2,311.77	\$789.99	\$38,197.06	\$156,157.26

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued*.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Allenstown			\$108.37	\$1,538.78	\$1,647.15	\$2.57	\$21.86	\$1.27
Andover	\$2,000.00			3,209.53	5,209.53	5.01	14.32	1.19
Boscawen, town			387.49	1,275.61	1,663.10	5.29	16.15	1.31
Boscawen, special			76.53	2,086.66	2,163.19	5.22	14.81	1.42
Bow	93.35		100.35	1,493.10	1,596.80	3.50	15.82	.61
Bradford			200.00	2,041.99	2,241.99	3.38	14.87	1.71
Canterbury			150.00	1,939.00	2,089.00	3.24	18.92	1.07
Chichester			281.05	1,649.15	1,930.20	4.40	18.53	.64
Concord, town			438.08	4,097.66	4,535.74	4.55	22.57	.56
Concord, Union	10,000.00	\$2,065.00	3,522.44	72,277.18	87,864.62	6.94	28.10	1.30
Concord, Penac'k	12,000.00	500.00	463.54	4,741.93	17,705.47	8.87	14.78	1.73
Danbury			9.90	1,366.49	1,376.39	4.62	9.24	1.02
Dunbarton			41.66	1,342.37	1,384.03	3.61	17.94	1.31
Epsom			98.88	1,866.81	1,965.69	4.33	16.50	1.55
Franklin	1,000.00			16,896.30	17,896.30	6.28	22.61	1.36
Henniker			267.56	4,150.30	4,417.86	5.17	19.82	1.56
Hill				1,328.04	1,328.04	5.22	17.60	1.39
Hooksett				3,228.44	3,228.44	3.48	14.75	.83
Hopkinton	9,500.00	46.75		4,073.04	13,619.79	3.79	14.65	1.65
Loudon			100.00	2,296.48	2,396.48	3.78	16.74	2.87
Newbury				919.91	919.91	2.92	14.07	1.51
New London			51.92	1,607.77	1,659.69	2.83	15.60	1.69
Northfield	83.50	313.12	88.69	1,278.47	1,763.78	7.24	12.22	2.52
Pembroke			173.13	4,170.63	4,343.76	3.51	18.31	1.47
Pittsfield			177.11	7,360.42	7,537.53	4.98	17.33	.97
Salisbury				679.37	679.37	2.90	27.82	.38
Sutton			505.87	1,718.90	2,224.77	6.30	14.73	1.02
Warner			72.46	3,336.75	3,409.21	5.75	16.70	1.08
Webster			4.56	1,188.62	1,193.18	3.40	18.77	.88
Wilnot				1,087.56	1,087.56	3.23	14.31	.82
Total	\$34,676.85	\$2,924.87	\$7,319.59	\$156,157.26	\$201,078.57	\$4.54	\$21.76	\$1.27

TABLE No. I.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Atkinson	5	.....	2	.....	32	29	31.00
Auburn	8	.....	1	2	29	22	26.25
Brentwood	3	.....	.....	.....	31	31	31.00
Candia	19	.....	3	.....	29	22	27.40
Chester	7	1	.....	.....	32	29	30.28
Danville	3	2	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Deerfield	11	.....	2	1	25	22	22.27
Derry, town district	15	8	.....	.....	37	34	35.98
Derry, special district	2	2	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
East Kingston	4	.....	2	.....	31	29	30.50
Epping	9	9	.....	.....	36	25	31.77
Exeter	15	15	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Fremont	5	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Greenland	2	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hampstead	7	7	5	.....	36	35	35.14
Hampton	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hampton Falls	3	.....	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Kensington	3	.....	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Kingston	5	5	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Londonderry	10	.....	.....	.....	33	24	29.70
Newcastle	2	.....	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Newfields	4	3	1	.....	33	33	33.00
Newington	2	2	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Newmarket	10	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Newton	5	1	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
North Hampton	3	3	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Northwood	8	4	1	1	30	28	29.75
Nottingham	8	.....	6	2	30	22	23.25
Plaistow	6	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Portsmouth	39	36	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Raymond	7	3	1	.....	34	24	25.42
Rye	4	.....	.....	.....	37	36	36.50
Salem	11	11	1	.....	40	30	34.27
Sandown	2	2	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Seabrook	8	.....	.....	.....	36	32	34.75
South Hampton	3	.....	1	1	34	33	33.33
Stratham	4	4	1	.....	36	24	35.50
Windham	6	.....	2	.....	31	27	29.00
Total	263	134	31	7	.....	.....	32.24

† One term. Pupils conveyed to other schools.

TABLE No. II.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Atkinson	5			5	\$2,000.00	\$50.00
Auburn	8			8	2,700.00	150.00
Brentwood	4			4	2,450.00	120.00
Candia	11			11	7,000.00	200.00
Chester	7	1		8	3,000.00	150.00
Danville	3			4	2,200.00	200.00
Deerfield	13	1		13	4,500.00	100.00
Derry, town district...	11	1		19	*	
Derry, special district..	1			2	6,000.00	50.00
East Kingston	4			4	4,200.00	250.00
Epping	9			11	9,500.00	200.00
Exeter	13			21	33,000.00	1,000.00
Fremont	5			5	3,000.00	150.00
Greenland	4			4	8,000.00	125.00
Hampstead	8	1		9	*	
Hampton	4			6	10,000.00	300.00
Hampton Falls	4			4	2,500.00	50.00
Kensington	3			3	2,000.00	75.00
Kingston	5			5	3,500.00	25.00
Londonderry	9			9	6,800.00	400.00
Newcastle	2			2	1,700.00	60.00
Newfields	3			4	4,000.00	250.00
Newington	1			2	*	
Newmarket	8			14	6,000.00	500.00
Newton	4			5	2,725.00	50.00
North Hampton	2			4	8,000.00	*
Northwood	6			8	3,900.00	200.00
Nottingham	11			11	5,000.00	25.00
Plaistow	5			6	6,000.00	300.00
Portsmouth	11			49	102,500.00	1,700.00
Raymond	9			11	4,900.00	
Rye	4			4	12,600.00	600.00
Salem	9			11	13,200.00	500.00
Sandown	4	1		6	1,500.00	
Seabrook	6			8	6,000.00	300.00
South Hampton	4			4	4,000.00	
Stratham	4			4	5,000.00	100.00
Windham	7			7	5,600.00	50.00
Total	231	5		315	\$304,375.00	\$8,230.00

* Not reported.

TABLE No. III.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Atkinson.....	39	32	39	32	7	64	...	...	15	56	56	89	...	...	...
Auburn.....	45	55	55	49	14	87	3	...	4	90	83	92	...	1	3
Brentwood.....	49	41	42	42	6	77	1	...	14	63	57	90	...	...	23
Candia.....	90	87	88	113	20	176	5	...	3	160	140	87	...	...	...
Chester.....	61	76	63	82	13	127	5	...	13	124	169	87	...	...	...
Danville.....	46	48	46	47	8	85	...	...	14	71	61	86	...	...	19
Deerfield.....	93	80	98	91	14	170	5	...	7	180	161	89	...	...	...
Derry, town dist.	259	268	321	305	43	579	4	...	49	480	417	86	...	...	...
Derry, special dist.	29	31	33	34	13	52	...	...	3	34	31	90	...	...	...
East Kingston.....	35	30	42	35	10	65	2	...	5	59	48	81	...	...	...
Epping.....	143	136	139	136	15	258	2	...	4	213	189	88	...	...	...
Exeter.....	498	490	490	334	92	714	18	...	...	723	671	92	...	219	...
Fremont.....	69	81	60	60	3	107	10	...	12	104	100	96	...	...	...
Greenland.....	45	39	43	37	4	73	3	...	9	73	63	86	...	1	...
Hampstead.....	70	65	73	82	7	139	9	...	...	131	125	95	...	...	...
Hampton.....	70	77	107	111	15	173	30	29	...	172	156	91	...	...	...
Hampton Falls.....	44	26	36	23	5	53	1	...	6	56	43	85	...	...	...
Kensington.....	32	30	32	30	7	55	...	...	7	54	45	83	...	...	...
Kingston.....	95	89	91	77	16	152	...	...	31	141	124	88	...	...	...
Londonderry.....	137	134	148	139	16	270	1	...	2	225	181	80	...	1	...
Newcastle.....	27	9	30	14	6	37	1	...	4	32	29	90	...	...	...
Newfields.....	53	49	59	52	10	97	4	...	1	95	83	86	...	...	...
Newington.....	38	29	36	25	10	51	...	10	...	54	47	84	...	...	...
Newmarket.....	285	317	253	259	68	432	12	3	...	396	347	87	145	...	...
Newton.....	106	74	103	71	6	167	1	...	2	138	120	88	...	...	...
North Hampton.....	45	34	49	35	5	77	2	...	20	73	66	90	...	...	...
Northwood.....	103	115	96	104	33	166	1	...	45	137	141	89	...	45	...
Nottingham.....	36	47	41	49	10	79	1	...	1	65	60	92	...	...	...
Plaistow.....	108	115	86	85	19	152	...	...	5	120	103	85	18	11	...
Portsmouth.....	904	1,034	817	928	155	1,469	121	60	...	1,671	1,514	90	381	3	...
Raymond.....	87	98	112	107	21	197	1	...	9	153	137	89	...	...	...
Rye.....	82	70	72	69	23	118	...	28	4	119	103	87	...	...	...
Salem.....	160	146	171	155	19	302	5	...	13	4	261	222	85	...	...
Sandown.....	33	27	25	30	4	51	...	4	...	53	46	86	...	...	...
Seabrook.....	140	142	137	138	20	252	3	...	5	230	175	76	...	...	...
South Hampton.....	22	12	24	23	5	40	2	...	3	37	31	83	...	...	...
Stratham.....	63	52	60	52	4	103	5	...	2	96	88	91	...	...	...
Windham.....	53	55	62	49	2	108	1	...	4	90	75	83	...	...	...
Total.....	4,294	4,340	4,279	4,104	748	7,374	261	92	125	268	7,049	6,241	88	545	325

TABLE No. IV.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Atkinson.....			5	\$28.40	1	1	1	1	1
Auburn.....	1	\$32.00	7	24.25	1	6	.....	.....	2
Brentwood.....			3	31.00		1	.....	.....	.....
Candia.....	1	26.00	9	28.22	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Chester.....			7	28.76	1	3	.....	1	.....
Danville.....			3	33.33	1		.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....			11	26.00		3	1	2	.....
Derry, town dist.			15	38.40	1	1	2	.....	.....
Derry, special dist.			2	36.00			1	.....	.....
East Kingston....			4	28.16		1	.....	.....	.....
Epping.....	1	70.00	9	32.44	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Exeter.....	2	133.33	15	43.17	.....	.....	5	2	2
Fremont.....			5	31.00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Greenland.....			2	37.50	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hampstead.....			7	33.71	.....	.....	2	1	1
Hampton.....			4	34.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hampton Falls....			3	30.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kensington.....			3	32.00	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Kingston.....	1	32.00	4	31.50	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Londonderry.....	1	29.00	9	31.24	5	2	3	.....	.....
Newcastle.....			2	30.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Newfields.....			4	36.00	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Newington.....			2	30.00	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Newmarket.....			11	35.54	1	.....	4	1	.....
Newton.....			5	34.80	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
North Hampton....			3	44.00	1	1	1	.....	.....
Northwood.....			8	29.50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nottingham.....			8	28.00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaistow.....			6	31.33	4	.....	2	2	.....
Portsmouth.....	2	115.00	39	49.00	1	.....	4	30	2
Raymond.....	1	40.00	7	26.28	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Rye.....			4	42.33	.....	.....	3	1	1
Salem.....	1	28.00	10	35.00	1	1	3	1	3
Sandown.....			3	30.00	1	2	.....	2	1
Seabrook.....	2	34.00	6	28.67	.....	1	1	.....	.....
South Hampton...	1	26.00	3	26.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratham.....			4	35.50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Windham.....			6	30.00	2	.....	4	1	.....
Total.....	14	\$51.39	258	\$32.68	32	35	56	54	13

TABLE No. V.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount Voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Atkinson	\$720.00	\$654.00		\$42.48			\$103.80	\$5.00	\$1,525.28
Auburn	1,038.00	400.00	\$49.92	67.85			28.27		1,584.04
Brentwood	732.00	50.00		56.05			39.77		897.82
Candia	1,308.00	475.00		174.46			140.10	182.65	2,280.21
Chester	1,134.00	500.00	188.21	94.40			168.06	24.45	2,109.12
Danville	492.00	300.00		64.31		\$152.36	73.47		1,082.14
Deerfield	1,404.00	300.00	75.00	141.60	\$200.73		52.55	21.90	2,204.78
Derry, town dist	3,380.90	3,500.00	400.00	337.29	100.00		317.80	60.00	8,095.99
Derry, special..	597.10	35.00	64.90	67.45	20.00		72.80		857.25
East Kingston..	540.00			42.48	327.39		75.00		984.87
Epping	1,764.00	1,196.00		155.17	100.00	225.00	140.00	548.24	4,128.41
Exeter	7,980.00	3,460.00	1,000.00	485.57			350.11	310.20	13,585.88
Fremont	666.00	300.00		84.37			103.18	12.19	1,165.74
Greenland	1,140.00	500.00	69.94	57.23	35.00		67.00		1,869.17
Hampstead	954.00	1,300.00		76.11	39.48		118.80	26.25	2,514.64
Hampton	1,854.00	800.00		125.08			52.00	750.18	3,581.26
Hampton Falls.	690.00	160.00	87.53	33.04			70.60		1,041.17
Kensington	576.00	100.00		37.76			70.80		784.56
Kingston	768.00	150.00		120.95	75.00	295.84	107.20		1,516.99
Londonderry...	1,770.00	1,200.00		171.69	23.53		219.90	50.76	3,435.88
Newcastle	906.00	96.00		24.19				10.00	1,036.19
Newfields	600.00	687.00	100.00	63.72			51.80	93.50	1,686.02
Newington	606.00		47.78	42.48			41.30		827.56
Newmarket	3,138.00	5,054.00		295.59		300.00	7.95	110.00	8,905.54
Newton	798.00	500.00	144.83	102.07		262.33	175.00		1,982.23
North Hampton	1,842.00	158.00	100.00	66.08			55.00		2,221.08
Northwood	1,452.00	600.00	50.74	159.30	81.00		121.50	11.75	2,476.29
Nottingham	834.00	500.00		66.08			98.10		1,498.18
Plaistow	762.00	800.00	150.00	167.38		256.57	116.62		2,192.57
Portsmouth	27,210.00	44,664.61		978.81	70.00		795.67	3,877.52	77,596.61
Raymond	1,350.00	500.00		120.95			82.00		2,052.95
Rye	2,502.00			102.66			109.20	20.24	2,734.10
Salem	1,728.00	2,144.34	355.66	184.08	36.90	623.33	344.09	149.60	5,566.00
Sandown	384.00	200.00		34.22			38.05		656.27
Seabrook	678.00	1,272.00	180.20	178.18		678.00	74.04		3,060.42
South Hampton	432.00	68.09	25.00	34.22			55.10		614.32
Stratham	1,116.00	506.00	108.56	76.70		100.00	33.70	12.50	1,953.46
Windham	810.00	300.00	75.00	64.31	98.75		118.95	8.00	1,475.01
Total	\$76,836.00	\$73,429.95	\$3,273.27	\$5,136.36	\$1,216.78	\$2,893.43	\$4,709.28	\$6,284.93	\$173,780.00

TABLE No. VI.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Atkinson	\$4.29	\$41.13	\$45.42	\$1,163.00	.....	\$30.00	.....	\$86.00	\$1,324.42
Auburn	25.00	24.92	49.92	1,254.50	.....	97.00	.....	157.02	1,558.44
Brentwood .....	.....	17.86	17.86	731.25	.....	36.00	\$5.00	35.80	825.91
Candia	128.07	13.50	141.57	1,876.70	.....	107.95	9.00	114.63	2,249.85
Chester	118.60	69.61	188.21	1,528.50	.....	100.00	6.56	231.63	2,054.00
Danville	61.90	39.68	101.67	750.00	.....	30.00	5.00	.....	886.67
Deerfield	50.00	38.47	88.47	1,573.00	.....	81.00	19.56	140.00	1,902.03
Derry, town	142.10	45.08	187.18	3,876.30	.....	169.55	39.75	1,720.83	5,993.61
Derry, special	20.00	31.34	51.34	590.59	.....	25.00	2.50	205.75	1,102.77
East Kingston	33.87	25.25	59.12	898.50	.....	40.00	5.00	92.37	867.31
Epping	46.54	86.64	133.18	2,595.00	\$436.26	67.50	15.00	1,008.00	4,255.00
Exeter	378.37	538.47	916.84	9,070.50	.....	225.60	.....	3,631.56	13,843.90
Fremont	52.58	40.00	92.58	1,052.00	.....	27.50	5.80	.....	1,177.88
Greenland	50.27	19.67	69.94	790.00	.....	45.00	.....	398.64	1,303.58
Hampstead	126.67	119.07	245.74	1,592.00	.....	30.00	10.00	373.23	2,250.97
Hampton	106.57	95.69	202.26	2,720.50	.....	30.00	.....	628.29	3,581.05
Hampton Falls	17.85	27.24	45.09	742.50	.....	40.00	.....	230.54	1,058.13
Kensington .....	.....	50.00	50.00	605.09	.....	25.00	3.00	30.00	713.00
Kingston	74.82	71.04	145.86	1,416.00	.....	55.00	.....	118.88	1,735.74
London derry	203.06	153.21	356.27	2,304.00	.....	112.00	20.00	352.83	3,145.10
Newcastle	26.34	25.43	51.77	540.00	.....	20.00	5.00	97.58	714.35
Newfields	104.54	32.08	136.62	1,188.00	.....	50.00	.....	211.48	1,586.10
Newington	35.96	11.82	47.78	681.08	.....	12.00	.....	45.47	786.33
Newmarket .....	.....	481.30	481.30	4,895.00	300.00	50.00	30.00	130.35	5,895.65
Newton	124.23	20.60	144.83	1,522.50	.....	60.00	.....	252.24	1,979.57
No. Hampton	94.70	94.51	189.21	1,203.00	.....	55.00	.....	424.92	1,872.13
Northwood	25.00	25.74	50.74	1,705.00	.....	75.00	16.50	190.56	2,037.80
Nottingham	84.09	19.55	103.64	1,284.00	.....	100.75	.....	110.00	1,598.39
Plaistow	90.16	52.14	142.30	1,704.20	.....	60.13	.....	340.94	2,247.57
Portsmouth	1,544.63	1,250.75	2,795.38	31,595.88	1,880.00	.....	.....	9,132.67	45,403.93
Raymond	97.00	137.07	234.07	1,318.00	.....	84.28	.....	543.55	2,179.90
Rye	126.39	50.27	176.66	1,631.00	.....	70.00	.....	353.60	2,231.26
Salem	146.48	200.18	355.66	3,293.10	473.76	115.00	10.00	1,171.10	5,418.62
Sandown	22.08	11.29	33.37	369.00	.....	33.45	5.00	59.40	500.22
Seabrook	165.50	34.20	199.70	2,096.60	.....	85.00	20.00	395.99	2,797.29
So. Hampton	19.89	8.94	28.83	655.50	.....	13.00	.....	86.45	784.28
Stratham	108.56	8.80	117.36	963.50	179.80	59.31	.....	107.00	1,426.97
Windham	51.87	16.66	68.53	1,191.50	.....	90.00	.....	.....	1,350.03
Total	\$4,508.07	\$4,038.20	\$8,546.27	\$94,966.61	\$3,269.82	\$2,406.42	\$232.67	\$23,218.86	\$132,640.65

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies
Atkinson			\$11.87	\$1,324.42	\$1,336.29	\$4.88	\$22.87	\$2.32
Auburn				1,558.44	1,558.44	4.13	16.76	.55
Brentwood			14.55	825.91	840.46	2.52	12.80	.29
Candia			182.66	2,240.85	2,422.51	3.84	13.10	.88
Chester			198.22	2,054.80	2,253.12	4.08	14.96	1.50
Danville				886.67	886.67	4.07	13.66	1.42
Deerfield			56.00	1,902.03	1,958.03	3.90	10.07	.40
Derry, town dist.		\$2,444.00	1,463.20	5,993.61	9,900.81	5.10	12.48	.39
Derry, spec. dist.		1,113.33		1,102.77	2,216.10	2.87	23.84	1.49
East Kingston				867.31	867.31	2.90	17.55	1.00
Epping			1,000.00	4,255.00	5,255.00	4.21	19.35	.62
Exeter				13,843.90	13,843.90	3.60	17.86	1.27
Fremont				1,177.88	1,177.88	3.41	12.76	1.03
Greenland				1,303.58	1,303.58	4.29	16.90	.96
Hampstead				2,250.97	2,250.97	5.64	17.18	1.87
Hampton			30.18	3,581.05	3,611.23	2.70	19.64	1.18
Hampton Falls			85.56	1,058.13	1,143.69	3.11	20.01	1.00
Kensington	\$75.00		100.00	713.00	888.00	2.68	13.20	.93
Kingston			118.00	1,735.74	1,853.74	3.93	11.22	1.03
Londonderry			207.18	3,145.10	3,352.28	5.01	12.39	1.58
Newcastle			15.02	714.35	729.37	2.40	22.32	1.61
Newfields			100.00	1,586.10	1,686.10	5.62	16.69	1.43
Newington				786.33	786.33	3.03	17.53	.57
Newmarket				5,895.65	5,895.65	6.07	13.67	1.21
Newton				1,979.57	1,979.57	3.43	13.30	1.05
North Hampton				1,872.13	1,872.13	2.89	25.64	2.59
Northwood			100.00	2,037.80	2,137.80	5.61	11.19	.32
Nottingham			110.00	1,598.39	1,708.39	3.86	23.29	1.59
Plaistow				2,247.57	2,247.57	4.37	17.43	1.09
Portsmouth	23,952.35	2,180.00	6,060.33	45,403.93	77,596.61	4.15	27.16	1.67
Raymond			150.00	2,179.50	2,329.50	3.78	12.66	1.52
Rye			304.92	2,231.26	2,536.18	3.24	18.75	1.48
Salem				5,418.62	5,418.62	6.44	19.39	1.36
Sandown	27.63			500.22	527.85	3.76	22.48	1.61
Seabrook			165.00	2,797.29	2,962.29	5.14	11.29	.87
South Hampton			6.00	784.28	790.28	2.53	23.57	.78
Stratham			250.00	1,426.97	1,676.97	4.27	14.86	1.22
Windham				1,350.03	1,350.03	3.18	14.24	.76
Total	\$24,054.98	\$5,737.33	\$10,728.69	\$132,640.65	\$173,161.65	\$3.96	\$18.83	\$1.21

TABLE No. 1.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Barrington	12	.....	5	.....	31	31	31.00
Dover	36	32	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Durham	5	5	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Farmington, town district. .	6	.....	3	2	34	34	34.00
Farmington, special district.	7	7	.....	.....	37	36	36.55
Lee	3	.....	1	.....	34	34	34.00
Madbury	3	.....	.....	1	31	31	31.00
Middleton	4	.....	1	.....	23	23	23.00
Milton	12	5	2	.....	36	36	36.00
New Durham	7	.....	2	3	27	*10	23.70
Rochester	24	22	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Rollinsford	9	5	2	.....	36	*12	32.11
Somersworth	22	20	.....	.....	37	36	36.22
Strafford	11	.....	5	1	28	27	27.90
Total	166	96	22	7	.....	.....	32.53

* One term. Scholars conveyed to other schools.

TABLE No. II.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Barrington.....	12	.....	.....	12	\$7,000.00	\$50.00
Dover.....	20	.....	.....	42	145,000.00	2,000.00
Durham.....	5	1	.....	7	3,000.00	500.00
Farmington, town dist..	12	3	.....	12	2,500.00	50.00
Farmington, spec. dist..	4	.....	.....	8	28,000.00	950.00
Lee.....	3	.....	.....	3	3,000.00	150.00
Madbury.....	3	.....	.....	3	2,000.00	50.00
Middleton.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,000.00	100.00
Milton.....	10	.....	.....	14	*	*
New Durham.....	8	.....	.....	8	3,600.00	600.00
Rochester.....	11	1	.....	40	140,000.00	1,000.00
Rollinsford.....	5	.....	.....	10	10,000.00	1,200.00
Somersworth.....	6	2	.....	27	100,000.00	1,000.00
Straiford.....	14	.....	.....	14	4,500.00	150.00
Total	117	7	.....	204	\$449,600.00	\$7,600.00

* No report.

TABLE No. III.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officer's enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Barrington	88	103	131	135	24	237	5	....	4	10	170	149	87	.....	10
Dover	1,131	1,198	775	798	128	1,359	86	16	....	....	1,400	1,304	93	850	....
Durham	89	66	84	62	15	127	4	....	....	....	113	95	84	....	....
Farmington town	38	40	40	45	6	75	4	....	7	....	62	51	83	....	....
Farmington, spec	136	154	155	157	16	269	27	9	....	....	284	255	89	....	....
Lee	33	32	33	32	2	62	1	....	1	....	56	47	81	....	....
Madbury	27	18	32	21	11	39	3	....	2	....	37	32	87	....	....
Middleton	21	29	33	26	10	49	....	....	....	1	60	52	80	....	....
Milton	134	124	153	163	39	274	3	....	....	....	238	205	82	....	....
New Durham	50	41	58	40	8	88	2	....	2	....	83	65	79	....	....
Rochester	674	476	625	633	131	1,070	57	2	....	....	1,072	951	88	349	....
Rollinsford	135	158	182	171	34	315	4	....	....	....	249	219	91	14	....
Somersworth	716	737	527	463	140	815	35	1	....	....	776	705	90	....	14
Strafford	68	78	86	84	12	153	4	....	....	12	129	111	85	530	....
Total	3,340	3,254	2,914	2,830	577	4,932	235	28	16	23	4,725	4,237	89	1,743	24

TABLE No. IV.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.				
Barrington.....	1	\$24.00	11	\$24.00	7	3	1	...
Dover.....	2	90.00	34	44.40	1	...	13	11
Durham.....	...	...	5	39.73	...	...	5	...
Farmington, town.....	...	...	6	23.00	1	1	...	1
Farmington, spec.....	...	...	7	39.03	...	...	...	1
Lee.....	1	32.00	3	32.00	...	...	1	1
Madbury.....	1	32.00	2	26.00	1	1	1	...
Middleton.....	...	...	4	24.97	...	...	...	...
Milton.....	2	56.00	9	30.00	1	...	1	1
New Durham.....	...	...	7	25.68	2	2	...	...
Rochester.....	...	...	24	39.54	7	...	1	21
Rollinsford.....	1	100.00	9	36.00	2	2	...	1
Somersworth.....	1	80.00	21	41.50	...	...	2	...
Strafford.....	...	...	11	23.45	...	...	...	...
Total.....	9	\$59.14	153	\$32.09	22	9	24	34
								5

TABLE No. V.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	Appropriation for schools under law of 1889.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Barrington.....	\$1,278.00	\$600.00		\$153.40			\$216.90		\$2,248.30
Dover.....	25,248.00	5,255.96	\$1,750.00	928.07			864.25	\$661.24	34,707.53
Durham.....	1,716.00	600.00	175.00	93.22		\$150.00	80.00		2,814.22
Farmington*.....	778.75	150.00	52.14	57.30			100.93	603.28	1,742.40
Farmington†.....	2,383.25	1,900.00	593.56	182.83	\$1,910.06		322.07	265.50	7,557.27
Lee.....	846.00	48.96	63.08	40.71			72.00		1,070.75
Madbury.....	798.00			43.07	11.40		84.30		936.77
Middleton.....	246.00	200.00		30.68	20.00	141.47	67.45		705.60
Milton.....	2,148.00	560.00	700.00	150.45	1,604.60		176.21	454.48	5,793.74
New Durham.....	522.00			65.49	180.00	99.70	114.80	62.75	1,044.74
Rochester.....	12,186.00	8,874.00		703.28			799.25	1,828.21	24,390.74
Rollinsford.....	3,300.00	1,528.00		198.83			79.10		5,105.93
Somersworth.....	8,754.00	8,246.00		584.10	35.00		454.74	1,000.00	19,073.84
Strafford.....	1,344.00	350.00		112.10	60.00		150.00		2,016.10
Total.....	\$61,548.00	\$28,312.92	\$3,333.78	\$3,343.53	\$3,821.06	\$391.17	\$3,582.00	\$4,875.46	\$109,207.92

*Town district. †Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Barrington....	\$22.32	\$142.84	\$165.16	\$2,232.00	.....	\$100.00	\$20.00	\$469.51	\$2,086.67
Dover.....	1,037.43	849.99	1,887.42	23,087.70	\$1,500.00	110.00	500.00	5,547.52	32,632.64
Durham.....	96.24	101.46	197.70	1,842.00	300.00	50.00	.....	59.55	2,440.25
Farmington*..	92.97	4.50	97.47	1,078.00	.....	125.00	8.00	116.39	1,424.86
Farmington†..	346.17	216.27	562.44	4,884.67	.....	250.00	35.50	1,688.13	7,420.74
Lee.....	.....	63.08	63.08	816.00	.....	60.00	.....	52.12	991.20
Madbury.....	50.17	8.14	58.31	566.00	.....	45.00	.....	14.17	683.48
Middleton....	36.47	12.33	48.80	574.50	.....	32.00	5.00	18.01	678.31
Milton.....	606.55	150.44	756.99	3,515.60	.....	.....	.....	1,591.15	5,863.74
New Durham..	59.25	9.25	68.50	1,076.00	.....	62.54	2.00	49.25	1,258.29
Rochester.....	751.31	731.44	1,483.25	13,389.07	1,283.33	25.00	79.25	7,422.97	23,682.87
Rollinsford...	75.00	109.56	184.56	3,285.30	.....	124.99	30.00	355.29	4,480.24
Somersworth..	880.78	466.23	1,347.01	13,196.30	100.00	.....	150.00	5,382.86	20,176.17
Strafford.....	34.64	8.35	42.99	1,830.00	.....	80.00	10.50	20.53	1,984.04
Total	\$4,089.80	\$2,873.88	\$6,963.68	\$71,373.14	\$3,183.33	\$1,064.53	\$840.25	\$23,287.57	\$106,712.50

* Town district. † Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Barrington.....			\$200.00	\$2,986.67	\$3,186.67	\$3.85	\$17.59	\$0.97
Dover.....	\$7,696.48		4,891.56	32,632.64	45,220.68	3.95	24.75	1.52
Durham.....			175.87	2,449.25	2,625.12	3.95	18.59	1.74
Farmington*....			212.47	1,424.86	1,637.33	3.28	21.06	1.55
Farmington†....				7,420.74	7,420.74	3.94	24.14	1.98
Lee.....				991.20	991.20	2.92	19.36	1.31
Madbury.....			1.38	683.48	684.86	3.56	18.47	1.57
Middleton.....			150.00	678.31	828.31	4.57	10.49	.81
Milton.....				5,863.74	5,863.74	4.08	21.45	3.18
New Durham.....			158.05	1,258.20	1,416.34	2.43	14.33	.82
Rochester.....	4,528.16	\$3,268.87	2,000.00	23,682.87	33,479.90	5.07	22.09	1.38
Rollinsford.....			417.35	4,480.24	4,897.59	5.09	17.99	.74
Somersworth....			364.49	1,984.04	2,348.53	5.38	24.27	1.73
Strafford.....				20,176.17	20,176.17	3.73	15.38	.33
Total.....	\$12,224.64	\$3,268.87	\$8,571.17	\$106,712.50	\$130,777.18	\$3.98	\$22.58	\$1.47

* Town district. † Special district.

TABLE No. I.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Acworth	6	.....	4	.....	27	25	25.83
Charlestown	10	6	.....	.....	34	*11	30.60
Claremont	22	19	.....	.....	36	35	35.95
Cornish	12	.....	.....	8	31	*9	22.81
Croydon	4	.....	1	1	30	†12	23.50
Goshen	5	.....	2	1	25	†10	‡19.20
Grantham	3	2	.....	.....	26	25	25.33
Langdon	2	2	1	.....	30	25	27.50
Lempster	4	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Newport	12	7	.....	.....	36	34	35.33
Plainfield	10	.....	5	1	30	†9	26.20
Springfield	7	.....	2	2	22	21	21.28
Sunapee	8	3	.....	1	33	†8	28.50
Unity	7	.....	2	.....	30	†15	26.28
Washington	7	.....	3	2	22	†10	20.00
Total	119	39	22	16	.....	.....	26.51

* New school opened. † Scholars conveyed to other schools.

‡ Every scholar had twenty weeks or more.

TABLE No. II.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Acworth.....	11	1	.....	11	\$4,000.00	\$250.00
Charlestown.....	7	.....	.....	11	8,500.00	*
Claremont.....	17	1	.....	32	*	*
Cornish.....	13	.....	.....	13	5,250.00	150.00
Croydon.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	35.00
Goshen.....	5	.....	.....	5	600.00	100.00
Grantham.....	4	1	.....	5	1,400.00	175.00
Langdon.....	5	.....	.....	5	1,100.00	100.00
Lempster.....	7	.....	.....	7	2,500.00	150.00
Newport.....	12	1	.....	18	45,000.00	800.00
Plainfield.....	14	2	.....	14	3,000.00	50.00
Springfield.....	9	2	.....	9	1,450.00	124.00
Sunapee.....	8	.....	.....	11	11,000.00	175.00
Unity.....	7	.....	.....	7	4,275.00	190.00
Washington.....	8	.....	.....	9	3,500.00	80.00
Total.....	131	8	.....	161	\$93,175.00	\$2,379.00

* Not reported.

TABLE No. III.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Acworth.....	43	28	51	39	4	79	7	...	1	3	77	66	85	...	...
Charlestown..	124	109	128	136	20	240	4	...	4	...	237	193	81	...	...
Claremont....	628	586	554	550	84	938	82	5	...	...	917	840	91	215	19
Cornish.....	72	59	97	79	4	167	5	...	...	...	137	123	90	...	...
Croydon.....	44	20	53	19	4	64	4	...	...	...	54	48	89	...	...
Goshen.....	29	21	32	21	9	40	4	...	...	...	41	38	90	...	2
Graham.....	40	34	41	37	2	72	4	...	1	...	61	56	91	...	...
Langdon.....	31	15	22	14	1	35	...	...	1	...	25	22	88	...	...
Lempster.....	36	29	48	32	7	62	11	...	...	1	62	56	90	...	...
Newport.....	265	265	289	288	30	502	45	6	...	...	478	426	89	...	...
Plainfield....	88	92	86	90	14	158	4	...	...	31	133	116	88	...	3
Springfield...	55	41	62	48	10	97	3	...	...	...	85	76	89	...	1
Sunapee.....	100	88	105	115	19	192	9	...	5	2	189	164	86	...	...
Unity.....	66	57	70	62	14	116	2	...	3	...	98	86	87	...	...
Washington...	43	39	43	41	6	76	2	...	1	2	68	65	95	...	...
Total	1,664	1,483	1,681	1,571	228	2,838	186	11	16	39	2,662	2,375	88	215	25

TABLE No. IV.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Acworth.....			6	\$23.66	1	5			
Charlestown.....	1	\$60.00	9	32.44	2				1
Claremont.....	1	80.52	21	36.72		2	6	2	1
Cornish.....			12	24.00	2		1	4	
Croydon.....			4	24.00		4	1		
Goshen.....			5	24.00	1	3			
Grantham.....			3	28.00		1	1	1	
Langdon.....			2	26.50		2	2		
Lempster.....			4	24.00		2	2		
Newport.....	1	26.00	11	30.00		1	3	2	
Plainfield.....			10	22.66	1	5			
Springfield.....	2	20.00	5	20.36	2	7	1		
Sunapee.....			8	28.00	1	3	3	1	
Unity.....			7	23.83	4	2	1		
Washington.....			7	21.40	3	8	1		
Total.....	5	\$46.63	114	\$25.97	17	45	22	10	2

TABLE No. V.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Acworth	\$588.00	\$290.00	.....	\$69.03	.....	\$125.09	\$44.43	.....	\$1,116.55
Charlestown	1,938.00	1,962.00	\$300.00	165.79	\$11.66	.....	121.25	\$21.98	4,520.68
Claremont	7,710.00	6,665.00	.....	657.85	4,899.77	.....	493.29	1,121.40	21,547.31
Cornish	1,158.00	300.00	81.75	109.15	.....	.....	142.18	45.00	1,836.08
Croydon	432.00	50.00	.....	52.51	.....	132.52	85.40	6.00	758.43
Goshen	348.00	200.00	.....	29.50	.....	.....	50.30	.....	627.80
Grantham	330.00	.....	.....	52.51	7.20	80.46	61.60	65.18	596.95
Langdon	426.00	90.00	58.09	17.11	.....	50.00	15.00	.....	656.20
Lempster	324.00	185.52	65.97	50.74	55.98	135.64	94.62	15.00	927.47
Newport	4,716.00	2,284.00	.....	333.94	94.00	.....	371.11	102.45	7,901.50
Plainfield	1,176.00	230.00	185.37	112.69	80.24	.....	127.43	112.40	2,024.18
Springfield	360.00	350.00	.....	61.95	.....	202.17	75.17	27.25	1,076.54
Sunapee	1,386.00	700.00	.....	128.03	.....	.....	154.80	257.68	2,626.51
Unity	438.00	100.00	.....	71.98	169.33	186.84	83.56	.....	1,049.61
Washington	600.00	75.00	.....	48.38	30.00	.....	93.89	20.50	867.77
Total	\$21,930.00	\$13,481.52	\$691.18	\$1,961.16	\$5,438.08	\$912.72	\$2,014.08	\$1,794.84	\$48,133.58

TABLE No. VI.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Acworth.....	\$32.05	\$16.12	\$48.17	\$882.00		\$60.00	\$3.00	\$48.00	\$1,041.17
Charlestown....	333.35	89.58	422.93	2,757.10		150.00		1,373.81	4,703.84
Claremont.....	422.52	579.88	1,002.40	13,868.87	\$1,200.00	50.00		3,850.97	19,972.24
Cornish.....	50.00	31.48	81.48	1,570.80		104.00	7.50	337.02	2,100.80
Croydon.....	38.07	9.69	247.76	532.00		36.00	5.00	10.64	631.40
Goshen.....	29.86	6.27	36.13	578.00		32.00	3.00		649.13
Grantham.....	50.91	41.43	92.34	514.00		25.00	5.00	64.16	700.50
Langdon.....	43.00	15.09	58.09	350.00	100.00	19.00		244.28	771.37
Lempster.....	31.98	33.99	65.97	720.00		50.00	5.00	200.77	1,041.74
Newport.....	444.27	294.62	738.89	6,101.46		200.00	40.00	1,716.35	8,796.70
Plainfield.....	49.14	136.23	185.37	1,794.55		100.00	5.00	338.02	2,422.94
Springfield.....	103.19	21.44	124.63	803.75		27.50	5.00	63.75	1,024.63
Sunapee.....	190.00	45.00	235.00	1,556.00		65.00	9.00	485.00	2,350.00
Unity.....	80.00	30.00	110.00	1,068.00		36.00		100.00	1,314.00
Washington.....	2.85	11.27	14.12	754.00		52.00	5.00	20.00	845.12
Total.....	\$1,901.19	\$1,362.09	\$3,263.28	\$33,850.53	\$1,300.00	\$1,006.50	\$92.00	\$8,852.77	\$48,365.58

TABLE No. VI.--*Continued.*—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1904.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment on \$1,000.	Average of current expenditure per pupil of average membership.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Acworth.....			\$90.00	\$1,041.17	\$1,131.17	\$3.18	\$12.86	\$0.62
Charlestown.....				4,703.84	4,703.84	4.35	18.06	1.78
Claremont.....	\$5,748.71		5,378.42	19,972.24	31,099.37	4.11	20.69	1.09
Cornish.....			269.61	2,100.80	2,370.41	2.45	14.71	.59
Croydon.....			204.30	634.40	838.70	2.39	11.69	.88
Goshen.....			5.00	649.13	654.13	3.86	15.83	.85
Grantham.....			300.00	700.50	1,000.50	2.26	9.97	1.51
Langdon.....				771.37	771.37	2.92	27.54	2.24
Lempster.....			140.32	1,041.74	1,182.06	3.18	15.51	1.04
Newport.....	15,970.24			8,796.70	24,766.94	5.00	16.84	1.54
Plainfield.....			146.34	2,422.94	2,569.28	2.68	10.69	1.38
Springfield.....			63.47	1,024.63	1,088.10	3.19	10.59	1.47
Sunapee.....	80.00	\$3,100.55	170.00	2,350.00	5,700.55	3.62	11.19	1.39
Unity.....				1,314.00	1,314.00	2.41	12.11	1.11
Washington.....			81.89	845.12	927.01	2.76	12.13	.20
Total.....	\$21,798.95	\$3,100.55	\$6,849.35	\$48,365.58	\$80,114.43	\$3.22	\$18.16	\$1.22

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

No.		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coös.
TOWNS.					
1	Towns having organized schools..	11	18	22	21
DISTRICTS.					
2	Districts under special acts.....	2	2	.....	4
SCHOOLS.					
3	Public schools.....	131	139	179	186
4	Graded.....	56	33	122	66
5	High schools.....	2	.....	6	6
6	Averaging twelve, or more than six pupils.....	33	38	21	35
7	Averaging six pupils or less.....	14	12	5	11
8	Average length of schools in weeks	29.33	26.59	29.43	28.53
SCHOOLHOUSES.					
9	Number.....	115	129	162	151
10	Number of rooms.....	155	150	255	216
11	Unfit for use.....	1	.....	10	3
12	Built during year.....	.....	1	1	3
13	Estimated value of buildings, fur- niture, and sites.....	\$206,850.00	\$96,650.00	\$297,150.00	\$192,079.00
14	Estimated value of apparatus.....	10,985.00	3,400.00	7,171.00	5,980.00
SCHOLARS.					
15	{ Truant officers' enumera- { Boys	1,635	1,407	2,830	3,289
16	{ tion..... { Girls	1,600	1,449	2,809	3,215
17	Boys attending two weeks or more	1,763	1,459	3,005	2,813
18	Girls attending two weeks or more	1,744	1,485	3,022	2,774
19	Number under six years.....	301	218	480	441
20	Number between six and sixteen years.....	2,993	2,635	5,214	4,862
21	Number over sixteen years.....	213	91	333	284
22	Average membership of all.....	2,773	2,762	4,683	4,707
23	Average attendance of all.....	2,515	2,129	4,111	4,192
24	Average attendance to each school	19	15	23	23
25	Per cent. of attendance.....	83	77	87	89
26	Number in parochial schools.....	175	3	226	1,287
27	Number in other private schools..	2	91	37	24
28	Whole number reported under 17, 18, 26, 27.....	3,684	3,038	6,290	6,898
29	Number attending public high schools.....	172	.....	396	330
30	Average number of weeks in high school.....	36	.....	36	36
31	Non-resident pupils in high schools	17	.....	53	33
32	Pupils attending high schools, tui- tion paid by town.....	31	17	68	22
33	Pupils attending academies, tui- tion paid by town.....	160	11	4	8
TEACHERS (below high schools.)					
34	Number schools having men teach- ers.....	6	21	13	9
35	Average wages per month.....	\$47.94	\$36.07	\$46.75	\$39.70
36	Number schools having women teachers.....	124	117	170	174
37	Average wages per month.....	\$28.62	\$26.75	\$31.79	\$28.71
38	Number teaching first time.....	18	26	28	25

BY COUNTIES.—1904.

No.	Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1	37	31	27	37	13	15
2	12	2	3	1	1	.....
3	309	405	282	263	166	119
4	121	249	127	134	96	39
5	9	11	6	4	4	2
6	81	58	49	31	22	22
7	23	16	10	7	7	16
8	28.75	30.39	28.89	32.24	32.53	26.51
9	182	260	251	231	117	131
10	396	507	358	315	204	161
11	6	6	13	5	8	8
12	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
13	\$361,325.00	\$1,358,238.20	\$609,325.00	\$304,375.00	\$449,600.00	\$93,175.00
14	15,960.00	78,700.00	19,690.00	8,230.00	7,600.00	2,379.00
15	3,590	5,149	4,530	4,294	3,340	1,664
16	3,483	5,390	4,390	4,340	3,254	1,483
17	4,106	6,880	4,316	4,279	2,914	1,681
18	4,028	6,794	4,105	4,104	2,830	1,571
19	484	1,081	741	748	577	228
20	7,119	11,956	7,060	7,374	4,932	2,838
21	531	637	620	261	235	186
22	6,460	12,133	7,169	7,049	4,725	2,662
23	5,737	10,845	6,438	6,241	4,237	2,375
24	18	26	22	23	25	19
25	89	89	90	88	89	88
26	5	6,846	1,232	545	1,743	215
27	40	40	187	325	24	25
28	8,179	20,560	9,840	9,253	7,511	3,492
29	496	1,063	642	456	463	174
30	36	36	36	36	38	36
31	116	100	153	92	28	11
32	120	86	108	125	16	16
33	81	43	165	268	23	39
34	14	21	8	14	9	5
35	\$32.73	\$53.39	\$45.05	\$51.39	\$59.14	\$46.63
36	297	399	275	258	153	114
37	\$29.51	\$31.48	\$30.27	\$32.68	\$32.09	\$25.97
38	71	56	36	32	22	17

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

No.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coös.
TEACHERS (below high school). —Continued.				
39 Number not graduates of high schools or academies.....	25	49	27	58
40 Training school graduates.....	5	13	25	17
41 Normal school graduates.....	36	24	32	31
42 College graduates.....	4	7	7	4
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.				
43 Men teachers.....	3		8	10
44 Average annual salary of principal.....	\$905.00		\$950.00	\$998.00
45 Women teachers.....	4		12	6
46 Average annual salary.....	\$535.00		\$483.04	\$431.00
REVENUE.				
47 Amount required by law.....	\$28,014.00	\$16,521.00	\$44,304.00	\$30,132.00
48 Additional amount voted.....	18,978.48	10,794.50	42,206.82	30,990.15
49 Raised for books and supplies.....	760.54	1,075.00	7,462.34	5,058.37
50 Literary fund.....	2,211.91	1,792.02	3,507.62	3,241.06
51 Local funds.....	413.64	1,298.90	1,556.08	107.38
52 State appropriation under law of 1899.....	912.49	4,075.64	1,959.24	5,031.46
53 Dog licenses.....	1,414.11	1,405.22	3,751.03	1,451.01
54 From all other sources.....	1,198.60	3,713.83	3,000.23	5,524.23
55 Total amount.....	53,903.77	40,676.11	107,747.36	81,445.66
EXPENDITURES.				
56 Text-books.....	\$2,443.27	\$2,165.29	\$5,502.79	\$4,406.56
57 Supplies.....	1,150.01	598.77	2,570.52	1,815.43
58 Teachers' salaries.....	36,409.02	28,857.94	61,097.63	55,258.27
59 Superintendents.....	1,500.00	445.32	3,261.76	750.00
60 School boards.....	1,044.43	1,165.00	1,969.85	1,621.23
61 Truant officers.....	287.31	165.55	115.90	519.50
62 Miscellaneous.....	8,497.42	5,172.02	18,125.99	12,433.71
63 New buildings.....		3,140.22	3,200.87	28,865.14
64 Interest and debt.....	7,550.00	1,012.39	5,478.03	1,531.26
65 Permanent repairs.....	3,770.74	1,555.76	4,467.25	5,565.57
66 Total amount.....	62,652.20	44,278.26	105,790.59	112,766.67
67 School tax on \$1,000.....	4.45	4.13	3.94	4.72
68 Average of current (56-62) expenditures per pupil of average membership.....	18.51	13.93	19.78	16.31
69 Average for books and supplies per pupil of average membership.....	1.29	1.00	1.72	1.32

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

No.	Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
39	123	27	80	35	9	45
40	31	155	68	54	34	10
41	82	67	55	56	24	22
42	12	33	6	13	5	2
43	13	16	9	6	6	3
44	\$1,143.00	\$1,045.00	\$1,260.00	\$1,085.00	\$1,350.00	\$1,250.00
45	18	32	18	11	13	6
46	\$419.15	\$490.02	\$449.88	\$449.82	\$563.54	\$500.00
47	\$50,656.00	\$176,390.00	\$91,494.00	\$76,836.00	\$61,548.00	\$21,930.00
48	66,356.62	104,899.22	47,345.17	73,429.95	28,312.92	13,481.52
49	5,187.88	2,731.12	5,136.98	3,273.27	3,333.78	691.18
50	4,826.04	8,560.31	5,152.16	5,136.36	3,343.53	1,961.16
51	1,018.00	5,099.59	191.30	1,216.78	3,821.06	5,348.08
52	2,536.75	416.90	926.34	2,893.43	391.17	912.72
53	4,906.38	5,222.31	4,649.41	4,709.28	3,582.00	2,014.08
54	6,496.09	7,410.11	9,003.20	6,284.93	4,875.46	1,794.84
55	141,983.76	310,729.56	163,903.56	173,780.00	109,207.92	48,133.58
56	\$7,984.93	\$10,114.79	\$6,425.10	\$4,508.07	\$4,080.80	\$1,901.19
57	3,351.12	5,840.36	2,759.61	4,038.20	2,873.88	1,362.09
58	86,350.24	203,917.35	100,974.67	94,966.61	71,373.14	33,850.53
59	125.00	4,400.00	4,090.06	3,269.82	3,183.33	1,300.00
60	2,766.14	3,573.79	2,311.77	2,406.42	1,064.53	1,006.50
61	360.07	1,912.30	789.99	232.67	840.25	92.50
62	16,249.58	70,663.33	38,197.06	23,218.86	23,287.57	8,852.77
63	25,218.15	.....	34,676.85	24,054.98	12,224.64	21,798.95
64	9,463.89	869.73	2,924.87	5,737.33	3,268.87	3,100.55
65	6,429.42	6,683.94	7,319.59	10,728.69	8,571.17	6,849.35
66	158,298.55	307,980.59	201,078.57	173,161.65	130,777.18	80,114.43
67	4.92	3.16	4.54	3.96	3.98	3.22
68	18.12	25.09	21.76	18.83	22.58	18.16
69	1.75	1.33	1.27	1.21	1.48	1.22

STATE SUMMARY.

No.		1903.	1904.	Increase.	De- crease.
TOWNS.					
1	Towns having organized schools..	232	232	.....	.....
DISTRICTS.					
2	Districts under special acts.....	28	27	.....	1
SCHOOLS.					
3	Public schools.....	2,166	2,179	13	.....
4	Graded	939	1,043	104	.....
5	High schools*	41	50	9	.....
6	Number averaging twelve or more than six.....	425	390	.....	35
7	Number averaging six or less.....	118	121	3	.....
8	Average length of schools in weeks of five days	28.69	29.31	.62	.....
SCHOOLHOUSES.					
9	Number	1,839	1,729	.....	110
10	Number of school-rooms.....	2,682	2,717	35	.....
11	Reported unfit for use.....	66	60	.....	6
12	Built during year.....	11	12	1	.....
13	Estimated value of buildings, fur- niture, and sites	\$4,044,710.00	\$3,968,762.00	.....	\$75,948.00
14	Estimated value of apparatus.....	162,889 00	159,195 00	.....	3,694 00
SCHOLARS.					
15	Truant officers' enumera- } Boys.....	.....	31,728	.....	.....
16			31,413	.....	.....
17	Boys attending two weeks or more.....	33,619	33,216	.....	404
18	Girls attending two weeks or more.....	33,041	32,457	.....	584
19	Number under six years.....	5,670	5,299	.....	371
20	Number between six and sixteen.....	57,622	56,383	.....	639
21	Number over sixteen.....	3,368	3,391	23	.....
22	Average membership of all.....	53,968	54,957	989	.....
23	Average attendance of all.....	47,560	48,673	1,113	.....
24	Average attendance to each school.....	21	21	.....	.....
25	Per cent. of attendance.....	88	88	.....	.....
26	Number in parochial schools.....	6,247	11,277	5,030	.....
27	Number in other private schools.....	570	795	225	.....
28	Whole number reported under 17, 18, 26, 27.....	73,477	77,745	4,268	.....
29	Number attending public high schools.....	3,772	4,192	420	.....
30	Average number of weeks in high schools.....	36.56	36.22	.....	.34
31	Pupils attending high schools, tui- tion paid by town.....	550	600	50	.....
32	Pupils attending academies, tui- tion paid by town.....	767	802	35	.....
TEACHERS (below high schools).					
33	Number schools having men teachers.....	132	120	.....	12
34	Average wages per month.....	\$47.98	\$45.87	.....	\$2.11
35	Number schools having women teachers.....	2,053	2,081	28	.....

* Approved under law of 1901.

STATE SUMMARY.—*Continued.*

No.		1903.	1904.	Increase.	De- crease.
	TEACHERS (below high schools). — <i>Continued.</i>				
36	Average wages per month.....	\$29.03	\$29.78	\$0.75	
37	Number teaching first time.....	297	331	34	
38	Number not graduates of high schools or academies.....	524	568	44	
39	Number training school graduates	354	402	48	
40	Number normal school graduates	420	425	5	
41	Number college graduates.....	109	97		12
	HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.				
42	Men teachers.....	56	74	18	
43	Average salary of principal.....	\$1,119.00	\$998.00		\$121.00
44	Women teachers.....	98	120	22	
45	Average salary.....	\$475.00	\$432.14		\$42.86
	REVENUE.				
46	Amount required by law.....	\$595,464.00	\$597,825.00	\$2,361.00	
47	Additional amount voted.....	371,517.67	436,705.35	65,187.68	
48	Raised for books and supplies.....	33,414.89	34,710.46	1,295.57	
49	Literary fund.....	33,998.10	39,732.17	5,744.07	
50	Local funds.....	16,724.32	20,070.81	3,346.49	
51	State appropriation under law of 1899.....	21,750.00	22,300.00	550.00	
	<i>a.</i> District superintendents.....	3,000.00	3,550.00	550	
	<i>b.</i> School money.....	18,750.00	18,750.00		
52	Dog licenses.....	31,783.66	33,104.83	1,321.17	
53	From all other sources.....	42,929.29	49,306.52	6,377.23	
54	Total amount.....	1,147,581.93	1,231,755.14	\$84,173.21	
	EXPENDITURES.				
55	Text-books.....	\$50,500.81	\$49,541.79		\$959.02
56	Supplies.....	26,940.37	26,360.00		580.37
57	Teachers' salaries.....	746,779.69	773,055.40	\$26,275.71	
58	Superintendents.....	22,194.31	22,934.29	749.98	
59	School boards.....	19,147.71	18,934.66		213.05
60	Traut officers.....	4,739.44	5,316.04	576.60	
61	Miscellaneous.....	189,507.49	224,698.31	5,190.82	
62	New buildings.....	133,581.98	153,179.80	19,597.82	
63	Interest and debt.....	44,743.44	\$40,936.92		3,806.52
64	Permanent repairs.....	38,488.00	61,941.48	23,453.48	
65	Total amount.....	1,276,623.24	1,376,898.69	100,275.45	
66	School tax.....	4.18	4.12		.06
67	Average expended per pupil.....	19.63	19.29		.34
68	Average for books and supplies per pupil.....	1.43	1.35		.08

Suggestions and Recommendations.

The late appearance of this report may be explained by the conditions existing in the executive department from September 6 to October 25.

My term as superintendent of public instruction expired on the former date, and no agreement as to my successor was reached by the governor and council until the appointment of Henry C. Morrison, October 25. A large portion of the report was in the hands of the printer early in September, but official correspondence for correction of statistical reports from the towns was impossible under an opinion of the attorney-general.

By the courtesy and at the request of my successor, I have completed the report.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The report of the trustees of the State Normal School, including reports of the principal and treasurer, is made a part of this report as a matter of information.

The school is undoubtedly serving its purpose as an institution for professional training better than at any previous time in its history. Interest in the school seems to pervade the entire state. Its principal and all of his assistants are working upon the theory that the school was established and is maintained for training teachers, not to furnish academic instruction.

Under the management of Principal James E. Klock, our diplomas have been made valid as state teachers' certificates in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maryland (candidates must have taught seven years, five in Maryland), Montana, Nevada, North Dakota (candidates must have had two years' experience), Oregon, and Vermont.

New Hampshire should enact a law under which the superintendent of public instruction might enter into reciprocal relations with such states as recognize our diplomas.

One normal school is not sufficient for New Hampshire. The location at Plymouth, excellent as it is for the northern half of the state, does not appeal to the southern portion. Already the school has reached the limit of accommodations. If the school is to grow, its facilities must be enlarged. Enlargement, however, seems undesirable for the reason that Plymouth can furnish comparatively few pupils for the training department. Actual training in model schools is the most important feature of normal school work.

The true remedy lies in the establishment of other schools in such parts of the state as will best accommodate the people, and in places sufficiently large to furnish a complete system of schools for training. We should aim ultimately at having at least three normal schools in the state, one in the southeastern and one in the southwestern part. One of these, at least, should be provided for by the legislature of 1905. Established as suggested these new institutions would not, in my opinion, interfere in any material degree with the attendance at Plymouth, or with the support by the state of the present school. On the contrary I believe the increased interest in professional training, sure to be created by new normal schools, would extend to all parts of the state, and that the present school would reap its share of the advantage.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the State Teachers' Association during its forty-ninth and fiftieth annual sessions are included in this report. Though this organization is formed by the voluntary association of the teachers of the state, and is not dependent upon or responsible to the state in any way, it is so potent a factor in promoting educational progress that the history of education in New Hampshire cannot be written without taking into account the work of this association. From its birth it has stood for improvement in system and in methods.

TEACHERS.

Justice demands that our laws be amended so that the teacher's tenure of office be more secure. Under the statute now in force a school board may dismiss a teacher whenever he is "found by them to be unsuitable or incompetent." No proof, no hearing, no charges are required; simply the opinion of the board that he is "unsuitable or incompetent." When it is considered that the percentage of unsuitability and incompetency is probably as high among school boards as among teachers, the unfairness of the law is evident. Injustice will never suppress incompetency. A teacher should have the same right to make a valid contract as a laborer. An appeal to the superintendent of public instruction in case of difference should be allowed, and his decision be given legal authority.

Power to make contracts with teachers for a longer term than one year should be given to school boards. Whether or not boards now have this authority is a disputed point; it is sometimes exercised, and should be legalized in express terms.

While the time may not be ripe for doing away with the farce of granting certificates of qualification by school boards, a beginning may be made looking to the ultimate assumption of this duty by the state. Service certificates for teachers of five years' continuous successful experience might be issued by the state without interfering with the rights and privileges of local boards.

The diplomas of the State Normal School should also be given a legal status.

State certificates are now in force as follows:

LIST OF TEACHERS HOLDING PERMANENT STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Blanche N. Abbott	. . . . .	Laconia
Isabel E. Adams	. . . . .	Mill Village
Mary Abbie Adams	. . . . .	Gilsum
Eda V. Archibald	. . . . .	Talcottville, Conn.
Hannah Ahern	. . . . .	Plymouth
Christabel Allen	. . . . .	Littleton
Edna Adelaide Allison	. . . . .	Flume House
Grace B. Applebee	. . . . .	Ashland
Bertha A. Arnstein	. . . . .	Dover
Martha L. Atkinson	. . . . .	Laconia
Andrew P. Averill	. . . . .	Reed's Ferry
Mildred E. Avery	. . . . .	East Washington
Gladys M. Baker	. . . . .	Ashland
Alura N. Barnes	. . . . .	St. Albans, Vt.
Eva J. Barney	. . . . .	Grafton
David B. Bartlett	. . . . .	Manchester
Lillian Bartlett	. . . . .	Sunapee
Mary E. Batchelder	. . . . .	Greenville
Lois D. Beck	. . . . .	Greenland
Frank Howe Benedict	. . . . .	Pittsfield
Arthur G. Berry	. . . . .	Plymouth
Vera E. Berry	. . . . .	Meredith
Ethel L. Berry	. . . . .	Plymouth
Charles W. Bickford	. . . . .	Manchester
Angie Bishop	. . . . .	Colebrook
Helen K. Bittinger	. . . . .	Haverhill
Susie Blanchard	. . . . .	Peacham, Vt.
L. Estella Blood	. . . . .	Bradford
Fannie S. Blood	. . . . .	Greenville
Laura M. Blood	. . . . .	New Boston
Grace M. Bothell	. . . . .	Lancaster
Bessie P. Boutelle	. . . . .	Dorchester, Mass.

Florence V. Brewer	Salmon Falls
Annie C. Brierly	Dover
Daisy L. Bronson	Pattenville
Bertram D. Brown	Marlow
Harry A. Brown	Salem
Grace M. Brown	Lakeport
Eva A. Brown	Nashua
Ethel G. Brownsett	Lakeport
Edith M. Bucklin	Canaan
Vryling W. Buffum	Winchester
Georgia A. Bullock	Tilton
Julia M. Burleigh	Laconia
Mary Edna Buswell	Chester
Margaret Butler	South Columbia
Tryphena M. Butterfield	Antrim
Martha A. Buzzell	Plymouth
Hattie L. Campbell	Plymouth
Katharine L. Carbee	Plymouth
Maude G. Carleton	Goffstown
Mabel G. Carley	Canaan Street
Helen B. Carr	Goffstown
Mabel A. Carruth	Manchester
Edgar D. Cass	Manchester
Alice S. Chase	Franconia
Edith Myrtle Chase	East Harpswell, Me.
Elizabeth Cate	Manchester
Ina M. Cheney	Somersworth
Florence A. Chesley	Freedom
Sarah L. Clancy	Nashua
Isa M. Clark	Danbury
Winifred Cochrane	Antrim
Dorothy M. Coleman	Newington
Nellie Collins	Rochester
M. Alice Connor	Newfields
Emily E. Cook	Rumney Depot
Mary R. Cook	East Washington
Isaac Copp	Alton

Mary Cotter	Manchester
Theresa C. Curran	Somersworth
Clinton Harvey Currier	Manchester
Wylliam H. Cutler	Lisbon
Anna Ardelle Dalton	Plymouth
Bertha L. Dame	Laconia
Elwin Damon	Lancaster
Mary B. Dane	New Boston
Valina J. Darling	Newport
Blanche M. Davis	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Myrtle M. Davis	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Walter I. Davis	Berlin
Carrie Edna Davis	Plymouth
Emie Oletta Davis	Saco, Me.
Jeannette S. Davis	Kingston
Florence M. Dearborn	Campton Village
May F. Dickerson	Portsmouth
Colema L. Dickey	Ellensburg, Wash.
Nina M. Doanan	Greenville
Ellen M. Dodge	East Holliston, Mass.
Ethel A. Dodge	Andover
Winifred Dodge	New Boston
Marion E. Doe	Rumney
Katherine E. Donovan	Bethlehem
Mary A. Durgin	Newmarket
Jessie M. Dustin	Plymouth
Luella Eaton	Wells, Me.
Sarah A. Edgerly	Chocorua
Sarah M. Edmester	Boston
Mary C. Emery	Auburn
Mildred E. Emery	Canterbury
Amelia Emons	New Hampton
Bertha A. Evans	Exeter
Lillian M. Eveleth	Gilmanton
Fannie Jane Everett	Atkinson
Florence Fassett	Lancaster
Mary A. Felsh	Ashuelot

Warren E. Fisher	Pittsfield
Effie M. Fitts	Hanover Center
Addie L. Flanders	New Hampton
Daisy Elvira Flanders	Manchester
Katharine O. Fletcher	Amherst, Mass.
Cora Follansbee	East Chester
Addie P. Forbes	Lancaster
Nellie M. Forbes	Lancaster
Florence M. Forristall	Alstead
George E. Foss	Springfield, Mass.
Ione L. Foss	Laconia
Mary E. Foss	Tilton
Marion E. Fowle	Amherst
Carrie M. Fowler	South Newbury
Ida M. Fowler	Short Falls
Vena Annie Frost	Wolfeborough
Addie B. Gardner	Franklin
Mabel M. Gardner	Warner
Lizabel Gay	Hillsborough Center
Millie K. Gile	Pembroke
Elizabeth M. Gillespie	Somersworth
Mary Z. Gillingham	South Newbury
Mabelle F. Gilman	Plymouth
Susie F. Goddard	Norwich, Vt.
Eva M. Godfrey	Northwood Center
Emma F. Gordon	Manchester
Alice M. Gore	Plymouth
Eliza G. Gove	Plymouth
Blanche A. Gould	Plymouth
Annie L. Gourley	Dunbarton
Margaret Grant	Vinalhaven, Me.
Gertrude J. Green	Chester
Jessie F. Grieves	Laconia
Mabel F. Griffin	Raymond
Barbara A. Gulliver	Manchester
Lillian F. Haines	North Hampton
Mabel A. Hall	Strafford

Jessie Harmon	Farmington
Annie I. Hart	Concord
Gertrude M. Hart	Laconia
Lulu Z. Hart	Laconia
Cora Haseltine	Haverhill, Mass.
Ethyle Hawkins	Laconia
Norma A. Hill	Manchester
Florence Hills	Nashua
Minna Hodge	Wolfeborough Falls
M. Gertrude Horne	Wolfeborough
Vira A. Horner	Plymouth
Alice J. Howard	West Lebanon
Bessie E. Hoyt	Concord
Edgar E. Hulse	Salem
Isaac Huse, Jr.	Manchester
Mildred Hutchinson	Norwich, Vt.
Margaret B. Jameson	Antrim
Addie V. Jewell	West Newbury, Vt.
Alys E. M. Johnson	Hanover
Florence L. Johnson	Newbury, Vt.
Gertrude Johnson	Lisbon
James H. Johnson	Bradford
Mabel Jordan	West Lebanon
J. Maude Kenney	North Weare
Bessie B. Kinne	Littleton
M. Lena Klock	Plymouth
Alonzo J. Knowlton	Plymouth
Myra Knowlton	Riverdale
Bertha Lamprey	Tuftonborough
Maude A. Lamprey	Manchester
S. Blanche Lamprey	Portsmouth
Myra F. Lane	Gilmanton
Ruth E. Lane	Gilmanton
Mabelle M. Lang	Lakeport
Ellen M. Lawlor	Lowell, Mass.
Grace E. Lawrence	Meredith
Florence M. Leavitt	Lakeport

Fred S. Libbey	Warner
Phebe E. Libbey	Whitefield
Minnie Moore Libby	Laconia
Lena M. Liscom	Monument
Mildred Leola Lomas	Colebrook
Ada E. Loughhead	Franklin Falls
Mary E. Lord	Boston, Mass.
Everett G. Loring	Hampton
Annie B. Lyon	Pelham
Ella Lillian Major	Laconia
Laura Helen Manderson	Gorham
Grace E. Marden	Short Falls
Bertha L. Marden	New Boston
Mabel Marden	Suncook
Belle H. Marsh	Newmarket
Ethel Avis Martin	East Grafton
Oriola E. Martin	Manchester
Lutie E. Mason	Laconia
Alta B. Maxwell	Dover
Abbie G. May	Barton, Vt.
Susan E. McAllister	Newbury Center, Vt.
Sullivan H. McCollester	Marlborough
Mary McDonough	Dover
Ruby E. McIntire	Concord
Elizabeth A. McLaughlin	Laconia
Katherine M. McLaughlin	Laconia
Adelaide Merrill	Hampton
Florence E. Merrill	Plymouth
Leon O. Merrill	Pittsfield
Nettie P. Merrill	Warren
Etta M. Miller	Antrim
Benjamin S. Mooney	Rochester
Josephine Moore	Lakeport
May W. Moore	Wilton
M. Elsie Moore	Goffstown
Annie L. Morrison	Portsmouth
Grace E. Morse	Plymouth

Mary L. Mudgett	Lisbon
Edith Murphy	Manchester
Ethel L. Muzzey	Antrim
Marguerite Noonan	Gorham
Henrietta Norton	West Derry
Nellie Traverse Nute	Milton
Mary T. O'Connor	Concord
Ethel M. Odell	Bennington
Mary H. O'Dowd	Manchester
Annie T. Ordway	Penacook
Charles Osborne	North Weare
Annah Osgood	Franklin Falls
Mae Eloise Osgood	Epping
Margaret C. O'Shea	Laconia
Henrietta Otterson	Hooksett
Emma S. Page	Gilmanton
Josephine Page	Sanbornville
Norman J. Page	Pittsfield
Alice M. Paige	Concord
Ethel M. Paige	Concord
Zetta M. Paige	Goffstown
Donna M. Palkey	Plymouth
Ida F. Pattee	Bristol
Lena Patten	Bristol
Wilhelmina Patterson	Salem, Mass.
Etta C. Pease	Penacook
Gertrude M. Perry	Portsmouth
Myra Frances Perry	Antrim
Nellie F. Pierce	Portsmouth
L. Grace Pillsbury	Plymouth
Blanche M. Plaisted	Plymouth
Eliza R. Pratt	West Hartford, Vt.
Lela M. Pray	Bristol
M. Carlena Prescott	Manchester
Mary Putnam	Wilton
Alice T. Quinn	Plymouth
Gertrude Randall	Penacook

Mary A. Redmond	Lancaster
Agnes Regan	Portsmouth
Crissia B. Renfrew	Peacham, Vt.
Florence Reynolds	South Bolton, Que.
Clinton J. Richards	Walpole.
J. Sherman Richardson	Rochester
Mabel A. Richardson	Pelham
Emma Roberts	Laconia
Eva A. Roberts	Plymouth
Henry S. Roberts	Wolfeborough
M. Louisa Roberts	Greenland
Nora C. Roberts	Farmington
Thomas A. Roberts	Lebanon
Blanche G. Rogers	Plymouth
Annie I. Rollins	Rochester
Bessie A. Rollins	Grafton
Charles J. Ross	Center Lincolnville, Me.
Maud Rowe	Franklin
Anna L. Rowell	Newton
Una R. Rowell	New London
Susan C. Russell	Plymouth
Henry C. Sanborn	Franklin
Myrtie B. Sanborn	Laconia
Emma L. Sanders	Laconia
Gertrude Sanders	Laconia
Harriet M. Sanders	Claremont
Alice Sargent	Plymouth
Grace O. Sargent	Plymouth
Edith Blanche Sarson	Bartlett
Gertrude E. Sawyer	North Weare
Annie A. Schlenker	Rochester
Abbie Scruton	Rochester
Alta B. Scruton	Gonic
Helen L. Seavey	Greenland
Minnie B. Shattuck	Laconia
Martha M. Shepard	Ashland
Ernest L. Silver	Rochester

Frances Simpson	Bradford
Donna M. Slater	Rumney Depot
Maude E. Smart	Colebrook
Bertha G. Smith	West Derry
Mary L. Smith	South Acworth
Mattie M. Smith	Lakeport
Mehitable J. Smith	Raymond
Willis O. Smith	Lancaster
Mary Southwick	Marlborough
Sarah E. Spalding	Rumney
Alice C. Spaulding	Somersworth
Fred L. V. Spaulding	Manchester
Alice I. Spencer	Lawrence, Kan.
Kathrina E. Spencer	Hanover Center
Nancy C. Spencer	Plymouth
Zella Gertrude Spencer	Lawrence, Kan.
Wilbur B. Sprague	Durham
Maud Starling	Plymouth
Blanche Steadman	Plymouth
Henry B. Stearns	Manchester
Henrietta Steinfeld	Berlin
Carolyn T. Stevens	Salmon Falls
Dorothy J. Stevens	Franklin
Ethel M. Stevens	Franklin
Mary E. Stevens	Clinton Grove
Annie E. Stickney	Campton
Blanche L. Stirling	Dover
Hattie Stone	Plymouth
Phæbe E. Stone	Plymouth
Lena A. Stover	Kittery, Me.
Bertice Z. Streeter	Berlin
Annuia Florina Sullivan	Somersworth
Mabel M. Sutton	Laconia
Edith L. Swain	Lakeport
Augusta M. Tappan	Concord
Cora Wood Taylor	Dalton
J. Maude Taylor	Center Effingham

Mary Emma Taylor	Alexandria
Lena M. Tewksbury	Colebrook
Lillian J. Thomas	Plymouth
Agnes Thompson	Lancaster
Isabel Thyng	Woodsville
Minnie B. Timson	Hyde Park, Mass.
Mae B. Tirrell	West Manchester
Bertha M. Tisdale	Manchester
Rachel E. Toas	Dover
Ethel A. Tobey.	Plymouth
Oliver H. Toothaker	Berlin
Charles A. Tracy	Claremont
Emily N. Tracy	Windsor, Vt.
Laura A. True	Hillsborough Bridge
Evelyn Tucker	Lakeport
Fanny J. Tucker	Colebrook
Clara B. Tuttle	Newbury Center, Vt.
Ethelyn A. Tuttle	North Nottingham
Ina Ethel Tuttle	Center Barnstead
Clara E. Upton	Nashua
Ross Vardon	Amesbury, Mass.
Lida Varney	Gonic
Annie M. Vose	Manchester
Dessa M. Washburn	Plymouth
Martha B. Watson	Ashland
Arthur R. Webster	Warner
Sadie Wells.	Plymouth
Nellie M. Wentworth	Milton
Eva M. Whalen	Bethlehem
George H. Whitcher	Durham
Jennie N. Whitcher	Lisbon
Bertha Whitney	Franconia
Louis L. Whitney	Lincoln, Mass.
Edith Whittemore	Pembroke
Edwin J. Whittemore	Rochester
Sarah Morse Whitton	Wolfeborough
Maude Wiggin	Dover

Mary Ann Wight	Gilmanton
Harriette B. Wilder	Lancaster
Henrietta G. Wilder	Lancaster
Harriet Williamson	Manchester
Jennie Williamson	Manchester
George Winch	Manchester
Clara W. Winslow	East Boston, Mass.
Hervey L. Woodward	Bath
Lena C. Worthen	Melvin Mills
Nellie L. Wyman	Meriden
Addie Estelle Young	Franconia
Edith Belle Young	Franconia

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The schools named in the following list have been approved as high schools or academies under section 4 of chapter 96 of the Laws of 1901 :

Alton, High School.	Dover, High School.
Amherst, High School.	Exeter, Robinson Seminary.
Antrim, High School.	Farmington, High School.
Andover, Proctor Academy,	Francestown, Academy.
<i>Classical course.</i>	Franconia, Dow Academy.
Atkinson, Academy.	Franklin, High School.
Berlin, High School, <i>Classi-</i>	Gilmanton, Academy.
<i>cal, Latin Scientific, Eng-</i>	Goffstown, High School.
<i>lish Scientific courses.</i>	Gorham, High School.
Bethlehem, High School.	Hampstead, High School,
Bristol, High School, <i>one</i>	<i>Latin Scientific course.</i>
<i>year.</i>	Hampton, Academy.
Claremont, Stevens High	Hanover, High School.
School.	Haverhill, Academy.
Colebrook, High School.	Henniker, High School.
Concord, High School.	Hillsborough, High School.
St. Mary's School.	Hinsdale, High School.
Contoocook, see Hopkinton.	Holderness, School for Boys.
Derry, Pinkerton Academy.	Hopkinton, Perkins High
	School.

Jaffrey (East), High School.	Newmarket, High School.
Keene, High School.	Newport, High School.
Kingston, Sanborn Seminary.	Northwood, Seminary,
Laconia, High School.	Coe's Academy.
Lancaster, High School.	Pembroke, Academy.
Lebanon, High School.	Peterborough, High School.
Lisbon, High School.	Pittsfield, High School.
Littleton, High School.	Plymouth, High School.
Manchester, High School.	Portsmouth, High School.
Marlborough, High School,	Rochester, High School.
<i>three years.</i>	Somersworth, High School.
Meriden, Kimball Union	Stratford, Austin Academy.
Academy.	Stratford, High School.
Merrimack, McGaw Institute.	Tilton, Seminary.
Milford, High School.	Troy, High School, <i>one</i>
Milton, Nute High School.	<i>year.</i>
Mont Vernon, McCollom In-	Walpole, High School.
stitute.	Warner, Simonds High
Nashua, High School.	School, <i>Classical, Latin-</i>
New Boston, High School.	<i>English, English courses.</i>
New Hampton, Literary In-	Whitefield, High School.
stitute.	Wilton, High School.
New London, Colby Acad-	Winchester, High School.
emy, <i>Classical, Literary</i>	Woodsville, High School.
<i>and Scientific courses.</i>	

I have made it a point to visit as many of these approved schools as possible for the purpose of investigating their condition, examining their equipment, and observing their work. I am satisfied that most of the schools are complying with the letter and the spirit of the law. In some cases, however, equipment is defective, particularly along the lines of necessary apparatus and reference books. In a few instances suspicion is aroused that the primary object in obtaining approval was to keep the tuition money in the treasury rather than a desire to furnish the best educational advantages to

the children. Regard for the interests of the pupils demands some provision by law for the thorough examination of all approved high schools and academies annually.

In the first year after the enactment of this law, towns not maintaining high schools paid tuition of 1,124 pupils; in the second year, of 1,317; in the third year, ending June, 1904, the number was 1,411.

In 1903, the state appropriation of \$5,000 was insufficient to pay the claims under the law; accordingly the appropriation was distributed pro rata. The same necessity exists for the current year.

The legislature should increase the annual appropriation in order that the towns may receive the share called for by the law according to their classification. I suggest that the annual appropriation of \$5,000 for district supervision and its accumulated surplus be made available for high school tuition. This sum would satisfy both demands for several years.

The past year has been one of unusual activity in the erection of buildings for high school purposes. Dover, Portsmouth, Nashua, Hopkinton, and Plymouth have new buildings completed or in process of construction. Cuts of some of the buildings erected during the years 1903 and 1904 appear in another part of this report. This extraordinary activity may be attributed largely to the operation of the law of 1901. Since tuition has been made free to qualified pupils, the secondary schools have been filled as never before in their history, with the best material from the rural towns.

The amount of tuition money paid by the state being based upon the rate of local taxation, the following tables are appended:

RATE OF TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,
1904, BY COUNTIES.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Gilford	\$2.60
Gilmanton	2.79
New Hampton	3.56
Center Harbor	3.59
Alton	3.80
Tilton, town district	4.04
Barnstead	4.10
Sanbornton	4.60
Belmont	5.16
Laconia	5.26
Tilton, special district	5.72
Meredith, town district	5.88
Meredith, special district.	6.87

CARROLL COUNTY.

Brookfield	\$2.77
Tuftonborough	2.84
Moultonborough	2.87
Tamworth	3.11
Jackson, special district	3.22
Freedom	3.38
Wolfeborough	3.55
Sandwich	3.68
Bartlett, special district	3.73
Eaton	3.80

Effingham	\$4.02
Hart's Location	4.17
Ossipee	4.59
Albany	5.07
Chatham	5.17
Conway	5.30
Jackson, town district	5.37
Madison	5.86
Wakefield	6.01
No report from Bartlett town district.	

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Roxbury	\$1.92
Dublin	2.23
Stoddard	2.36
Nelson	2.87
Surry	2.93
Harrisville	3.14
Rindge	3.31
Westmoreland	3.39
Richmond	3.41
Chesterfield	3.53
Marlow	3.59
Alstead	3.72
Keene	3.75
Gilsum	3.81
Fitzwilliam	3.96
Swanzy	3.99
Sullivan	4.15
Troy	4.38
Marlborough	4.41
Jaffrey	4.90
Winchester	5.98
Hinsdale	6.06
Walpole	9.03

COOS COUNTY.

Shelburne	\$1.97
Columbia	2.74
Pittsburg	2.75
Whitefield, town district	2.95
Wentworth's Location	3.18
Errol	3.39
Stark	3.68
Randolph	3.70
Carroll	3.76
Colebrook, town district	3.79
Milan	4.13
Dummer	4.66
Colebrook, special district	4.79
Lancaster, town district	4.81
Berlin	4.85
Northumberland	4.95
Clarksville	4.97
Gorham	5.15
Jefferson	5.83
Stewartstown, special district	6.01
Dalton	6.16
Whitefield, special district	6.27
Stewartstown, town district	6.46
Lancaster, special district	8.36
Stratford	8.92

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Easton	\$2.77
Alexandria	2.88
Enfield, special district	2.92
Ellsworth	3.00
Monroe	3.02
Landaff	3.20
Lyman	3.33
Warren	3.33
Lincoln	3.39

Woodstock	\$3.49
Franconia	3.56
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district	3.60
Hebron	3.70
Lisbon, town district	3.79
Piermont	3.79
Holderness	3.83
Enfield, town district	3.89
Lyme	3.97
Grafton	4.05
Bridgewater	4.13
Dorchester	4.19
Benton	4.47
Groton	4.61
Bristol, special district	4.64
Hanover, town district	4.75
Hanover, special district	4.78
Orford	4.78
Rumney	4.86
Canaan, special district	4.91
Bethlehem, town district.	5.15
Thornton	5.28
Lebanon, high school district	5.29
Wentworth	5.55
Canaan, town district	5.97
Ashland, special district	6.11
Orange	6.49
Bristol, town district	6.52
Campton	6.55
Lebanon, town district	6.63
Bethlehem, special district	6.86
Littleton	7.21
Haverhill, town district	7.40
Ashland, town district	7.50
Bath, town district	8.19
Haverhill (Woodsville)	8.70
Lisbon, Union district	9.49

Bath, special district	\$9.76
Lebanon, West Lebanon district	11.48
Plymouth	13.65

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Mason	\$2.37
New Ipswich	2.81
Windsor	2.94
Brookline	3.02
Greenville	3.04
Bedford	3.07
Mont Vernon	3.09
Sharon	3.13
Lyndeborough	3.20
Deering	3.22
Temple	3.27
Francestown	3.31
Pelham	3.33
Merrimack	3.41
Hollis	3.43
Bennington	3.66
Hancock	3.75
New Boston	3.77
Weare	3.86
Hudson	3.90
Litchfield	4.33
Goffstown, town district	4.37
Manchester	4.42
Greenfield	4.46
Peterborough	4.57
Hillsborough, special district	4.65
Nashua	4.73
Goffstown, special district	5.49
Wilton	6.06
Amherst	6.17
Milford	6.35
Antrim	6.53
Hillsborough, town district	6.73

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

New London	\$2.83
Salisbury	2.90
Newbury	2.92
Wilmot	3.23
Canterbury	3.24
Bradford	3.38
Webster	3.40
Hooksett	3.48
Bow	3.50
Pembroke	3.51
Dunbarton	3.61
Loudon	3.78
Hopkinton	3.78
Epsom	4.33
Chichester	4.40
Concord, town district	4.55
Danbury	4.62
Pittsfield	4.98
Andover	5.01
Henniker	5.17
Boscawen, special district	5.22
Hill	5.22
Boscawen, town district	5.29
Warner	5.75
Franklin	6.28
Sutton	6.30
Concord, Union district	6.94
Concord, Penacook district	8.87

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Newcastle	\$2.40
Brentwood	2.52
South Hampton	2.53
Kensington	2.68
Hampton	2.70
Derry, special district	2.87

North Hampton	\$2.89
East Kingston	2.90
Newington	3.03
Hampton Falls	3.11
Windham	3.18
Rye	3.24
Fremont	3.41
Newton	3.43
Exeter	3.60
Sandown	3.76
Raymond	3.78
Candia	3.84
Nottingham	3.86
Deerfield	3.90
Kingston	3.93
Danville	4.07
Chester	4.08
Auburn	4.13
Portsmouth	4.15
Epping	4.21
Stratham	4.27
Greenland	4.29
Plaistow	4.37
Atkinson	4.88
Londonderry	5.01
Derry, town district	5.10
Seabrook	5.14
Northwood	5.61
Newfields	5.62
Hampstead	5.64
Newmarket	6.07
Salem	6.44

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

New Durham	\$2.43
Lee	2.92
Farmington, town district	3.28

Madbury	\$3.56
Strafford	3.73
Barrington	3.85
Farmington, special district	3.94
Dover	3.95
Durham	3.95
Milton	4.08
Middleton	4.57
Rochester	5.07
Rollinsford	5.09
Somersworth	5.38

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Grantham	\$2.26
Croydon	2.39
Unity	2.41
Cornish	2.45
Plainfield	2.68
Washington	2.76
Langdon	2.92
Acworth	3.18
Lempster	3.18
Springfield	3.19
Sunapee	3.62
Goshen.	3.86
Claremont	4.11
Charlestown	4.35
Newport	5.00

RATE OF TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES IN THE STATE, 1904.

1.	Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.92
2.	Shelburne	.	.	.	.	.	1.97
3.	Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	2.23
4.	Grantham	.	.	.	.	.	2.26
5.	Stoddard	.	.	.	.	.	2.36
6.	Mason	.	.	.	.	.	2.37
7.	Croydon	.	.	.	.	.	2.39
8.	Newcastle	.	.	.	.	.	2.40
8.	Unity	.	.	.	.	.	2.40
10.	New Durham	.	.	.	.	.	2.43
11.	Cornish	.	.	.	.	.	2.45
12.	Brentwood	.	.	.	.	.	2.52
13.	South Hampton	.	.	.	.	.	2.53
14.	Gilford	.	.	.	.	.	2.60
15.	Kensington	.	.	.	.	.	2.68
15.	Plainfield	.	.	.	.	.	2.68
17.	Hampton	.	.	.	.	.	2.70
18.	Columbia	.	.	.	.	.	2.74
19.	Pittsburg	.	.	.	.	.	2.75
20.	Washington	.	.	.	.	.	2.76
21.	Brookfield	.	.	.	.	.	2.77
21.	Easton	.	.	.	.	.	2.77
23.	Gilmanton	.	.	.	.	.	2.79
24.	New Ipswich	.	.	.	.	.	2.81
25.	New London	.	.	.	.	.	2.83
26.	Tuftonborough	.	.	.	.	.	2.84
27.	Derry, special district	.	.	.	.	.	2.87
27.	Nelson	.	.	.	.	.	2.87
27.	Moultonborough	.	.	.	.	.	2.87
30.	Alexandria	.	.	.	.	.	2.88
31.	North Hampton	.	.	.	.	.	2.89

32.	East Kingston	\$2.90
32.	Salisbury	2.90
34.	Langdon	2.92
34.	Newbury	2.92
34.	Enfield, special district	2.92
34.	Lee	2.92
38.	Surry	2.93
39.	Windsor	2.94
40.	Whitefield, town district	2.95
41.	Ellsworth	3.00
42.	Brookline	3.02
42.	Monroe	3.02
44.	Newington	3.03
45.	Greenville	3.04
46.	Bedford	3.07
47.	Mont Vernon	3.09
48.	Hampton Falls	3.11
48.	Tamworth	3.11
50.	Sharon	3.13
51.	Harrisville	3.14
52.	Acworth	3.18
52.	Lempster	3.18
52.	Windham	3.18
52.	Wentworth's Location	3.18
56.	Springfield	3.19
57.	Lyndeborough	3.20
57.	Landaff	3.20
59.	Jackson, special district	3.22
59.	Deering	3.22
61.	Wilmot	3.23
62.	Rye	3.24
62.	Canterbury	3.24
64.	Temple	3.27
65.	Farmington, town district	3.28
66.	Rindge	3.31
66.	Francestown	3.31

68.	Pelham	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3.33
68.	Lyman	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.33
68.	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.33
71.	Bradford	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.38
71.	Freedôm	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.38
73.	Errol	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.39
73.	Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.39
73.	Westmoreland	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.39
76.	Webster	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.40
77.	Richmond	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.41
77.	Fremont	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.41
77.	Merrimack	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.41
80.	Newton	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.43
80.	Hollis	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.43
82.	Hooksett	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.48
83.	Woodstock	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.49
84.	Bow	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.50
85.	Pembroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.51
86.	Chesterfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.53
87.	Wolfeborough	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.55
88.	Madbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.56
88.	New Hampton	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.56
88.	Franconia	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.56
91.	Center Harbor	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.59
91.	Marlow	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.59
93.	Exeter	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.60
93.	Lisbon, Sugar Hill district	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.60
95.	Dunbarton	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.61
96.	Sunapee	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.62
97.	Bennington	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.66
98.	Stark	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.68
98.	Sandwich	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.68
100.	Randolph	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.70
100.	Hebron	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.70
102.	Alstead	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.72
103.	Strafford	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.73
103.	Bartlett, special district	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.73

105.	Keene	\$3.75
105.	Hancock	3.75
107.	Sandown	3.76
107.	Carroll	3.76
109.	New Boston	3.77
110.	Loudon	3.78
110.	Hopkinton	3.78
110.	Raymond	3.78
113.	Lisbon, town district	3.79
113.	Piermont	3.79
113.	Colebrook, town district.	3.79
116.	Eaton	3.80
116.	Alton	3.80
118.	Gilsum	3.81
119.	Holderness	3.83
120.	Candia	3.84
121.	Barrington	3.85
122.	Goshen	3.86
122.	Nottingham	3.86
122.	Weare	3.86
125.	Enfield, town district	3.89
126.	Hudson	3.90
126.	Deerfield	3.90
128.	Kingston	3.93
129.	Farmington, special district	3.94
130.	Dover	3.95
130.	Durham	3.95
132.	Fitzwilliam	3.96
133.	Lyme	3.97
134.	Swanzy	3.99
135.	Effingham	4.02
136.	Tilton, town district	4.04
137.	Grafton	4.05
138.	Danville	4.07
139.	Chester	4.08
139.	Milton	4.08
141.	Barnstead	4.10

142.	Claremont	\$4.11
143.	Auburn	4.13
143.	Bridgewater	4.13
143.	Milan	4.13
146.	Portsmouth	4.15
146.	Sullivan	4.15
148.	Hart's Location	4.17
149.	Dorchester	4.19
150.	Epping	4.21
151.	Stratham	4.27
152.	Greenland	4.29
153.	Epsom	4.33
153.	Litchfield	4.33
155.	Charlestown	4.35
156.	Goffstown, town district	4.37
156.	Plaistow	4.37
158.	Troy	4.38
159.	Chichester	4.40
160.	Marlborough	4.41
161.	Manchester	4.42
162.	Greenfield	4.46
163.	Benton	4.47
164.	Concord, town district	4.55
165.	Middleton	4.57
165.	Peterborough	4.57
167.	Ossipee	4.59
168.	Sanbornton	4.60
169.	Groton	4.61
170.	Danbury	4.62
171.	Bristol, special district	4.64
172.	Hillsborough, special district.	4.65
173.	Dummer	4.66
174.	Nashua	4.73
175.	Hanover, town district	4.75
176.	Hanover, special district	4.78
176.	Orford	4.78
178.	Colebrook, special district	4.79

179.	Lancaster, town district.	\$4.81
180.	Berlin	4.85
181.	Rumney	4.86
182.	Atkinson	4.88
183.	Jaffrey	4.90
184.	Canaan, special district	4.91
185.	Northumberland	4.95
186.	Clarksville	4.97
187.	Pittsfield	4.98
188.	Newport	5.00
189.	Andover	5.01
189.	Londonderry	5.01
191.	Albany	5.07
191.	Rochester	5.07
193.	Rollinsford	5.09
194.	Derry, town district	5.10
195.	Seabrook	5.14
196.	Gorham	5.15
196.	Bethlehem, town district	5.15
198.	Belmont	5.16
199.	Chatham	5.17
199.	Henniker	5.17
201.	Boscawen, special district	5.22
201.	Hill	5.22
203.	Laconia	5.26
204.	Thornton	5.28
205.	Boscawen, town district	5.29
205.	Lebanon High School district	5.29
207.	Conway	5.30
208.	Jackson, town district	5.37
209.	Somersworth	5.38
210.	Goffstown, special district	5.49
211.	Wentworth	5.55
212.	Northwood	5.61
213.	Newfields	5.62
214.	Hampstead	5.64
215.	Tilton, special district	5.72

216.	Warner	\$5.75
217.	Jefferson	5.83
218.	Madison	5.86
219.	Meredith, town district	5.88
220.	Canaan, town district	5.97
221.	Winchester	5.98
222.	Stewartstown, special district.	6.01
222.	Wakefield	6.01
224.	Hinsdale	6.06
224.	Wilton	6.06
226.	Newmarket	6.07
227.	Ashland, special district.	6.11
228.	Dalton	6.16
229.	Amherst	6.17
230.	Whitefield, special district	6.27
231.	Franklin	6.28
232.	Sutton	6.30
233.	Milford	6.35
234.	Salem	6.44
235.	Stewartstown, town district	6.46
236.	Orange	6.49
237.	Bristol, town district	6.52
238.	Antrim	6.53
239.	Campton	6.55
240.	Lebanon, town district	6.63
241.	Hillsborough, town district	6.73
242.	Bethlehem, special district	6.86
243.	Meredith, special district	6.87
244.	Concord, Union district	6.94
245.	Littleton	7.21
246.	Northfield	7.24
247.	Haverhill, town district.	7.40
248.	Ashland, town district	7.50
249.	Bath, town district	8.19
250.	Lancaster, special district	8.36
251.	Haverhill (Woodsville)	8.70
252.	Concord, Penacook district	8.87

253.	Stratford	\$8.92
254.	Walpole	9.03
255.	Lisbon, Union district	9.49
256.	Bath, special district	9.76
257.	Lebanon, West Lebanon district	11.48
258.	Plymouth	13.65

The town district of the town of Bartlett has made no report.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF TAXATION FOR
ALL PURPOSES DURING FIVE YEARS
PREVIOUS TO 1904.
BY COUNTIES.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Center Harbor	\$15.98
Gilford	16.76
Sanbornton	17.88
Gilmanton	20.00
Tilton	20.04
Belmont	20.24
Barnstead	20.66
Alton	21.98
Laconia	22.08
Meredith	22.28
New Hampton	23.09

CARROLL COUNTY.

Hart's Location	\$6.82
Moultonborough	15.44
Jackson	16.28
Conway	17.16
Freedom	17.72
Ossipee	17.74
Brookfield	17.98
Wakefield	18.12
Effingham	18.42
Tuftonborough	19.08
Tamworth	20.84
Bartlett	21.70

Chatham	\$21.78
Wolfeborough	22.07
Sandwich	22.24
Madison	22.62
Eaton	23.38
Albany	26.74

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Dublin	\$10.80
Surry	11.90
Westmoreland	13.14
Alstead	13.92
Roxbury	13.96
Rindge	14.20
Chesterfield	14.23
Marlow	15.42
Nelson	15.54
Harrisville	15.60
Swanzey	15.62
Keene	15.65
Jaffrey	15.80
Marlborough	16.00
Walpole	17.06
Stoddard	17.16
Troy	17.34
Richmond	17.56
Fitzwilliam	17.70
Winchester	17.90
Gilsum	18.20
Sullivan	18.34
Hinsdale	21.86

COOS COUNTY.

Columbia	\$15.32
Wentworth's Location	15.38
Shelburne	16.40
Clarksville	16.96

Colebrook	\$17.30
Dummer	17.48
Stark	17.88
Errol	19.20
Stewartstown	19.22
Northumberland	19.40
Carroll	19.90
Pittsburg	20.00
Stratford	20.10
Milan	20.20
Randolph	21.70
Gorham	21.80
Whitefield	22.34
Lancaster	22.92
Jefferson	24.36
Berlin	24.70
Dalton	29.60

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Easton	\$12.00
Waterville	12.40
Lincoln	12.92
Monroe	13.40
Landaff	15.44
Grafton	15.80
Piermont	16.52
Franconia	16.60
Hebron	16.68
Warren	17.06
Benton	17.20
Hanover	17.22
Canaan	17.60
Lyman	18.12
Orford	18.52
Ashland	18.78
Rumney	18.86
Enfield	19.08

Bridgewater	\$19.08
Holderness	19.40
Lebanon	20.36
Wentworth	20.52
Lyme	20.56
Campton	20.56
Bristol	21.20
Bath	21.56
Plymouth	21.78
Orange	21.82
Alexandria	22.84
Haverhill	23.94
Littleton	24.73
Lisbon	24.81
Bethlehem	24.96
Woodstock	25.62
Groton	26.94
Thornton	27.78
Dorchester	28.50
Ellsworth	30.84

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Litchfield	\$11.30
Windsor	12.56
Bedford	13.26
Mason	13.66
Pelham	13.76
Goffstown	14.56
Merrimack	14.97
Lyndeborough	15.52
Hancock	15.64
Greenville	15.70
Mont Vernon	15.82
Temple	16.12
Hollis	16.20
Amherst	16.40

Sutton	\$17.48
Hill	17.50
Salisbury	18.24
Franklin	18.50
Henniker	19.06
Warner	20.44
Boscawen	20.47
Concord	20.68
Pittsfield	21.36

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

North Hampton	\$11.40
East Kingston	12.10
Brentwood	13.10
Auburn	13.24
Fremont	13.38
Kensington	13.44
Atkinson	13.66
South Hampton	13.92
Rye	14.12
Hampton Falls	14.17
Greenland	14.26
Stratham	14.30
Newington	14.68
Chester	14.80
Windham	14.84
Hampton	15.38
Deerfield	15.62
Londonderry	16.02
Sandown	16.18
Danville	16.22
Hampstead	16.42
Newcastle	16.94
Newton	17.40
Kingston	17.82
Candia	18.14
Northwood	18.30

Sunapee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$18.51
Acworth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18.68
Claremont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20.62
Lempster	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22.18
Newport	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22.28
Springfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.38

AVERAGE TAX RATE FOR FIVE YEARS PRE-
CEDING 1904, STATE.

Hart's Location	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$6.82
Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.80
Litchfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.30
No. Hampton	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.40
Surry	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.90
Easton	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.00
East Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.10
Langdon	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.22
Waterville	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.40
Madbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.50
Windsor	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.56
Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.92
Allenstown	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.96
Brentwood	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.10
Westmoreland	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.14
Auburn	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.24
Bedford	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.26
Fremont	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.38
Bradford	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.40
Monroe	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.40
Kensington	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.44
Newbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.44
Webster	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.60
Atkinson	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.66
Mason	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.66
Pelham	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.76
Lee	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.82
Dunbarton	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.82
South Hampton	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.92
Alstead	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.92
Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.96
Charlestown	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.06
Rye	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.12

Hampton Falls	\$14.17
Rindge	14.20
Chesterfield	14.23
Greenland	14.26
Stratham	14.30
Goffstown	14.56
Loudon	14.60
Newington	14.68
Andover	14.76
Chester	14.80
Hooksett	14.84
Windham	14.86
Bow	14.94
Merrimack	14.97
Cornish	15.10
Washington	15.24
Columbia	15.32
Hampton	15.38
Wentworth's Location	15.38
Marlow	15.42
Landaff	15.44
Moultonborough	15.44
Northfield	15.47
Lyndeborough	15.52
Nelson	15.54
Harrisville	15.60
Swanzy	15.62
Deerfield	15.62
Hancock	15.64
Keene	15.65
Rollinsford	15.68
Durham	15.69
Greenville	15.70
Pembroke	15.70
Jaffrey	15.80
Grafton	15.80
Mont Vernon	15.82

Plainfield	\$15.90
Center Harbor	15.98
Marlborough	16.00
Londonderry	16.02
Chichester	16.04
Temple	16.12
Sandown	16.18
Hollis	16.20
Canterbury	16.22
Danville	16.22
Jackson	16.28
Croydon	16.30
Danbury	16.32
Amherst	16.40
Shelburne	16.40
Hudson	16.42
Hampstead	16.42
Hopkinton	16.48
New Boston	16.48
Piermont	16.52
New London	16.55
Sharon	16.58
Franconia	16.60
Hebron	16.68
Wilton	16.70
Wilmot	16.74
Epsom	16.80
Gilford	16.76
New Ipswich	16.76
Newcastle	16.94
Clarksville	16.96
Walpole	17.06
Warren	17.06
Weare	17.08
Franeestown	17.12
Stoddard	17.16
Conway	17.16

Benton	\$17.20
Hanover	17.22
Grantham	17.26
Colebrook	17.30
Troy	17.34
Newton	17.40
Dummer	17.48
Sutton	17.48
Hill	17.50
Richmond	17.56
Canaan	17.60
Fitzwilliam	17.70
Freedom	17.72
Ossipee	17.74
Peterborough	17.74
Kingston	17.82
Brookline	17.84
Sanbornton	17.88
Stark	17.88
Winchester	17.90
Deering	17.94
Brookfield	17.98
Lyman	18.12
Wakefield	18.12
Candia	18.14
Unity	18.20
Gilsum	18.20
Salisbury	18.24
Northwood	18.30
Sullivan	18.34
Goshen	18.36
Effingham	18.42
Milton	18.48
Franklin	18.50
Sunapee	18.51
Orford	18.52
Acworth	18.68

Ashland	\$18.78
Bennington	18.80
Plaistow	18.80
Rumney	18.86
Exeter	18.89
Henniker	19.06
Tuftonborough	19.08
Enfield	19.08
Bridgewater	19.08
Errol	19.20
Milford	19.20
Stewartstown	19.22
Holderness	19.40
Greenfield	19.40
Northumberland	19.40
Newfields	19.52
Dover	19.76
Nottingham	19.86
Raymond	19.86
Epping	19.88
Carroll	19.90
Rochester	20.00
Gilmanton	20.00
Newmarket	20.00
Pittsburg	20.00
Tilton	20.04
Stratford	20.10
Milan	20.20
Belmont	20.24
Lebanon	20.36
Manchester	20.36
Salem	20.44
Warner	20.44
Boscawen	20.47
Hillsborough	20.50
Wentworth	20.52
Campton	20.56

Lyme	\$20.56
Claremont	20.62
Barnstead	20.66
Concord	20.68
Tamworth	20.84
Nashua	21.00
Seabrook	21.10
Bristol	21.20
Pittsfield	21.36
Strafford	21.37
Antrim	21.54
Bath	21.56
Bartlett	21.70
Randolph	21.70
Chatham	21.78
Somersworth	21.78
Plymouth	21.78
Gorham	21.80
Orange	21.82
Hinsdale	21.86
Portsmouth	21.88
Middleton	21.96
Alton	21.98
Wolfeborough	22.07
Laconia	22.08
Lempster	22.18
Sandwich	22.24
Meredith	22.28
Newport	22.28
Whitefield	22.34
Madison	22.62
Alexandria	22.84
Lancaster	22.92
New Hampton	23.09
Eaton	23.38
New Durham	23.50
Derry	23.86

Haverhill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$23.94
Farmington	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.28
Jefferson	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.36
Berlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.70
Littleton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.73
Lisbon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.81
Bethlehem	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.96
Woodstock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25.62
Springfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.38
Albany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.74
Groton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.94
Thornton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27.78
Barrington	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27.80
Dorchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.50
Dalton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29.60
Ellsworth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.84

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The superintendent is required by statute to "hold at least one teachers' institute each year in each county of the state."

During the year ending October 1, 1903, seventeen single-day institutes were held; in the year ending October 1, 1904, seventeen. In addition to these, an institute for high school teachers continuing two days, and a summer institute lasting two weeks, were held in each year. These meetings are devoted to the presentation of methods of instruction and their underlying principles by the best practical teachers to be obtained. It is to be regretted that many school boards look upon a day taken by their teachers to attend these institutes, as entirely lost to their schools, whereas to the teacher desirous of improvement it ought to be one of the most valuable.

SUPERVISION.

The growing sentiment in favor of professional supervision of schools is the most hopeful sign of the times. When I assumed the duties of the superintendency there were eight superintendents in the state; at present (October 1, 1904) there are eighteen, as follows:

CITY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	SALARY.
Berlin	George H. Whitcher.....	\$1,500.00
Concord	Louis J. Rundlett.....	2,000.00
Dover.....	Austin H. Keyes.....	1,500.00
Keene	Thaddeus W. Harris	1,200.00
Laconia.....	Joseph H. Blaisdell.....	1,200.00
Manchester	Charles W. Bickford	2,300.00
Nashua	James H. Fassett	1,800.00
Portsmouth	Henry C. Morrison.....	2,000.00
Rochester	Ernest L. Silver.....	1,400.00
DISTRICT UNDER LAW OF 1895.		
Franklin and Penacook	Henry C. Sanborn	\$1,200.00
DISTRICTS UNDER LAW OF 1899.		
Troy, Fitzwilliam, Dublin, and Kindge.....	Henry B. Stearns	\$1,200.00
Durham, Newmarket, and Epping..	Wilbur B. Sprague	1,500.00
Pittsfield, Pembroke, and Allens- town.....	Frank H. Benedict	1,200.00
Walpole, Alstead, Westmoreland, and Langdon.....	Clinton J. Richards	1,200.00
Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough.	Henry S. Roberts	1,200.00
Claremont and Charlestown.....	Charles Tracy.....	1,750.00
Lebanon:		
Town and High School Districts.	Thomas A. Roberts.....	1,400.00
Salem and Hudson	Harry A. Brown	750.00

The increase in the number of supervisory districts does not adequately represent the growth in the sentiment favora-

Sandown	\$2,199
Middleton	2,264
Springfield	2,276
Unity	2,429
Orange	2,520
Sullivan	2,560
Conway	2,661
Clarksville	2,744
Lempster	2,762
Grantham	2,811
Orford	2,819
Effingham	2,910
Piermont	2,912
Kingston	2,930
Madison	2,936
Northumberland	2,937
Lyman	2,956
Milan	2,983
Troy	3,040
Woodstock	3,061
Colebrook	3,084
Whitefield	3,084
Stark	3,113
Brookfield	3,133
Haverhill	3,160
Newton	3,173
Fremont	3,182
Thornton	3,204
Sharon	3,217
Albany	3,240
Alexandria	3,273
Bennington	3,304
Danbury	3,330
Hart's Location	3,333
Jefferson	3,349
Walpole	3,350
Moultonborough	3,384

Gilsum	\$4,164
Deerfield	4,168
Canaan	4,220
Derry	4,230
Gilmanton	4,233
Acworth	4,236
New Hampton	4,241
Marlow	4,298
Holderness	4,301
Newmarket	4,311
Wentworth's Location	4,315
Wakefield	4,319
Croydon	4,327
Washington	4,331
Claremont	4,370
Lebanon	4,382
Enfield	4,390
Windsor	4,408
Pittsfield	4,419
Goshen	4,424
Candia	4,436
Epping	4,451
Cornish	4,488
Jackson	4,494
Wilton	4,521
Rumney	4,540
Hebron	4,571
Alton	4,598
Easton	4,601
Londonderry	4,661
Raymond	4,700
Mason	4,715
Warner	4,738
Charlestown	4,783
Plainfield	4,796
Boscawen	4,803
Sutton	4,810

Sanbornton	\$4,813
Temple	4,822
Deering	4,833
Tuftonborough	4,839
Bath	4,863
Northwood	4,885
Farmington	4,892
Lancaster	4,903
Campton	4,929
Lyndeborough	4,936
Plymouth	4,956
Hooksett	4,966
Chester	4,968
Alstead	5,007
Hillsborough	5,007
Tilton	5,023
Sandwich	5,041
Hollis	5,046
Center Harbor	5,102
Stoddard	5,120
Windham	5,159
Wilmot	5,197
Chesterfield	5,199
Newport	5,268
Landaff	5,306
East Kingston	5,395
Westmoreland	5,399
Meredith	5,422
Gilford	5,498
Amherst	5,516
Epsom	5,552
Francestown	5,563
Exeter	5,618
Hancock	5,643
Keene	5,658
Hampton	5,665
Laconia	5,691

Hudson	\$5,700
Strafford	5,722
Surry	5,906
Somersworth	5,915
Barnstead	5,931
Auburn	5,977
Henniker	5,988
Stratham	6,069
Wolfeborough	6,079
Rochester	6,104
Kensington	6,149
Pittsburg	6,152
Rindge	6,154
Brentwood	6,167
Bradford	6,212
Errol	6,285
Shelburne	6,381
Carroll	6,511
Peterborough	6,570
Weare	6,605
Nottingham	6,633
New Ipswich	6,637
Franklin	6,692
South Hampton	6,713
Hopkinton	6,715
Chichester	6,792
Bristol	6,824
Atkinson	6,871
Goffstown	6,877
Concord	7,005
Nashua	7,042
Rollinsford	7,187
Merrimack	7,305
Franconia	7,388
Bedford	7,418
New London	7,429
Greenville	7,434

Hampton Falls	\$7,672
New Boston	7,764
Canterbury	8,079
Lincoln	8,166
Randolph	8,343
Dunbarton	8,448
Portsmouth	8,540
Loudon	8,555
Durham	8,608
Lee	8,616
Greenland	8,629
Newbury	8,719
Newington	8,724
Langdon	8,809
Webster	9,044
Bow	9,185
Dover	9,214
Pembroke	9,457
Pelham	9,868
Belmont	9,940
Manchester	10,142
Salisbury	10,160
Litchfield	11,197
Rye	11,580
Madbury	11,948
North Hampton	13,132
New Castle	14,929
Allentown	15,506
Dublin	18,267

The distribution for 1903 was as follows:

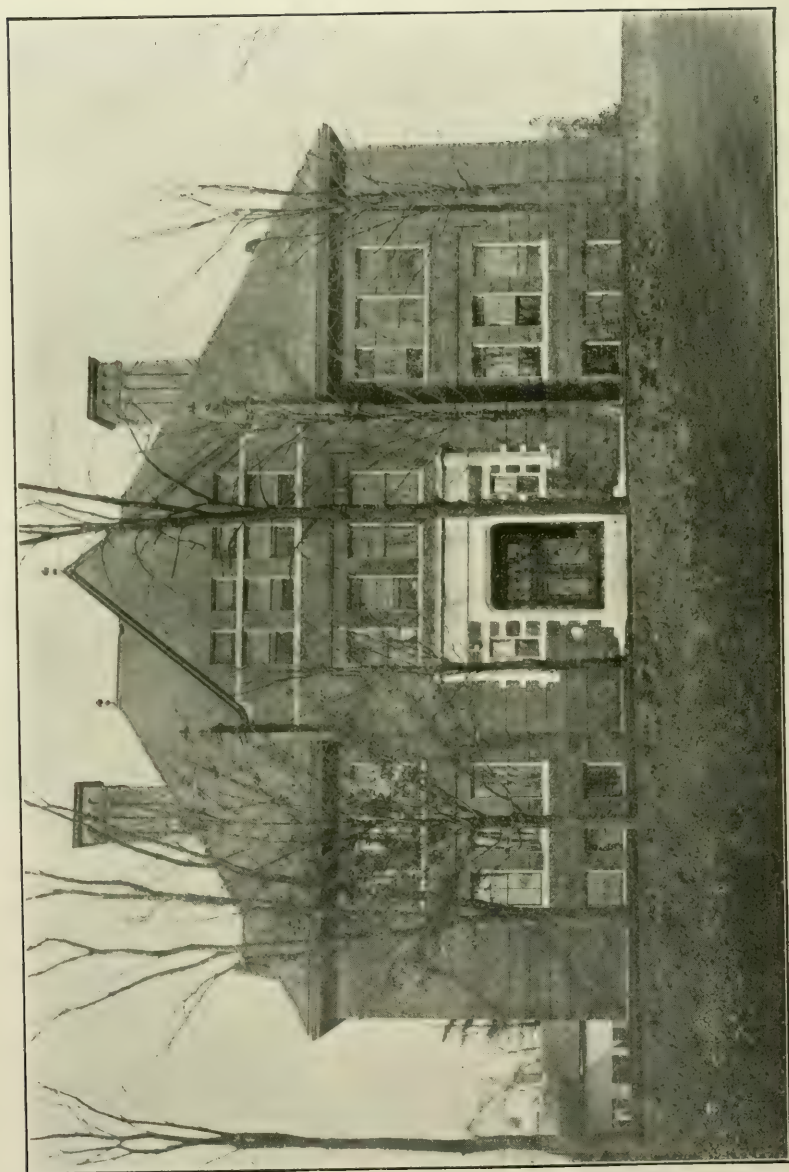
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION.

DECEMBER, 1903.

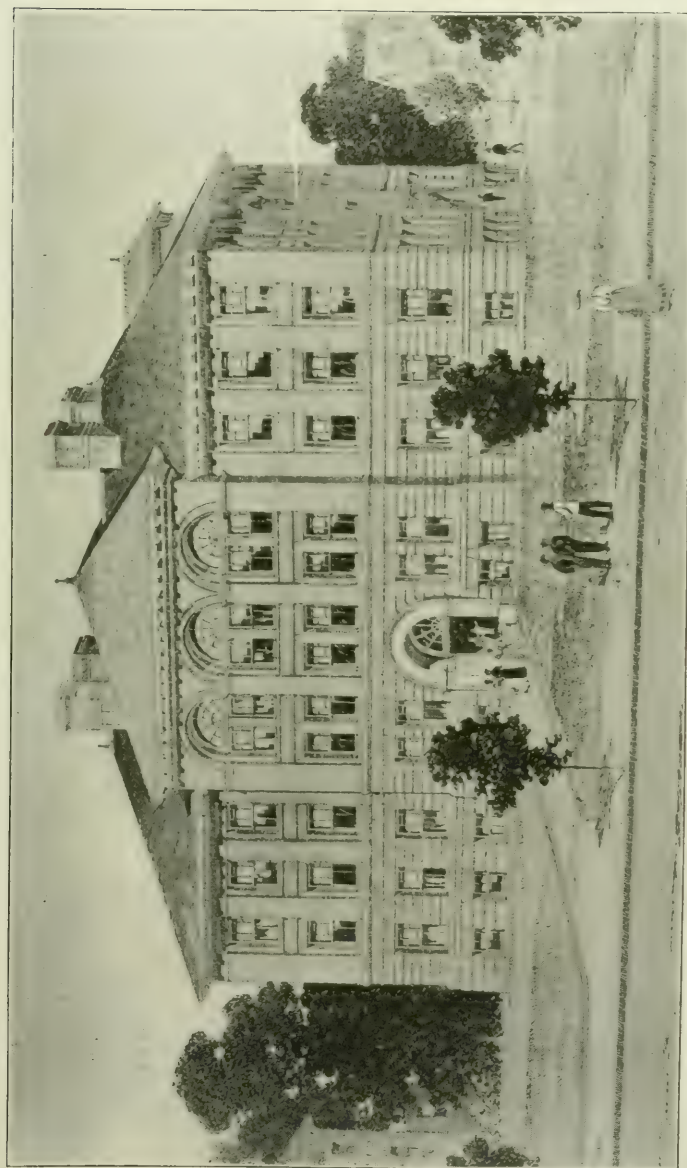
TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Aver- age attend- ance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Ellsworth.....	\$21,736	16	\$1,358	\$81.73
Orange.....	70,577	49	1,440	296.03
Groton.....	122,373	70	1,748	277.80
Seabrook.....	323,663	182	1,778	710.17
Eaton.....	126,674	58	2,184	184.20
Dorchester.....	103,740	47	2,207	147.71
Bartlett.....	400,979	178	2,252	548.38
Sullivan.....	145,930	64	2,280	194.75
Thornton.....	214,744	94	2,284	285.50
Middleton.....	117,739	49	2,402	141.47
Dalton.....	182,052	75	2,427	214.38
Springfield.....	172,993	71	2,436	202.17
Brookfield.....	153,560	63	2,437	179.35
Lyman.....	189,193	77	2,457	217.37
Grantham.....	157,464	64	2,460	180.46
Stratford.....	548,144	221	2,480	617.97
Albany.....	106,934	42	2,546	114.41
Stewartstown.....	465,552	182	2,558	493.57
Conway.....	1,205,492	466	2,586	1,250.23
Gorham.....	689,802	264	2,612	701.22
Whitefield.....	906,739	338	2,682	874.33
Orford.....	417,274	154	2,709	394.36
Unity.....	208,903	75	2,785	186.84
Lempster.....	154,687	55	2,812	135.64
Milan.....	444,537	157	2,831	384.71
Madison.....	217,271	76	2,858	184.48
Freedom.....	249,406	87	2,866	210.57
Kingston.....	366,342	125	2,931	295.84
Bennington.....	287,504	98	2,933	231.80
Chatham.....	124,033	42	2,953	98.66
Jefferson.....	535,930	179	2,993	414.89
Stark.....	345,637	114	3,031	260.94
Ossipee.....	667,203	219	3,046	498.77
Troy.....	620,163	202	3,070	456.45
Effingham.....	244,469	79	3,094	177.13
Clarksville.....	159,152	51	3,120	113.37
Plaistow.....	363,887	116	3,136	256.57
Newton.....	380,790	120	3,173	262.33
Columbia.....	362,335	114	3,178	248.80
Northumberland.....	939,883	295	3,186	642.39
Greenfield.....	339,825	105	3,236	225.07
Danbury.....	389,721	119	3,274	252.13
Danville.....	236,083	72	3,278	152.36
Croydon.....	207,712	63	3,297	132.52
Wentworth.....	316,325	95	3,329	198.04
Alexandria.....	281,491	84	3,351	173.87
Moultonborough.....	450,175	134	3,359	276.76
Tamworth.....	516,593	146	3,538	286.26
Lyme.....	596,129	167	3,569	324.63
Warren.....	421,598	118	3,572	229.16
Sharon.....	64,344	18	3,574	35.90
Sanbornton.....	592,090	158	3,747	292.51
Salem.....	824,489	220	3,747	407.33
Woodstock.....	278,587	74	3,764	136.23
Piermont.....	366,911	96	3,822	174.21
Richmond.....	313,868	82	3,827	148.61
Acworth.....	279,594	71	3,937	125.09
New Hampton.....	428,350	108	3,966	188.92
Gilsum.....	249,899	62	4,030	106.71
Bridgewater.....	149,470	37	4,039	63.55

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION.—*Continued.*

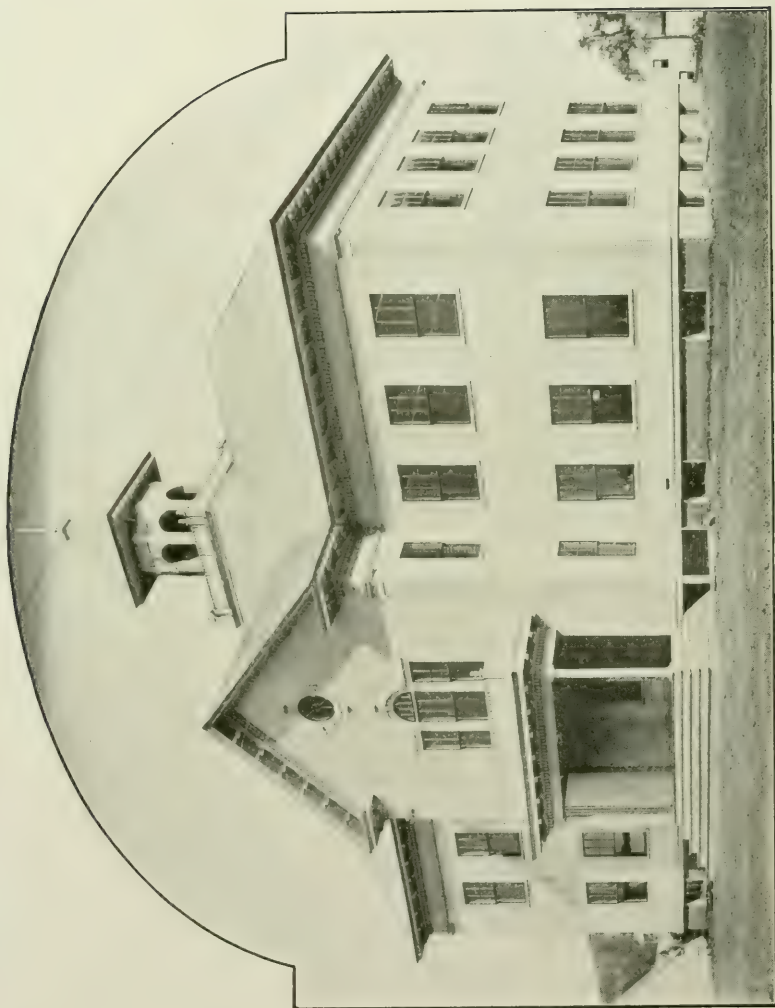
TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Grafton.....	\$434,868	106	\$4,102	\$179.28
Fitzwilliam.....	542,707	132	4,111	222.71
Dummer.....	162,230	39	4,159	65.01
New Durham.....	250,526	60	4,175	99.70
Sutton.....	447,347	106	4,220	174.21
Deering.....	260,991	59	4,423	92.48
Benton.....	139,843	31	4,511	47.66
Sandwich.....	499,105	109	4,578	165.12
Holderness.....	387,174	84	4,609	126.41
Stoddard.....	194,595	41	4,746	60.01
Campton.....	527,416	100	5,274	131.54
Benton.....	139,843	31	4,511	47.66
Gilmanton.....	605,924	107	5,662	131.06
Randolph.....	108,466	16	6,779	17.21



PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, 1904.



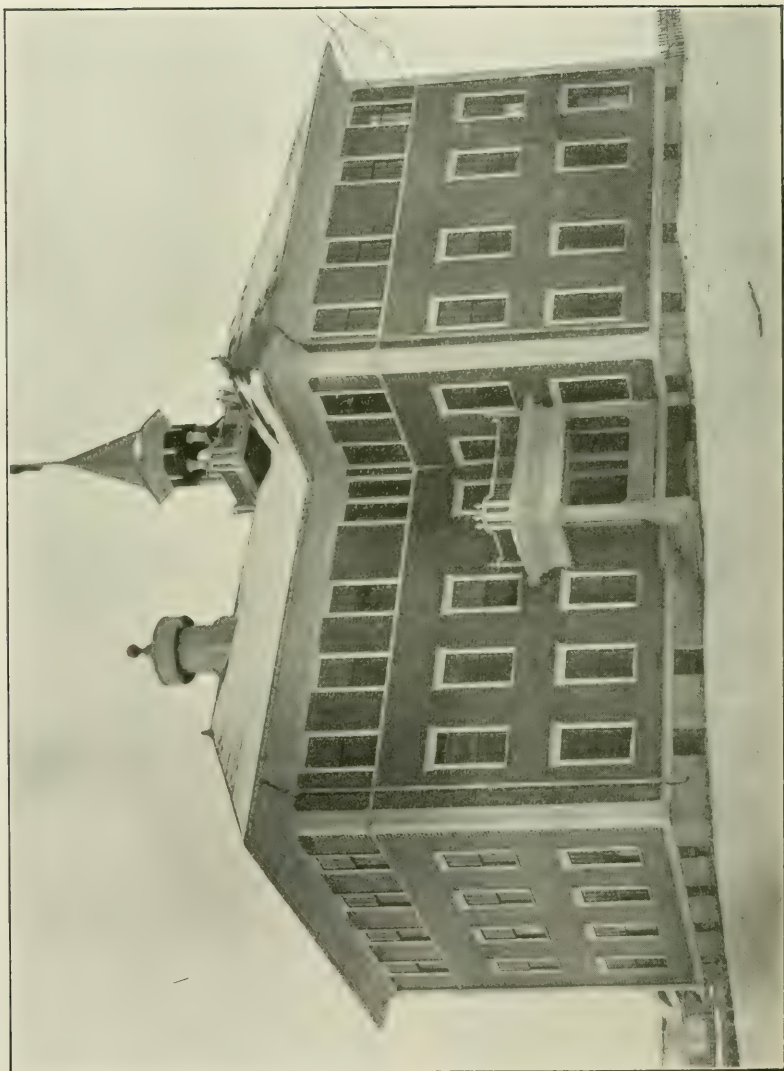
DOVER HIGH SCHOOL, 1904.



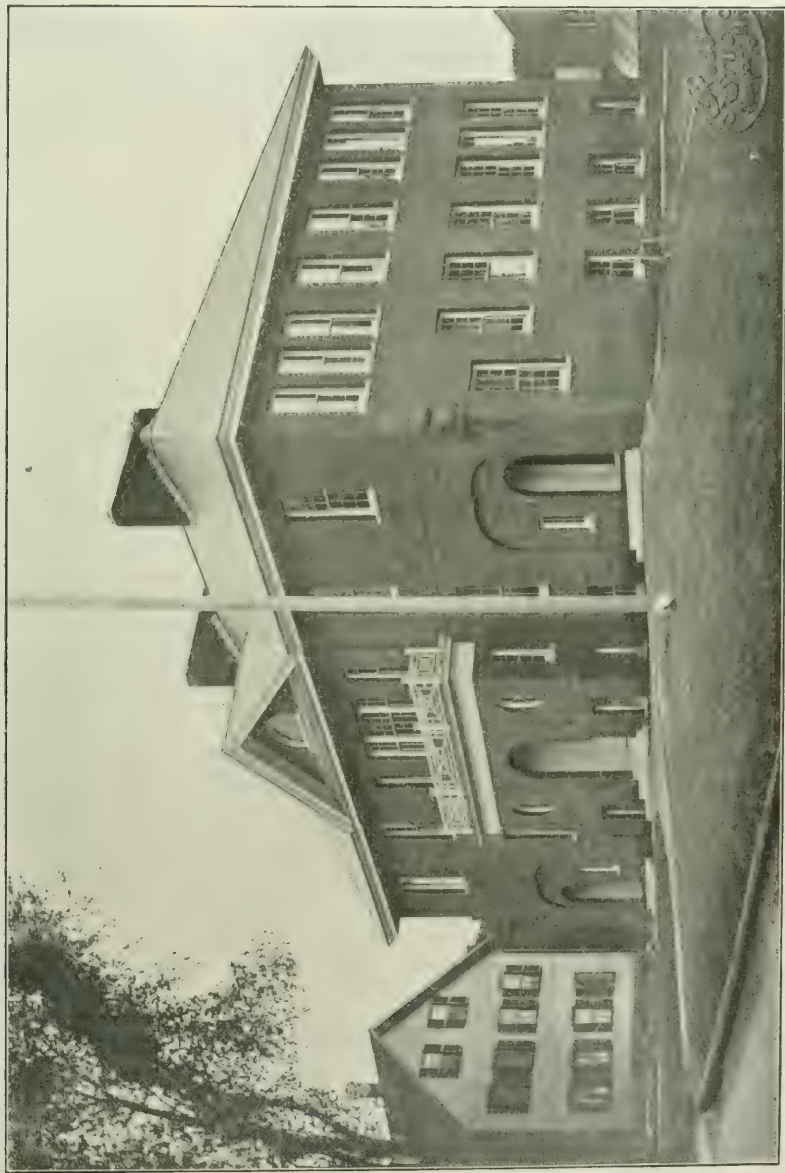
COLEBROOK PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1904.



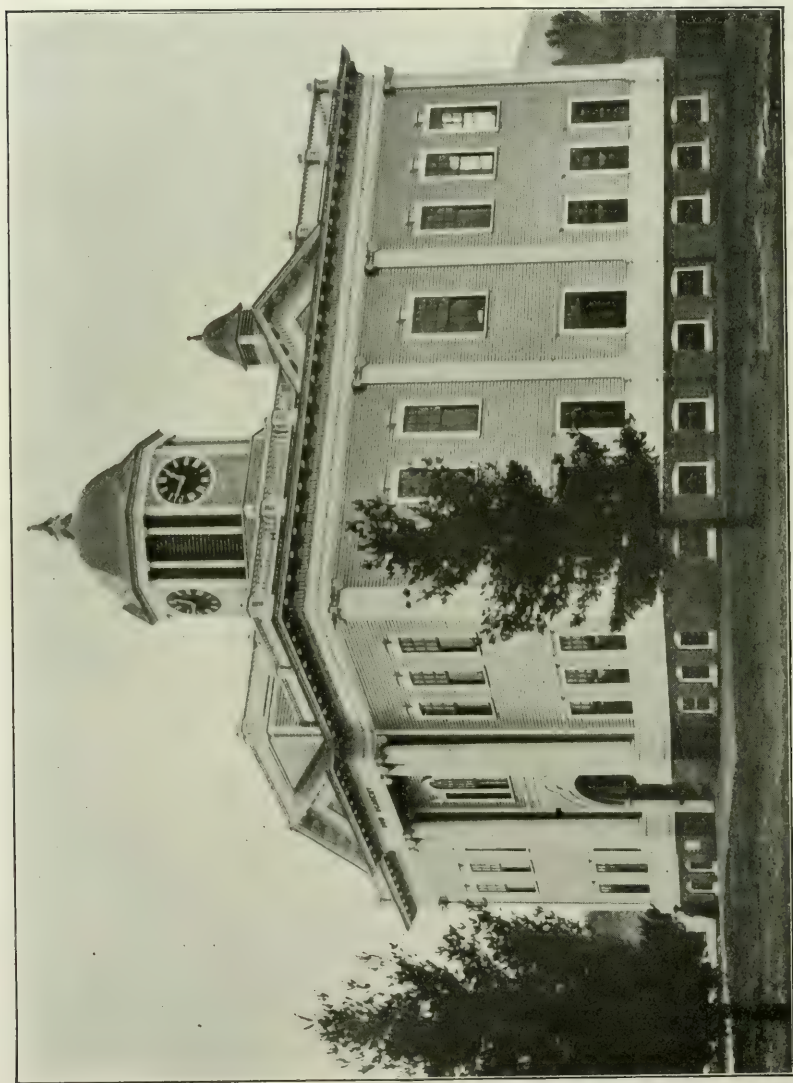
HOPKINTON HIGH SCHOOL, CONTOOCOOK, 1903.



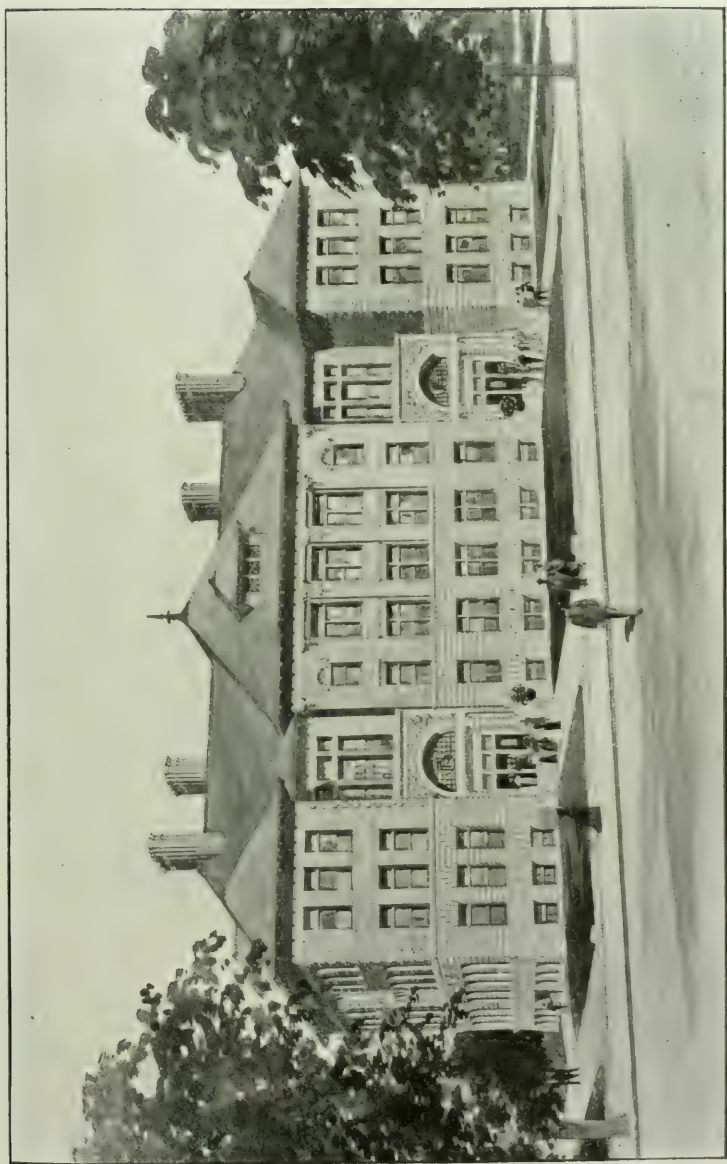
WHITEFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOL, 1903.



PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEWPORT, 1904.

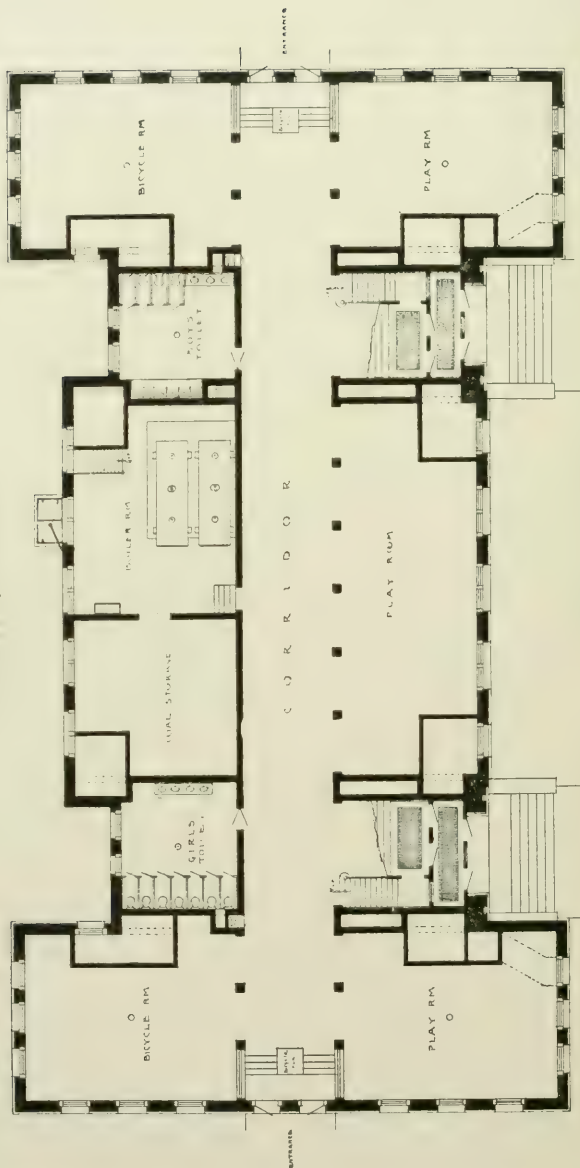


DOW ACADEMY, FRANCONIA, 1903.



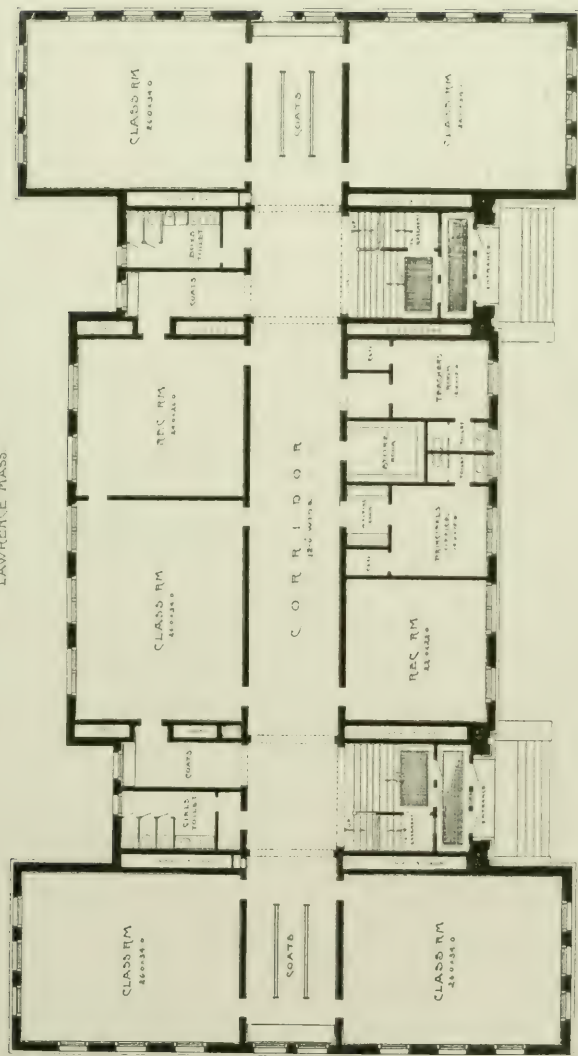
PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, 1904.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
 PORTSMOUTH, NH.
 JOHN ASHTON - ARCHITECT
 LAWRENCE, MASS.



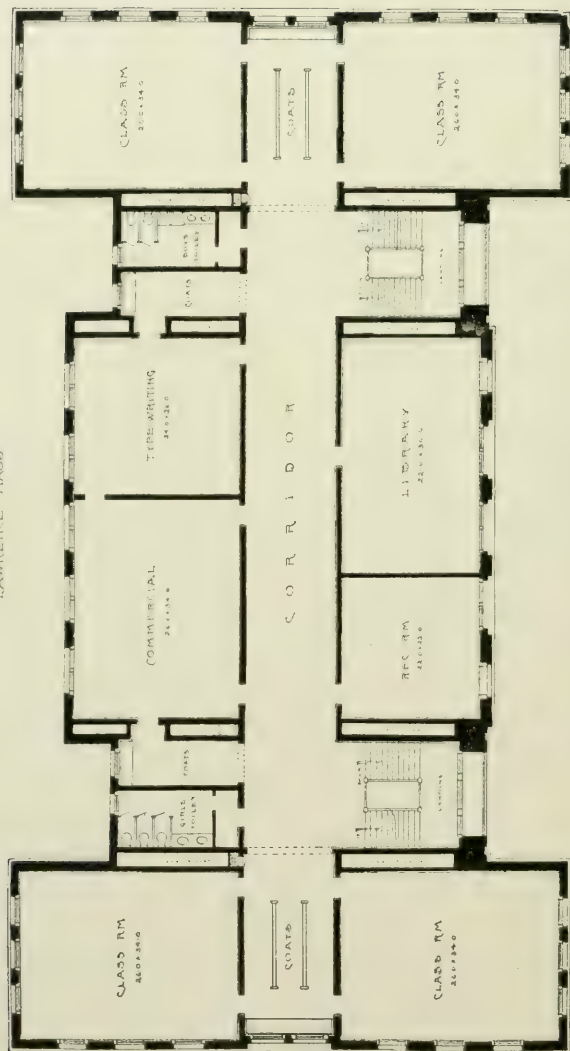
BASEMENT PLAN

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
 PORTSMOUTH, NH.
 JOHN ADAMSON - ARCHITECT
 LAWRENCE, MASS.



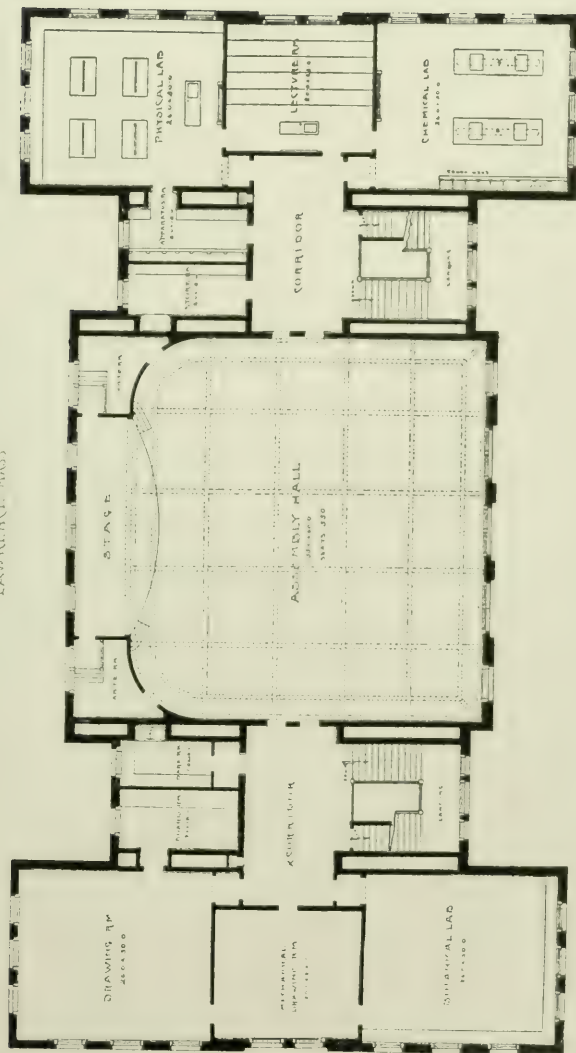
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
PORTSMOUTH, NH
JOHN ADAMSON-ARCHITECT
LAWRENCE, MASS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. = 1 FT.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
PORTSMOUTH N.H.
JOHN ASHTON-ARCHITECT
LAURENCE 3453



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

REPORT OF REGENT
OF
STATE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

REPORT OF THE REGENT OF THE STATE BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

THE LAW.

AN ACT to regulate the licensing and registration of physicians and surgeons.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall hold himself out to the public as a physician and surgeon, or advertise as such, or use the title of M. D. or Dr. (or any title which shall show or tend to show that the person using the same is a practitioner of any of the branches of medicine) in New Hampshire after September 1, 1897, unless previously registered and authorized, or unless licensed and registered as required by this chapter; nor shall any person practice medicine and surgery whose authority to practice is suspended or revoked by the agent of a state board.

SECT. 2. Within sixty days after the passage of this act, the governor and council shall appoint three separate state boards of medical examiners, of five members each, so appointed that the term of office of one member shall expire each year, and the members thereafter appointed shall hold office five years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. One board shall represent the New Hampshire Medical Society, one the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society, and one the New Hampshire Eclectic Society. Each of these three societies shall nominate, annually, twice the number of examiners to be appointed in

that year on the board representing it. The names of such nominees shall be annually transmitted, under seal, by the president and secretary, to the governor and council, who shall appoint from such lists the examiners required to form the boards and to fill any vacancy that may occur from expiration of office or otherwise. Each nominee, before appointment, shall furnish to the governor and council satisfactory proof that he has received the degree of doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, and that he has legally practiced medicine in this state for at least five years. If no nominees are presented from a society to the governor and council, they may appoint from members in good standing in such society without restriction. The governor and council, upon recommendation of the board, may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity, or neglect of duty.

SECT. 3. Every medical examiner shall receive a commission of appointment from the state, and before beginning his term of office shall file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office. Each board, or any member thereof, may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. Each board may make any by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with law, necessary in performing its duties.

SECT. 4. The superintendent of public instruction, *ex officio*, shall be the regent of the state boards of medical examiners, and shall perform such duties as are herein specified.

SECT. 5. From the fees provided by this act, the regent may pay all proper expenses incurred by its provisions, except compensation to medical examiners; and any surplus at the end of any year shall be apportioned equally among the three boards; and the state shall not pay the expenses of said boards, or either of them, or compensate them, or either of them, for services rendered under their commissions.

SECT. 6. Each board shall annually elect from its members a president and a secretary for the year, and shall hold

one or more meetings each year, pursuant to call of the regent, who may also call joint meetings of the three boards or of their officers. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum, but questions prepared by the boards may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked, by committees duly authorized by the boards.

SECT. 7. The regent shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of \$10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he,—

1. Is more than twenty-one years of age.
2. Is of good moral character.
3. Has graduated from a registered college; or satisfactorily completed a full course in a registered academy or high school; or had a preliminary education considered and accepted by the regent as fully equivalent.
4. Has studied medicine not less than four full school years, of at least nine months each, including four satisfactory courses, of at least six months each, in four different calendar years, in a medical college registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard. The regent shall accept, as the equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirements, evidence of five or more years' reputable practice, provided that such substitution be specified in the license.
5. Has either received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full right to practice medicine in some foreign country.

Students who matriculate in a New Hampshire medical school before January 1, 1898, on the prescribed study of medicine, shall be exempt from this preliminary education requirement.

SECT. 8. Each board shall submit to the regent, as required, lists of suitable questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology and hygiene, chemistry, surgery,

obstetrics, pathology and diagnosis, and therapeutics, including practice and materia medica. From these lists the regent shall prepare question papers for all these subjects, which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates, except that in therapeutics, practice, and materia medica all the questions submitted to any candidate shall be chosen from those prepared by the board selected by that candidate and shall be in harmony with the tenets of that school, as determined by its state board of medical examiners.

SECT. 9. Examinations for license shall be given at Concord, in this state, and at least twice annually, and shall be exclusively in writing and in English. Each examination shall be conducted by the regent, or a competent examiner appointed by him, who shall not be one of the medical examiners. At the close of each examination the regent or examiner in charge shall deliver the questions and answer papers to the board selected by each candidate, or to its duly authorized committee, and such board, without unnecessary delay, shall examine and mark the answers and transmit to the regent an official report, signed by its president and secretary, stating the standing of each candidate in each branch, his general average, and whether the board recommends that a license be granted. Such report shall include the questions and answers and shall be filed in the public records of the regent. If a candidate fails on first examination, he may, after not less than six months' further study, have a second examination without fee. If the failure is from illness, or other cause satisfactory to the boards, they may waive the required six months' study.

SECT. 10. On receiving from a state board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the regent shall issue to him a license to practice medicine. Every license shall be issued by the regent under seal, and shall be signed by each acting medical examiner of the board selected, and by the regent, and shall state that the licensee has given sat-

isfactory evidence of fitness as to age, character, preliminary and medical education, and all other matters required by law, and that after full examination he has been found properly qualified to practice. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the regent as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this chapter, and applicants who matriculate in a New Hampshire medical school before January 1, 1898, and who receive the degree M. D. January 1, 1903, may, without further examination, on payment of five dollars to the regent and on submitting such evidence as may be required, receive an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a regent license issued after examination.

Before any license is issued it shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept in the regent's office, and its number shall be noted in the license. This record shall be open to public inspection, and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of land.

SECT. 11. (As amended by chapter 1 of the Session Laws of 1903.) This chapter shall not be construed to affect commissioned medical officers serving in the United States army, navy, or marine hospital service, while so commissioned; or any one while actually serving on the resident medical staff of any legally incorporated hospital; or any legally registered dentist exclusively engaged in practicing dentistry; or any manufacturer of artificial eyes, limbs, or orthopedic instruments or trusses in fitting such instruments on persons in need thereof; or any lawfully qualified physician in other states or countries meeting legally registered physicians in this state in consultation; or any physician residing on a border of a neighboring state and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine therein, whose practice extends into this state, and who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within this state; or to the regular or family physi-

cians of persons not residents of this state, when called to attend them during a temporary stay in the state; neither shall the provisions of this act apply to clairvoyants, or to persons practicing hypnotism, magnetic healing, mind cure, massage, Christian science, so called, or any other method of healing if no drugs are employed or surgical operations are performed; *provided*, such persons do not violate any of the provisions of this act in relation to the use of M. D. or the title of doctor or physician.

SECT. 12. Any person who, not being then lawfully authorized to practice medicine within this state and so registered according to law, shall hold himself out to the public as a physician and surgeon, or advertise as such, within this state, without lawful registration or in violation of any provision of this chapter; and any person who shall buy, sell, or fraudulently obtain any medical diploma, license, record, or registration, or who shall aid or abet such buying, selling, or fraudulently obtaining, or who shall practice medicine under cover of any medical diploma, license, record, or registration illegally obtained, or signed, or issued unlawfully, or under fraudulent representations or mistake of fact in a material regard; and any person who shall append the letters M. D. to his or her name; or shall assume or advertise the title of doctor (or any title which shall show or tend to show that the person assuming or advertising the same is a practitioner of any of the branches of medicine) in such a manner as to convey the impression that he or she is a legal practitioner of medicine, or of any of its branches, without having legally received the medical degree, or without having received a license which constituted at the time an authority to practice medicine under the laws of this state then in force, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for three months for the first offense; and on the conviction of any subsequent offense, by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 13. Every person who is a practitioner of medicine and surgery in this state prior to the passage of this act shall be, upon satisfactory proof thereof to the regent and upon the payment of a fee of one dollar, entitled to registration; and the said regent shall issue to him a certificate signed by himself and the chairman and secretary of such board of medical examiners as the applicant may elect; and said certificate shall state the facts and the cause of said registration, and shall entitle the said person to practice medicine legally in the state of New Hampshire.

SECT. 14. The first meeting of the boards may be called by any one of the members by a notice in writing, stating the time and place of meeting, sent by mail to each of the other members at least one week prior thereto.

SECT. 15. This act shall take effect on its passage.

[Approved March 16, 1897.]

The examining boards appointed by the governor and council in accordance with the law are as follows:

From the New Hampshire Medical Society:

James T. Greeley, M. D., Nashua, term expires 1905.

Arthur C. Heffinger, M. D., Portsmouth, term expires 1906.

George Cook, M. D., Concord, term expires 1907.

George H. Shedd, M. D., North Conway, term expires 1908.

John F. Robinson, M. D., Manchester, term expires 1909.

President, Dr. Cook; secretary, Dr. Greeley.

From the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society:

Robert V. Sweet, M. D., Rochester, term expires 1905.

Arthur J. Todd, M. D., Manchester, term expires 1906.

George W. Flagg, M. D., Keene, term expires 1907.

Albion K. P. Harvey, Somersworth, term expires 1908.

Henry M. Wiggin, Whitefield, term expires 1909.

President, Dr. Flagg; secretary, Dr. Sweet.

From the New Hampshire Eclectic Society :

Lester Rupert Brown, M. D., Winchester, term expires 1905.

Walter H. True, M. D., Laconia, term expires 1906.

Francis L. Gerald, M. D., Belmont, term expires 1907.

Ezra C. Chase, M. D., Orford, term expires 1908.

A. J. Marston, Plymouth, term expires 1909.

President, Dr. True ; secretary, Dr. Chase.

I recommend some amendment to the law which shall insure participation in the duties of the boards of medical examiners by all the members. As the law now stands, the members share equally in the distribution of the revenue from licenses, although they may never attend a meeting of the boards, and never contribute any questions, as required by law.

The registered practitioners licensed between November 1, 1902, and January 1, 1905, are classified as follows :

A. In practice in the state prior to the enactment of the law	4
B. Admitted by examination	78
C. Admitted by indorsement of diploma	3
<hr/>	
Total	90

Total number of licenses issued since the enactment of the law, ten hundred and thirty-six ; of these, six have been revoked.

Six examinations have been held since November 1, 1902, viz. : December 9, 10, 1902 ; March 3, 4, 1903 ; June 23, 24, 1903 ; September 1, 2, 1903 ; March 1, 2, 1904 ; September 8, 9, 1904, with results shown in the following table :

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION.	Date.	Men.	Women.	Regular.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic.	Whole number examined.	Licensed.	Rejected.
Twelfth.....	Dec., 1902	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15	12	3
Thirteenth.....	Mar., 1903	13	.....	12	2	.....	13	12	1
Fourteenth	June, 1903	9	1	9	1	.....	10	9	1
Fifteenth.....	Sept., 1903	13	1	12	1	.....	14	12	2
Sixteenth	Mar., 1904	16	2	16	2	.....	18	13	3
Seventeenth	Sept., 1904	23	1	22	2	.....	24	20	4
		89	5	86	8	.....	94	78	14

TWELFTH EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER 9 AND 10, 1902.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Medical Society.)

1. Give the latent periods of the infectious fevers.
2. Name the principal spinal sedatives.
3. Describe myxœdema as seen in children and in adults, and give its treatment.
4. Name the drugs which probably increase the functional activity of the liver.
5. Give a clinical description of uræmia in its different phases, and name other conditions with which it may be confounded.
6. Describe the onset and course of acute general peritonitis, and name some of the conditions producing it.
7. Name the preparations of cinchona and its alkaloids and salts, and give therapy.
8. Give a clinical picture of chronic poisoning by lead.
9. Name the principal spinal stimulants.
10. Describe arthritis deformans and give your treatment.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Describe specific gravity.
2. How would you distinguish blood from other stains?
3. Describe briefly an analysis of drinking water.
4. What are the symptoms of chronic poisoning by nitrate of silver?
5. How is bodily heat produced and how maintained?
6. What is diffusion?
7. Describe vapor density.
8. What is the difference between an ether and an alcohol?
9. Describe briefly the principles involved in soap manufacture.
10. Name the various secretions of the human body and give their reactions.

SURGERY.

1. Give symptoms of impending death during general anæsthesia and treatment.
2. Give cause, symptoms, and treatment of senile gangrene.
3. Give indications for amputation in compound fracture.
4. How treat penetrating wound of the abdomen?
5. Give technic in amputation of shoulder joint.
6. Give operative technic for excision of carpus.
7. Diagnose and treat intracapsular fracture of the femur.
8. Name the different dislocations of the hip joint and methods of reducing same.
9. Give causes and treatment for hemorrhage from the urethra.
10. Give treatment for fractured skull.

ANATOMY.

1. How many bones in the hand, including the wrist? Name them.
2. Give the anatomy of the eye complete.
3. Name the cranial nerves. Which is the longest, and give its distribution?
4. Describe in full the solar and cardiac plexuses.
5. Describe the subclavian artery and its branches.
6. Describe the thoracic duct.
7. Describe the triangular ligament of the pelvis.
8. Describe the pericardium.
9. What fluids of the body are intended for its nutrition?
10. Give the exact location of the vermiform appendix.

DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY.

1. Give the symptoms of acute ascending paralysis.
2. Give the histological changes in the brain in general paresis.
3. Describe a case of tricuspid regurgitation.

4. Describe the symptoms of gangrene of the lung.
5. Describe a case of broncho-pneumonia.
6. Describe the formation of renal calculi, and mention the different varieties.
7. Give the symptoms and cause of renal colic.
8. Describe a case of pernicious anæmia.
9. Mention the complications of scarlet fever.
10. Describe a case of urticaria.

OBSTETRICS.

1. Describe the process of ovulation.
2. When may an anæsthetic be used in normal labor?
3. What are the indications for the induction of premature labor?
4. Give differential diagnosis between fibroid tumors and pregnancy.
5. Describe the formation and growth of the umbilical cord.
6. What abnormalities of the fœtus offer an obstruction to delivery?
7. Describe the management of a foot presentation.
8. How would you manage a case of shoulder presentation?
9. How would you treat a case of retained placenta?
10. What is the cause of puerperal eclampsia?

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. Define leucocytes and give their function in health and disease.
2. What nerves preside over the secretion of saliva? How influenced?
3. Why is it that the stomach does not digest itself?
4. Give the proportion of different kinds of food for daily use.
5. The sources of uric acid and normal daily quantity.
6. Give the physiology of voluntary muscular movement.

7. What amount of air is taken in at each respiration?
How does this influence ventilation?
8. How is vaccine virus obtained? What is the great essential in its production?
9. How much water must be taken into the body daily, and what is its function?
10. What is the difference between a disinfectant and a germicide?

THIRTEENTH EXAMINATION.

MARCH 3 AND 4, 1903.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Medical Society.)

1. Give symptoms and treatment of pleurisy with effusion.
2. Give symptoms of chronic arsenical poisoning.
3. When is opium and when are salines indicated in appendicitis?
4. Name five drugs used as anthelmintics, giving adult dose of each.
5. Define Jacksonian epilepsy.
6. Without abbreviating, write a prescription for acute rheumatism containing three drugs.
7. Describe rotheln. Differentiate from rubeola.
8. Differentiate acute strychnia poisoning from tetanus.
9. Give the salts of morphia with adult dose of each.
10. Give the incubative periods of the exanthematous diseases.

THERAPEUTICS.

(Homeopathic.)

1. How do we discover the action of remedies?
2. What are the three essentials of a homeopathic prescription?

3. What is the relation of homeopathy towards palliation?
4. Define therapeutics.
5. What is meant by a homeopathic aggravation, and what is its significance?
6. Give the characteristic symptoms of *Cal. Carb.*, *Hepar-Sul.*, and *Silicia*?
7. What is the indication for *Calchicin* in rheumatism and gout, and how would you administer it?
8. What is the general sphere of action of *pulsatilla nigra*?
9. What do you know about *nux vomica*?
10. Give characteristic symptoms of lachesis.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Why is strong sulphuric acid in eschoralic poison from a purely chemical point of view?
2. Why do ice and salt make a "freezing mixture"?
3. Why is chlorate of potassium usually prescribed by itself and not in combination?
4. Describe the manufacture on a large scale of sulphuric acid.
5. How is sugar refined?
6. What is ammonia?
7. How is blue litmus paper prepared?
8. What is the difference between crystalization and precipitation?
9. What is sublimation?
10. Give method for detection of arsenic in stomach contents.

SURGERY.

1. How do you prepare patients for the administration of anæsthetics?
2. How do you treat compound fractures?

3. Give indications for tying brachial artery. How would you proceed?
4. Describe operation of amputation of thigh, middle third.
5. What is meant by aseptic and antiseptic surgery?
6. Give technic for aspiration of bladder.
7. At what age, and how would you operate for harelip?
8. What are the symptoms and treatment of abscess of the brain?
9. What is pyemia, its symptoms and treatment?
10. Differentiate dislocation of head of humerus downward and fracture of surgical neck of the bone; state treatment for the latter.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the sympathetic nervous system.
2. Follow a drop of blood from the left ventricle to the great toe, and back to the left auricle.
3. Name the parts of the alimentary canal from its beginning, and all structures that enter it.
4. Enumerate the ligaments of the knee joint.
5. Of what does the lymphatic system consist?
6. Give the microscopic anatomy of the kidney.
7. What are the branches of the right subclavian artery?
8. Give attachments of the diaphragm.
9. Name and describe the fissures of the liver.
10. Describe the thoracic duct.

PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Give the general symptoms of obstructive jaundice.
2. Give the symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction.
3. Describe a case of Hodgkins disease.
4. Mention the causes of compression of the spinal cord and give the symptoms.
5. Give the symptoms and causes of mastoid abscess.
6. Give pathology and diagnosis of peritonitis.

7. Give pathology and diagnosis of intestinal ulcers.
8. Give pathology and diagnosis of typhoid fever.
9. Give pathology and diagnosis of stone in pelvis of kidney.
10. Give pathology and diagnosis of smallpox.

OBSTETRICS.

1. At what period in gestation can pregnancy be first diagnosed?
2. What is a dermoid cyst?
3. Give etiology and treatment for puerperal eclampsia.
4. Does the maternal blood enter the circulation of the child?
5. What effect has extra-uterine pregnancy on the womb?
6. Give differential diagnosis between fibroid tumors and pregnancy.
7. What changes take place in the female organism immediately before labor begins?
8. What is superfetation?
9. What are the causes, symptoms, and dangers of abortion?
10. Give cause and treatment of puerperal fever.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. What are the physical properties of human blood?
2. What are the physical forces concerned in the absorption of the digested food?
3. What regulates normal temperature in the human body, how is the mean maintained?
4. The effect of altitude in lowering temperature of the atmosphere depends upon what?
5. What precautions would you take to prevent the spread of typhoid fever?
6. At what stage in typhoid fever can the characteristic germ be found, and how long may it be present?
7. Describe capillary circulation.

8. Describe movements of stomach in the act of digestion.
9. Describe passage of blood through the heart.
10. What are the lacteals and what are they for?

FOURTEENTH EXAMINATION.

JUNE 23 AND 24, 1903.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society.)

1. Give physiological action and dose of apocynum cannabinum.
2. Give physiological action and dose of gelsemium sempervirens.
3. Give the physiological action and dose of hydrastis canadensis.
4. Give your rule for determining the proper doses for children.
5. Differentiate mild form of diphtheria from follicular tonsilitis, and give a line of treatment for each.
6. Give symptoms and therapeutics for secondary syphilis.
7. Give therapeutics for diabetes insipidus.
8. Give therapeutics for chorea.
9. Are medicines as reliable in their action when prepared in compressed form—as in tablets or pills—as when employed in powders or solutions? Give reasons.
10. Name eight most important remedies used in general practice and give doses.

THERAPEUTICS.

(Homeopathic.)

1. Give characteristics of camphor.
2. Give characteristics of veratrum alb.
3. Give characteristics of podophyllum.

4. Give characteristics of arsenicum alb.
5. Give characteristics of bryonia alb.
6. Differentiate briefly between cham. and arsenicum alb. in facial neuralgia.
7. Differentiate between rhus tox. and bryonia in rheumatic fevers.
8. Name five remedies having irritability; how may they be distinguished?
9. What are the stools of aconite?
10. Distinguish between actea R. and caul. in uterine symptoms.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Medical Society.)

1. What is the source of pilocarpin? Give its therapeutics.
2. Outline the treatment of acute dysentery.
3. Differentiate ulcer of the stomach from cancer of the stomach.
4. Give the official preparations of phosphorus, and its therapeutics.
5. Give symptoms of acute phosphorus poisoning.
6. What is a diuretic? Give five examples with dose of each.
7. Give the therapeutics and preparations of colchicum.
8. Give etiology and treatment of chronic cystitis.
9. Write a compound prescription for acute articular rheumatism in an adult.
10. Outline treatment of diabetes mellitus.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Give a quick method of determining the percentage of carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere.
2. What is lime, and how produced?
3. Enumerate the alkalies.
4. What is the difference between steel and cast iron?

5. How would you determine the purity and wholesomeness of milk?
6. What is the chemical difference between alcohol and ether?
7. Explain the meaning of "polymorphic."
8. What is chloral-hydrate? How is it prepared and how does it act as a poison?
9. What constituent is common to all acids?
10. How does temperature affect the sp. gr. of liquids?

SURGERY.

1. Diagnose and treat intracapsular fracture of the femur.
2. Give treatment of fracture of the leg in the lower third.
3. What complications may arise in bone fractures?
4. Give operation for harelip.
5. Define primary and secondary hemorrhage.
6. Give modern treatments of enlarged prostate.
7. How would you prepare a room in a private house for a capital operation?
8. Give treatment of fractured patella.
9. Describe varieties and symptoms of shoulder dislocations, and give mode of reduction.
10. Describe the various operations for hemorrhoids.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the spinal column.
2. Name the muscles that form the anterior abdominal walls.
3. Describe the pancreas.
4. Describe the abdominal sympathetic nervous system.
5. Describe the femoral artery.
6. Give the portal circulation.
7. Name the arteries found in the forearm, and give relations of each.

8. How may the large intestine be distinguished from the small?
9. Describe in detail the circulation of the kidney.
10. Name the supports of the bladder.

DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY.

1. Describe a case of alcoholic neuritis.
2. Give the symptoms of amyloid kidney.
3. Give the pathology, symptoms, and differential diagnosis of acute pancreatitis.
4. Give the morbid anatomy and symptoms of abscess of the liver.
5. Describe a case of gangrenous stomatitis.
6. Give the diagnosis and pathology of leprosy.
7. Describe a case of myxœdema.
8. Give pathology and diagnosis of typhoid fever.
9. Give pathology and diagnosis of measles.
10. Give pathology and diagnosis of apoplexy.

OBSTETRICS.

1. Describe the foetal circulation.
2. Give differential diagnosis between ovarian cyst and pregnancy.
3. What objections exist to giving anæsthetics to make labor painless?
4. What is the first attention to be rendered to the child?
5. What is the cause of puerperal eclampsia? Outline treatment.
6. Define embryotomy.
7. Give etiology and pathological anatomy of rupture of the uterus.
8. Give origin and attachment of the muscles forming the floor of the pelvis.
9. How does retroflexion affect conception?
10. Enumerate all possible abnormalities of the placenta.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. Describe normal respiratory sounds. What are they?
How produced?
2. Give the functional classification of nerve fibres.
3. What is the origin of fat in the human body? How
can corpulence be hindered?
4. Transfusion of blood, what is it? When and how
should it be employed?
5. Of what use are vital statistics? What is the physi-
cian's duty?
6. In a community without sewers, how would you dis-
pose of liquid refuse?
7. What diseases of the lower animals are communicable
to the human animal? How would you prevent?
8. Explain reflex action.
9. What is the action of saliva on starch?
10. What is the origin of red corpuscles in blood of an
adult?

FIFTEENTH EXAMINATION.

SEPTEMBER 1 AND 2, 1903.

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Medical Society.*)

1. Describe follicular tonsilitis and differentiate from
diphtheria.
2. Give symptoms of cerebral apoplexy.
3. Outline the treatment of acute dysentery.
4. Give the treatment of acute phosphorus poisoning and
its treatment.
5. Give the preparations and uses of colchicum.
6. Differentiate variola from measles
7. Give the preparations and uses of digitalis.
8. Give the symptoms and treatment of hemorrhage in
typhoid fever.
9. Give the physiological action of alcohol.
10. Describe acute diffuse nephritis and give causes.

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Homeopathic Society.*)

1. Differentiate diphtheria from follicular tonsilitis, and give the therapeutics of both.
2. Describe a case of cholera infantum, in which arsenicum would be the leading remedy.
3. What would you do if called to a case of infantile eclampsia?
4. Give the head symptoms of gelseminum.
5. What are the indications for ferric phosphate?
6. What would you do if called to a case of opium poisoning?
7. Give treatment for arsenic poisoning.
8. Mention the characteristics of hydrastis.
9. In a case of "nasal catarrh," what is probably the real condition, and what is its treatment?
10. How would you conduct a case of pneumonia that is ushered in by a severe chill, with pulse 140, temperature 103, and respiration 40?

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Eclectic Society.*)

1. What are the symptoms calling for the use of aconite?
(a) Veratrum? (b) Gelseminum? Give dose of each.
2. Give treatment for gonorrhœa in its different stages.
3. Differentiate diarrhœa and dysentery and prescribe for each.
4. Differentiate hard and soft chancre and give treatment.
5. Describe and give properties and use of nepeta cataria.
6. Describe chorea and give treatment.
7. Describe cystitis and give therapeutics.
8. Give therapeutics and diet mucus colitis.
9. Differentiate uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa.
10. Give doses of Dover's powders and paregoric for children.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Name the constituents of normal urine.
2. Give test for albumen in urine; also for sugar.
3. What is to be done in a case of arsenical poisoning?
4. What is organic chemistry?
5. What is an alkaloid?
6. What is the specific gravity of normal urine?
7. What is a base? an acid? a salt?
8. What is sublimation?
9. What are the carbohydrates?
10. Give number of cubic inches in one litre.

SURGERY.

1. Classify burns and give treatment.
2. Describe carbuncle and give treatment.
3. How would you treat urethral stricture in the male?
4. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumors.
5. Give symptoms of upward and downward dislocations of the hip and methods of reduction.
6. Define the technique of tracheotomy.
7. State causes of death after amputation.
8. Give differential diagnosis of femoral hernia.
9. How does gangrene affect a healing wound? How treated?
10. How distinguish between concussion and compression of the brain?

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the several coats of the eyeball.
2. Describe the internal jugular vein.
3. Describe the small intestine.
4. Enumerate and describe the muscles of the anterior femoral region.
5. How may the female pelvis be distinguished from the male?

6. What is the exact situation of the gall bladder, and where does the common bile duct empty?
7. Compare the circulatory system of the foetus with that of the child after birth.
8. Give the anatomy of the trachea.
9. What is the thoracic duct and into what does it empty?
10. Describe the fifth pair of nerves.

PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Mention the sources of ptomaine poisoning and give the symptoms.
2. Describe a case of arsenical poisoning.
3. Give the symptoms of lead poisoning.
4. Describe a case of periodical paralysis.
5. Give the causes and symptoms of hydronephrosis.
6. Give pathology and diagnosis of gout.
7. Give pathology and diagnosis of sciatica.
8. Give pathology and diagnosis of jaundice.
9. Give pathology and diagnosis of locomotor ataxia.
10. Give pathology and diagnosis of la grippe.

OBSTETRICS.

1. What happens to the ovum after its escape from the ovisac?
2. Give the principal uterine and mammary signs of pregnancy at five months.
3. What coverings has the embryo at the period when placental circulation is established?
4. What changes in position does the womb undergo during pregnancy?
5. What are the symptoms of extra-uterine pregnancy, and outline treatment?
6. Given a woman in the sixth month of pregnancy, presenting puffiness of the face, edema of the ankles, and scanty urine, what would you suspect, and how make a clear diagnosis?

7. By what symptoms would you recognize puerperal septicemia, and how would you treat the case?
8. Differentiate pregnancy from ovarian cyst.
9. How should a case of breech presentation be managed throughout?
10. Define the "third stage" of labor, and state how you would conduct it.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. What structures are formed by the epiblast?
2. What is the function of the bile?
3. What is the difference between ventilation and aeration?
4. In a crowded, unventilated room, what dangerous impurities are found?
5. What is the difference between quarantine and isolation?
6. What nerves control the movements of the heart?
7. Describe the lymphatic system.
8. How do sensory impulses differ from motor impulses?
9. Describe the physical phenomena of the circulation of the blood.
10. Give origin and function of third cranial nerve.

SIXTEENTH EXAMINATION.

MARCH 1 AND 2, 1904.

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Medical Society.*)

1. In what way does pilocarpine produce vomiting?
2. Give medical treatment of acute peritonitis.
3. Does digitalis increase the nutrition of the heart, and if so in what way?

4. How would you treat the shock of injury?
5. How would you treat an acute cystitis?
6. Give materia medica and therapeutics of ergot.
7. Give etiology and treatment of acute lobar pneumonia.
8. How would you treat a severe hæmoptysis?
9. Give treatment of eczema in the active stage.
10. Give source and uses of adrenalin.

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Eclectic Society.*)

1. Give diagnosis of biliary colic and give treatment.
2. Give causes of icterus and give symptoms and treatment.
3. Differentiate uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa and give therapy.
4. Describe bronchial pneumonia, naming structures involved. Give symptoms and treatment.
5. Diagnose and give symptoms and treatment for mucous croup.
6. Diagnose dysentery and diarrhœa and write prescription for each.
7. Differentiate acute rheumatism and neuralgia and write prescriptions for each.
8. Give doses and the indications calling for the use of macrotys, bryonia, echafolla, apis, and apocynum.
9. Name three alkaloids derived from opium and doses of same.
10. Differentiate hepatic, intestinal, and renal colic and prescribe for each case.

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Homeopathic Society.*)

1. Give a case of typhoid fever in its later stage, when the patient is returning to consciousness, and the

fever abating. The temperature is 100 and pulse 140. What is the *probable* condition and what the treatment?

2. You are called to a case of catarrhal pneumonia, temperature 103, pulse 140, patient sub-conscious. What organ other than the lungs would attract your attention, what are you likely to find, and what treatment will it require?
3. With regard to treatment, why is it especially necessary to make an early diagnosis in diphtheria?
4. What treatment would you advise in a case of chronic gastric catarrh, with dilatation of the stomach?
5. What can you say of the more modern ideas relative to the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis?
6. Recommend a good routine treatment for neurasthenia.
7. How would you manage an ordinary case of infantile eclampsia?
8. A patient comes to you complaining of "nasal catarrh," what conditions would influence your mode of treatment?
9. Mention a proper diet for a case of chronic interstitial nephritis.
10. In the theatre, in the church, or on the train, anywhere and at any time, you are liable to be called upon to treat a case of syncope; how will you manage it?

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is a reagent?
2. Describe the action of lead on water.
3. What is the difference between an elementary and a compound substance?
4. Why do ice and salt make a freezing mixture?
5. Why is chlorate of potassium usually prescribed by itself and not in combination?
6. What is sublimation?

7. What are the symptoms of chronic poisoning by nitrate of silver?
8. Where is "saltpetre" obtained? What is the chemical name, and for what is it chiefly used?
9. What is an amorphous body?
10. What is chloral hydrate? How is it prepared and how does it act as a poison?

SURGERY.

1. Give general indication in treatment of wounds.
2. Define shock. Give causes and treatment.
3. What are the causes of gangrene?
4. Give early symptoms of coxalgia and treatment.
5. When would you operate in appendicitis?
6. Give symptoms and treatment of strangulated inguinal hernia.
7. How would you proceed to evacuate deep pus in upper neck?
8. Give the general points of difference between malignant tumors and non-malignant.
9. Give the complications and treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremity.
10. What are the signals of danger in general anæsthesia?

ANATOMY.

1. What is meant by the vaso-motor nervous system and how is it formed?
2. Origin, course, and termination of the thoracic duct.
3. Describe the vocal cords.
4. What structures form the anterior abdominal walls from without inward?
5. Differentiate, anatomically, between the large and the small intestine.
6. What nerves are in relation to the elbow joint?
7. Enumerate and describe the ligaments of the ankle joint.

8. Enumerate and describe the muscles of the eye-ball.
9. Bound the axilla and give the contents.
10. Place and describe the uterus and adnexa.

PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Give the symptoms and causes of paralysis agitans.
2. Describe a case of chronic gastritis.
3. Diagnose a case of peliosis rheumatica.
4. Under what conditions may the Cheyne-Stokes respiration occur?
5. What pathological conditions would you find in a case of long standing malarial poisoning?
6. Give differential diagnosis between eczema and psoriasis.
7. Give pathology and diagnosis of hay fever.
8. Give pathology and diagnosis of cancer of the liver.
9. Give pathology and diagnosis of gall stones.
10. Give pathology and diagnosis of hypertrophy of the heart.

OBSTETRICS.

1. What is the condition of the uterus in sixth week of pregnancy?
2. Describe the three stages of normal delivery.
3. If at the termination of the third stage of labor there occurs sudden, profuse hemorrhage, what measures for the instantaneous suppression would you employ?
4. What are the symptoms of abortion? Also the dangers?
5. What objections exist to the use of ergot in labor?
6. How would you treat a case of retained placenta?
7. How would you treat puerperal convulsions occurring before labor?
8. Give various methods of restoring an asphyxiated child.
9. What is prolapse of the funis and how treated?
10. What happens to the ovum after the escape from the ovisac?

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. Give the physiology of pain.
 2. What is the source of blood in hematuria? When in small quantity how would you find it?
 3. Give the physiology of the human voice.
 4. What is the function of the anterior columns of the spinal cord?
 5. Define food. What is diet?
 6. What natural forces are always factors in ventilation?
 7. Explain the phenomena of taking cold.
 8. What is the composition of the gastric juice?
 9. What is reflex action? Give some examples of it.
 10. What change takes place in the blood while circulating through the tissues? What is the function of the blood globules?
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SEVENTEENTH EXAMINATION.

SEPTEMBER 8 AND 9, 1904.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society.)

1. Do you consider measles to be a simple or a grave disease? Mention the most important complications.
2. What is arterio-sclerosis, and at what period of life does it most frequently occur?
3. By what symptoms, objective and subjective, would you diagnose cardiac dilation and valvular insufficiency?
4. Can you make an early diagnosis of pyloric cancer? If so, how?
5. Called to a male patient complaining of severe abdominal pain, vomiting more or less constant, temperature about 100 or 101, how would you proceed in your examination and what might you find?

6. What is pleuro-pneumonia, and about what proportion of cases of pneumonia are free from pleuritic complications?
7. What is the present status of venesection in the treatment of septicemia?
8. Given a case of scarlatina in a negro, how would you make the diagnosis?
9. Give the leading symptoms of chilidorium.
10. Give treatment of an ordinary case of typhoid fever.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Medical Society.)

1. In what way does apomorphia produce vomiting?
2. Give symptoms of acute ptomaine poisoning.
3. Give the earlier symptoms of locomotor ataxia.
4. Give symptoms and treatment of acute poleomyelitis anterior.
5. Give the physiological action of belladonna.
6. Differentiate scarlatina from roetheln.
7. Describe the hydrotherapy of typhoid fever.
8. Define diaphoretic: Name two drugs in this class and give their physiological action.
9. Describe urticaria, giving its cause and treatment.
10. Describe laryngismus stridulus and give its treatment.

THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society.)

1. Give the common and official name of apocynum 6, and give properties, use and dose.
2. Give the common and official name of golden seal, describe and give the indication for its use.
3. Diagnose and prescribe for chronic catarrhal bronchitis.
4. Differentiate (a) typhoid and malarial fever, (b) pleuritis and pneumonia.

5. What membranes the inflammation of which would call for *bryonia alba*? Give a case in point.
6. Describe hemorrhoids, giving cause and the remedies indicated.
7. Describe and give the properties and use of (*a*) *phytolacca decandra*, (*b*) *macrotys vacuum*, (*c*) *dioscorea villosa*, (*d*) *cactus grandefluos*.
8. Give treatment for the immediate relief of (*a*) spasmodic asthma, (*b*) flatulent colic.
9. What would be the appearance of the tongue to indicate the use of (*a*) bicarbonate of soda, (*b*) sulphite of soda, (*c*) baptisia, (*d*) *amygdalus persea*?
10. Diagnose and give method of treatment for (*a*) lumbago, (*b*) intercostal rheumatism.

CHEMISTRY.

1. The presence of what elements would render drinking-water suspicious and why?
2. How would you determine the purity and wholesomeness of milk?
3. In the examination of air taken from a public building, the presence of what elements, in excess, would lead you to conclude that the ventilation was poor?
4. A patient presents symptoms of lead poisoning, how would you prove chemically that such was the case?
5. What effect does a solution of nitrate of silver have on a solution of chloride of sodium? Of what use is this reaction to the physician in questions of house sanitation?
6. What is the chemical difference between (*a*) alcohol and ether? (*b*) chloroform and iodoform?
7. What is an alkali?
8. Give a description of an analysis of normal urine, including the name and compositions of the reagents used.
9. Define mixtures. Define compounds.
10. Describe vapor density.

SURGERY.

1. Give indications for use of circular and flap methods in amputations.
2. How would you treat a fracture of both bones of the forearm at middle of lower third?
3. Give the diagnostic symptoms of vesical calculus.
4. Give the treatment of gun-shot wound of abdomen.
5. Give the symptoms of fracture of base of skull.
6. How would you diagnose and treat fracture of ribs?
7. Describe complete operation for mammary cancer.
8. Diagnose and give treatment of fractured clavicle.
9. How would you treat palmar suppuration?
10. Give symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction and suggest character of relief.

ANATOMY.

1. Into what classes are the articulations divided?
2. Describe the alimentary canal together with the accessory organs.
3. How does compact bone differ from spongy bone in structure and function?
4. How many bones in the hand, including the wrist? Name them.
5. Differentiate fully between the large and small intestines, anatomically.
6. Give a diagram of the neck (one side) showing the muscles that form the triangle, and name them.
7. Give origin, course, relations, and distribution of seventh pair of nerves.
8. Describe the coats of the eyeball.
9. Describe the nasal fossæ.
10. Give the ligaments of the bony pelvis.

PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Describe a case of acute œsophagitis.
2. Give the symptoms, pathology, and differential diagnosis of acute pancreatitis.
3. Give the causes and symptoms of abscess of the liver.
4. Give the pathology of amyloid kidney.
5. Give pathology and diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
6. Give pathology and diagnosis of gastric ulcer.
7. Give pathology and diagnosis of sciatica.
8. How would you diagnose an aneurism of the abdominal aorta?
9. Give pathological changes found in each of the three stages of pleurisy.
10. What pathological changes would you find after death from heart stroke?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is the origin of the red corpuscles of the blood?
2. Describe the phenomena of a simple muscular contraction.
3. Describe the properties of saliva.
4. Describe the secretion of urine.
5. Give the arrangement of cardiac muscular fibres and their physiological importance.
6. Describe the thymus gland. What is its supposed function?
7. What is meant by pre-digested foods and of what use are they?
8. Discuss milk as a factor in the spread of disease.
9. What are the physical agents used as disinfectants? Give examples.
10. What is the hygienic treatment of a case of typhoid fever from start of case to finish? Patient recovered.

OBSTETRICS.

1. What difference, if any, between an abortion, a miscarriage, and premature birth?
2. What injury is most likely to result to the child in breech presentation? How should it be prevented?
3. Give the fœtal circulation.
4. What are the causes of uterine hemorrhage?
5. Give prophylactic and direct treatment for sore nipples.
6. What is superfetation?
7. What are the first signs of labor?
8. Does the maternal blood enter the circulation of the child?
9. Describe extra-uterine pregnancy and treatment.
10. What is hour-glass contraction and how treated?

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

The entire number of practitioners of medicine and surgery registered at this date (January 1, 1905) is ten hundred and thirty. A complete list is here given.

“A” is used to designate those who were in practice prior to the passage of the law; “B,” those who have passed the examination; “C,” those graduates of a New Hampshire medical school whose diplomas have been indorsed.

B	Abbott, Albert Francis, Hom.	Candia.
A	Abbott, Alfred W.	Laconia
A	Abbott, Charles Benjamin	Bradford
A	Abbott, Clifton S.	Laconia
B	Abbott, Edson Moses	Rochester
A	Abbott, Ezra Walker, Ec	Concord
B	Abbott, Florence Hale	Wilton
A	Abbott, George F.	Littleton
A	*Abbott, Lillian E.	Concord
A	Abbott, Oscar Dunreath	Manchester
A	Abbott, Walter H.	Hillsborough Bridge
A	Adams, Chancey	Concord
A	Adams, Charles W., Hom.	Franklin
A	Adams, Daniel S.	Manchester
A	Adams, Ira H.	West Derry
B	Adams, Walter Forrester, Hom.	Waltham, Mass.
C	Albright, Clifford Brandt	Keene
A	Aldrich, Ezra Barnes	Manchester
A	Aldrich, Walton H.	Marlborough
A	Alexander, Anson C., Hom.	Penacook
A	Allen, Arthur Norman, Hom.	Tewksbury, Mass.
A	Allen, Bradford	Nashua

* Deceased.

A	Allen, Clarence Jean . . .	Winchester, Mass.
A	Allen, Walter Algeno . . .	Hampstead
B	Allin, Fred Andrea . . .	West Stewartstown
A	Ames, Andrew Almon, Ec. . .	Dover
A	*Andrews, Burt . . .	Rochester
A	Andrews, Ezekiel Bennett . . .	Ossipee
A	Angulo, Alensandro.	
A	Annable, Edwin G . . .	Concord
A	Annis, Ai Stillman, Hom. . .	Rochester
A	Anthoine, Isaiah Gilman . . .	Nashua
A	Atherton, Ella Blaylock . . .	Nashua
A	Atkinson, Leonard Woods, Hom. . .	Fryeburg, Me.
A	Axtell, John Fremont . . .	Newton
A	Bachelor, Mary W. . .	New Hampton
C	Bakeman, Francis Albert . . .	Franklin
C	Baker, Benjamin Ward . . .	New Boston
A	*Baker, Cyrus E. . .	Claremont
B	Baker, Ida Belle . . .	New Boston
A	Baketel, Harrie S. . .	Jersey City, N. J.
C	Baketel, Roy Vincent . . .	Manchester
B	Baldwin, Harrison P., Hom. . .	Boston, Mass.
C	Ballard, Clarence Pressey	Gilmanton Iron Works
A	Bancroft, Charles P. . .	Concord
B	Barbrick, John Fraser . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Barker, Justin Starr . . .	Kennebunk, Me.
C	Barker, Ralph Higgins . . .	Chester
B	Barnes, Harry Aldrich . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Barnes, Walter R. . .	Orford
A	Barnett, Henry, Ec . . .	Lancaster
A	Barney, J. Sarah, Hom. . .	Franklin
C	Bartlett, Percy . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Basch, William A. . .	Ashuelot
B	Bates, John Howard . . .	East Rochester
C	Bates, Willard Asa . . .	Palmer, Mass.
B	Beardsley, Fred Nickerson . . .	New York, N. Y.

* Deceased.

C	Beaton, Alexander Angus	Franklin Falls
A	Beattie, William Johnston	Littleton
A	Beauclerk, William Preston	Concord
A	Beaudet, Louis Philippe, Ec.	Newmarket
C	Beaudoin, Bennett Mortimer Roland.	
C	Beckford, Henry Shedd	Belmont
A	Beckley, George Haliarn	Derry
C	Beckwith, Henry Witter	Norwich, Conn.
A	Beers, Elbridge G., Ec.	Plainfield
A	Bell, Ernest Lorne	Plymouth
B	Belt, Edward Jones	Enfield
A	Bennett, Clara Hutchinson, Ec.	Dover
A	Bennette, George Roby	Hampstead
A	Bernier, Edmond.	
A	Berry, Herman Irving	Wolfeborough
A	Berry, John James	Portsmouth
A	Berube, Pierre	East Candia
B	Biron, Wilford Louis	Manchester
C	Bisbee, Walter G.	Hanover
A	Bishop, Channing, Hom.	Bristol
A	Bixby, Ernest P.	Francestown
C	Black, James S.	Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.
B	Blair, Frank Weeks	Farmington
A	Blaisdell, Frank	Goffstown
A	Blaisdell, George Clark	Contoocook
A	Blanchard, Roscoe G.	Dover
A	Blanchard, Walter Irving	Mont Vernon
A	Blazo, Charles	Rochester
A	Bloom, David N.	
A	Bogardus, Frank A.	Canaan
A	Bolster, Augustus S.	Belmont
A	Boutwell, Henry Thatcher	Manchester
A	Boutwell, Henry Winslow	Manchester
A	Bowker, Charles Harvey	Berlin
A	Boynton, Charles H.	Lisbon
A	Boynton, Harry Hollister	Lisbon

A	Boynton, Oren Hart	Lisbon
A	Bradley, Oscar H.	Jaffrey
A	Brien, Augustus A. E.	Manchester
A	Brigham, Frank E.	Salmon Falls
A	Brockway, Daniel G.	Lebanon
A	Bronson, Austin S.	New Hampton
A	Brooks, Nathaniel G.	Charlestown
B	Brown, Elmer F.	Groveton
A	Brown, George H.	Gilmanton
B	Brown, Harry Alburtus	Boston, Mass.
B	Brown, Herbert Leslie	New Hampton
A	Brown, James Francis	Manchester
A	Brown, James Scribner	Manchester
B	Brown, John Bean, Hom.	Fergus Falls, Minn.
B	Brown, Lester Rupert, Ec.	Winchester
B	Brownrigg, Albert Edward	Nashua
A	Bruce, Thomas Kitson, Ec.	Farmington
C	Bryant, John Edmund	Hanover
A	Bryar, Fred Elmer	North Sandwich
C	Buckley, James Joseph	Milton
C	Bugbee, Locke Harwood	North Pomfret, Vt.
A	Bullock, Lillian Gertrude, Ec.	Manchester
A	Burleigh, Robert F.	Braintree, Mass.
A	Burnham, Charles Henry	Jefferson
C	Burnham, Elisha Bennett	Rye
A	Burnham, Hosea B.	Manchester
A	Burnham, John Loring.	
A	Burns, Robert	Boston, Mass.
C	Burr, Clarence Harvey	Montpelier, Vt.
B	Burt, Edward Daniel	North Woodstock
A	Buswell, Albert Currier	Epping
A	*Butler, Jacob Newton	Lempster
A	Butler, John Freeman	Spofford
B	Butterfield, Clarence E.	Hanover
A	Buzzell, Charles P.	Conway
A	Byrnes, Ambrose Guy	Harrisville

*Deceased.

A	Cain, J. Leavitt	Newport
B	Cain, Willie George	Epping
B	Caissac, Louis P.	Littleton
A	Call, Henry Clay.	
A	Calley, George H.	Bristol
A	Campbell, George Abbott, Hom.	Manchester
B	Campbell, Franklin E.	Manchester
A	*Carbee, Samuel Powers	Haverhill
A	Carlton, Elmer Howard	Hanover
B	Caron, Damase	Franklin
A	Carpenter, Harry B.	Lancaster
A	Carpenter, Irving Lloyd	Manchester
C	Carr, Burt Wilbur	Pittsfield
A	Carr, Edgar L.	Pittsfield
A	*Carter, William G.	Concord
A	Carvelle, Henry DeWolfe	Manchester
B	Cate, George Riley.	
A	Catellier, Alfred	Berlin
B	Caverly, Fred S.	Dover
B	Cawley, Ernest Guy	Haverhill, Mass.
A	Champagne, Joseph C. A., Hom.	Berlin
A	Chandler, Frederick	Amherst
A	Charest, Joseph Amidie	Nashua
A	Charest, Joseph Charles Benonie	Greenville
B	Chase, Edwin L.	
A	Chase, Ezra Clark, Ec.	Orford
A	Cheever, Benjamin	Portsmouth
A	Cheever, Nathaniel F.	Greenfield
A	Cheney, Harry Applebee	Campton Village
A	Cheney, Jonathan M.	Ashland
B	Chesley, Alice Maud Mary	Exeter
A	Chesley, Andros Palmer	Concord
C	Chesley, Harry O.	Barrington
C	*Chesley, Verner Lewis	Boston, Mass.
A	Chesnutt, Arthur Allen, Hom.	Antrim
A	Child, William	Highland Lake, Va., and Piermont

* Deceased.

B	Childs, Alfred Henry	Dublin
A	Chirurg, Charles	Manchester
A	Christie, Morris, Hom.	Antrim
B	Christophe, Herman	Manchester
A	Claggett, Fred Porter	Newport
A	Clark, David S.	Derry
A	Clark, Edgar A.	Concord
A	Clark, George Frederick	Nashua
A	Clark, Levi	Pittsfield
B	Clark, William Edward, Jr.	Lempster
A	Clough, George Henry	Wolfeborough
A	Cobb, Joseph J.	Berlin
A	Cogswell, John R.	Warner
B	Cogswell, Lloyd H.	Warner
A	Cogswell, Samuel Johnson	Derry
A	Colby, Frank Edgar	Bow
A	Colby, Myron Morton, Hom.	Warner
A	Colcord, Daniel Webster	Seabrook
A	Cole, Cheney Isaac	Henniker
B	Colgate, Charles Henry, Jr., Hom.	Antrim
A	Collity, James Michael, Ec.	Manchester
B	Congdon, Charles Everett	Nashua
A	Conn, Granville P.	Concord
C	Cook, Charles Henry	Concord
A	Cook, Edwin A.	Colebrook
A	Cook, George	Concord
A	Cooke, T. Bates	Laconia
C	Coolidge, John Wesley	Bristol
A	Copp, George Wilbur, Hom.	Melvin Village
C	Corbett, John Baptiste	Providence, R. I.
A	Corey, Charles	Manchester
B	Corliss, Oscar Luzerne	Sharon, Mass.
B	Corwin, Arthur Sherwood	New York
A	Cotton, Curtis B.	Wolfeborough
A	Coutu, Joseph Edward	Whitefield
C	Cowern, Ernest William	Hopkinton

A	Craddock, Ebenezer Benjamin, Ec.	Concord
A	Cramm, William Edward.	
B	Crediford, David B.	Harrisville
C	Crittendon, Samuel Wright	Newton, Mass.
B	Crosby, Walter Theodore	Manchester
C	Crosby, William Pierce	East Andover
A	Crossman, Edgar O.	Lisbon
B	Crowell, George Marcus	Pawtucket, R. I.
A	Cummings, Alvah R.	Claremont
A	Cummings, Fred Eben	Pittsfield
B	Cummings, Frederick Russell	Concord
A	Curley, Clarence P.	Greenfield, Mass.
A	*Currie, Thomas H.	Lebanon
A	Currier, David M.	Newport
A	Currier, Edward H.	Manchester
A	Currier, George W.	Nashua
B	Curtis, Harlan Fuller	Newport
B	Cushman, Earl Percy	Claremont
A	Cutler, Charles Henry	Peterborough
A	Cutler, George I.	West Swanzey
B	Dame, Fred Russell	Franklin Falls
A	Dansereau, Pierre E.	Nashua
A	*Darling, William W.	Newport
A	Davenport, George E.	Lisbon
A	Davis, George Moses	Manchester
A	Davis, Gilman	Portland, Me.
A	Davis, Henry S., Hom.	Grafton, Mass.
A	Day, Arthur Kehew	Concord
A	Day, Herbert Christopher	Exeter
A	Day, James A.	Waltham, Mass.
A	Dean, Elmer E.	Lebanon
A	Dearborn, Darius Stearns	Milford
B	Dearborn, Edmund Gerrish	Milford
A	Dearborn, Frank A.	Nashua
B	Dearborn, Henry Hale	Cambridge, Mass.
A	Dearborn, John Jacob	Salisbury

* Deceased.

A	Dearborn, Sam G.	Nashua
B	Dearborn, Sam Starrett	Nashua
C	De Gross, John H.	Manchester
B	Delaney, Edward James	Nashua
B	DeMoulpied, Walter	Hemmingford, Que.
B	Dennison, Raymond Chase	Berlin
A	Dessaint, Fred.	
B	Dillon, Richard Hastings	Manchester
A	Dimick, George E.	Jefferson
A	Dinsmoor, Frank M.	Keene
A	*Dinsmoor, Silas M.	Keene
B	Dinsmore, Herman Hunter	Manchester
A	*Dix, Mahlon C.	Hinsdale
B	Dixon, James Henry	Portsmouth
A	Dodge, Charles E., Hom.	Manchester
A	Dodge, Clarence M.	Manchester
A	Dodge, Henry	Webster
B	Dolloff, Charles Hall	Concord
B	Dolloff, Albert Simeon	New Hampton
A	Dougherty, Thomas James	Somersworth
A	Douglas, Orlando B.	Concord
A	Dowd, Arthur V.	Bristol
A	*Dowd, John Francis	Manchester
A	Dowlin, Oliver	Wolfeborough
A	Dowlin, Winfred Mason	Claremont
B	Downing, Arthur T.	Hanover
A	Drake, Charles B.	West Lebanon
B	Drake, Dean Spencer	West Lebanon
A	Drake, Ervin Thayer	Franklin
B	Drake, Percy Greenough	Andover, Mass.
A	Drew, John A.	Runney
A	Duchene, Henry Francis J.	
A	Dunbar, Eugene B.	Manchester
B	Duncan, Charles	Concord
A	Dunham, William Russell	Keene
B	Durgin, Edward Chase	East Andover

* Deceased.

A	Durkee, Freeman Austin, Ec.	Lakeport
A	Duval, Ernest	Rochester
B	Dyer, William Henry	Providence, R. I.
A	Eames, Frederick Henry	Manchester
A	Eames, William Morse	Manchester
A	Eastman, Charles Albert	Old Orchard, Me.
B	Eastman, Eugene Bruce	Portsmouth
A	Eastman, Isaac N.	Woodsville
A	Eastman, Oliver Davis	Woodsville
B	Easton, Frank Birch	Lakeport
A	Eaton, Frank	East Weare
B	Edes, Robert Thaxter	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
A	Ela, Robert L.	
C	Elliott, William Thomas	Bartlett
A	Ellison, George Washington	Providence, R. I.
A	Elkins, Jeremiah Stephen	Farmington
A	*Emerson, Arthur Llewellyn	Chester
B	Emerson, George Short	Fitzwilliam
A	*Emery, Alfred Eastman	Penacook
A	Erskine, James B.	Tilton
A	Estes, Florella	Dover
C	Evans, Frank W.	Coös
B	Evans, John W.	Ottawa, Ont.
A	Fairbanks, Charles Albert	Dover
B	Farnum, Mary Louise Rolfe	Penacook
A	*Farrington, James	Rochester
A	Faulkner, Herbert Kimball	Keene
A	Fellows, George Roberts	Seabrook
A	Felt, Marcellus Hazen	Hillsborough
A	Ferguson, Arthur Clifford	Berwick, Me.
A	Ferguson, John	Manchester
A	*Ferguson, John David	Manchester
B	Ferguson, Samuel Thomas	North Weare
B	Fernald, Arthur May	Sutton
B	Fernald, Fred	Nottingham
B	Ferrin, William Warren	Warner

* Deceased

A	Finerty, Joseph William, Hom.	Milford
A	Fisher, Edwin C.	Sunapee
A	Fisher, Franklin Pierce	Enfield Center
A	Fisher, Thomas E., Hom.	Francestown
B	Fiske, George Varnum	Northwood Ridge
A	Flagg, George W., Hom.	Keene
A	Flanders, Charles F.	Manchester
A	Flanders, Louis W.	Dover
A	Flanders, Marietta Ellis Monroe	Hopkinton
C	Folsom, Charles Albert	West Epping
A	Fontaine, Henri Theophile	Pembroke
A	Ford, Inez H.	Dover
A	Foster, Avery Moulton	Candia
B	Foster, Louis Everett	Mont Vernon
A	Foster, Timothy S.	Laconia
B	Fournier, Arthur.	
B	Fowler, Fred Abram	Hill
A	Fowler, Isaac Newton	Lebanon
B	Fraser, Samuel	Wentworth
A	Frechette, George	Manchester
A	French, Albion H.	Pittsfield
B	French, Edward	Medfield, Mass.
A	French, L. Melville	Manchester
A	Frink, Lewis J.	
A	Fritz, Emdon	Manchester
A	Frost, Gilman DuBois	Hanover
A	Fugere, Edouard Napoleon	Manchester
B	Fuller, George Frederick LeRoy.	
A	Gage, George Newton, Hom.	East Washington
A	Gallinger, Jacob H., Hom.	Concord
C	Gallinger, Ralph Ernest	Concord
A	Gardner, Guy Hubbard	New London
A	Garey, Alonzo Randall	Ashland
A	Garland, Wm. Russell	Plymouth
C	George, Arthur Phillips	Haverhill, Mass.
A	George, Charles F.	Goffstown

A	Gerald, Francis Leverett, Ec.	Warren
B	Getchell, Stillman P.	Wolfeborough
A	Gibson, Charles Reed	Woodsville
B	Gibson, John Mitchell	Milford
A	Gifford, John Pearl	Randolph, Vt.
A	Gile, John Martin	Hanover
A	Gilman, Charles Sleeper	Suncook
A	Gilman, Louis Lincoln	Rochester
A	Girouard, Simion Joseph.	
A	Gleason, Aaron Rising	Keene
A	Gleason, John Hiram	Manchester
A	Golden, Robert Henry.	
A	Goodell, John	Hillsborough
A	Goodhue, David Putney	West Springfield
C	Goodwin, Harold Carl	Amesbury, Mass.
A	Goss, Ossian Wilbur	Lakeport
A	Gould, Albert Nason	Effingham Center
A	Gould, Charles Reade	Tilton
A	Gould, Chester Harlow, Hom.	Braintree, Mass.
A	Gould, Herbert D., Hom.	New Boston
A	Gould, True Morrill	Raymond
A	Gove, Anna M.	Whitefield
A	Gove, George Sullivan	Whitefield
A	Grady, John William.	
A	Grady, Thomas Ambrose.	
A	Grafton, Frank Willard	Concord
A	Grant, Albert Ernest	Durham
A	Grant, Daniel.	
A	Grant, Lindsey E.	Somersworth
A	Grappner, Max C.	Manchester
A	Gravel, Henri, Ec.	Epping
A	Graves, Eli E.	Boscawen
A	*Graves, Irving F.	Nashua
A	Graves, Josiah G.	
B	Graves, Robert John	Penacook
A	Greeley, Guy Hastings	Merrimack

* Deceased.

A	Greeley, James Thornton	Nashua
A	Greeley, Philip Hartshorn	Farmington
A	Green, Samuel H.	Newmarket
A	Greene, Frank Alonzo, Ec.	Moultonborough
A	Greene, Jared Alonzo, Ec.	Laconia
A	*Greenlaw, S. N.	Conway
B	Griffin, Nathan LeRoy	Bradford
A	Griffiths, Watkin W.	Hillsborough
B	Grimes, Jesse Rideout.	
A	Grimes, Warren Parker	Hillsborough
A	Gross, Charles William	Milton Mills
A	Guerin, Moise	Manchester
A	Guertin, Auguste	Nashua
A	Guggenheim, Max Samuel.	
A	Guillet, Noel Eusebe	Manchester
A	Guptill, George Herbert	Raymond
A	Haley, Timothy Avans	Center Tuftonborough
A	Hall, Charles E.	Greenville
A	Ham, John Randolph	Dover
A	Hamblett, Lorenzo D., Ec.	Somersworth
A	Hammond, Charles Bartlett	Nashua
B	Hanaford, Howard A.	Newport
B	Hanlon, Orville Leon	Ridlonville, Me.
B	Hannaford, Charles William	Portsmouth
A	Hanson, Caleb W.	Northwood Ridge
A	Harlan, James A.	Manchester
A	Harlow, Franklin Edwin	Windsor, Vt.
A	Harriman, A. H.	Laconia
B	Harrington, Charles Woodbury	Peterborough
A	Hart, Malcolm A. H.	Milton
A	Harvey, Albion King Parris, Hom.	Somersworth
A	Harvey, James Barton	Chester
A	Harwood, Blake A. T.	
A	Harwood, Jane L., Ec.	Nashua
A	Haskell, Pearl Jenney	Union
A	Hatch, George B.	Newbury, Vt.

* Deceased.

A	Hatch, George Windsor	Wilton
A *	Hatch, John Ralph	Centerville
C	Hatch, Lawrence Brown	Rindge
A	Hawkins, Frederick Lewis	Meredith
A	Hawley, G. H.	Barnstead Center
B	Hayes, Blanche Adelyn	Cambridge, Mass.
A	Hayes, Frederick Legro	Somersworth
A	Hayes, John Alfred	Somersworth
A	Hayford, Herbert Scott, Hom.	Quincy, Mass.
A	Hazard, George Stevens	Hollis
A	Hazelton, George William	Haverhill
A	Hazleton, Robert Harvey, Hom.	Lebanon
C	Healey, Thomas Raymond	Newburyport, Mass.
B	Hebb, Angus Gordon.	
A	Heffinger, Arthur Cowton	Portsmouth
B	Herrick, Timothy G.	Manchester
A	Higgins, Clifford E.	Wilton
A	Higgins, George.	
A	Higgins, John Henry	Hillsborough Bridge
B	Hight, Clarence Eugene	Berlin
A	Hiland, Thomas	Grafton, Mass.
A	Hildreth, Henry A.	Bethlehem
A	Hildreth, Lewis George	Marlborough
A	Hill, Almon Ward	Concord
A	Hill, Edmund E.	Suncook
C	Hill, Ernest Linwood.	
A	Hill, Gardner C.	Keene
A *	Hill, Levi G.	Dover
A	Hill, Roscoe	Epsom
A	Hill, Thomas C.	Manchester
A	Hill, William D.	Northwood
A	Hillard, William Avery	Stonington, Ct.
A	Hills, Frederick L.	Concord
A	Hinds, William Henry Weed, Jr., Hom.	Milford
C	Hoag, Albert Buffum	Center Sandwich
A	Hodgdon, Edwin Pickering	Lakeport

* Deceased.

B	Hodsdon, Benjamin Frank	. . .	Manchester
A	Hodsdon, Ervin Wilbur	. . .	Centerville
C	Hoitt, George Barnard	. . .	Manchester
A	*Hoitt, George Cotton	. . .	Manchester
A	Holbrook, Henry Carroll	. . .	Penacook
A	Holcombe, Charles Henry	. . .	Brookline
A	Holt, James Parkhurst	. . .	Claremont
A	Holt, John D.	. . .	Berlin
C	Hopkins, Arthur W.	. . .	West Swanzey
A	Horne, B. Frank	. . .	Conway
A	*Hosmer, William Henry	. . .	Penacook
A	Houghton, Edward F.	. . .	Tilton
B	Houle, Anselme Eprem	. . .	Lebanon
A	Hoyt, Jane Elizabeth	. . .	Concord
A	*Huckins, Enos, Ec.	. . .	Plymouth
B	Huckins, John Calvin	. . .	Ashland
C	Huckins, Theron Howard	. . .	Tilton
A	Humiston, Franklin G.	. . .	East Jaffrey
B	Hunt, Daniel Lawrence	. . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Hunt, George Washington	. . .	Cornish
A	Hunt, Mary Olive Ann	. . .	Manchester
A	Huntress, Eugene S.	. . .	Wolfeborough
C	Hurd, Benjamin Porter	. . .	Merrimack
B	Hutchins, Guy Howard	. . .	Auburn, Me.
A	Hutchinson, Herbert S.	. . .	Milford
A	Huyek, Clifford John, Hom.	. . .	Acworth
A	Hyde, Edward	. . .	Pelham
A	Hyland, Jesse Burdette	. . .	Keene
C	Ide, Philip Sheridan	. . .	Newport, Vt.
B	Ingham, Oswald Grey	. . .	Bellows Falls, Vt.
A	Jackson, Henry Chester	. . .	Canaan
A	Jackson, Joseph A.	. . .	Manchester
A	James, Herbert Wilkins, Hom.	. . .	Rochester
A	Jarvis, Leonard	. . .	Claremont
A	*Jendrault, Henry Adolphus	. . .	Dover
A	Jewell, Henry Hiram, Hom.	. . .	Nashua

* Deceased.

A	Johnson, Albion Wesley	Kittery, Me.
B	Johnson, Edward West	Walpole
A	Johnson, Henry Warren	Berlin
A	Johnson, Hiram Leonard	Franconia
C	Johnston, Charles Edward	Kittery Point, Me.
A	Jones, Charles Dana	Milton
A	Jones Edwin E. . . .	Colebrook
A	Jones, Fred P. . . .	Goshen
A	Jones, Frederick William	New Ipswich
A	Jones, Seth Warner	Franklin Falls
A	*Jordan, Chester F. . . .	Bradford
A	Joslin, Perry Edwin.	
B	Joyce, Charles Pitt Fid	Kingston
A	Junkins, William O. . . .	Portsmouth
A	Kean, Michael Edward	Manchester
A	Keay, Forrest Lincoln	East Rochester
B	Keay, Harry Chester	Worcester, Mass.
B	Keene, Linwood Melrose	Strafford Center
A	Kempton, Amanda Harriet, Hom. . . .	Newport
A	Kenney, John Erle	Keene
B	Kenniston, William Beaman	Exeter
A	Kent, Maude, Hom. . . .	Boston, Mass.
B	Ketchum, Henry Barstow	Woodstock, Vt.
A	Kimball, George Morrill	Concord
A	*King, Rufus H. . . .	Wolfeborough
C	Kingsford, Howard Nelson	Hanover
A	Kittredge, Frank Everett	Nashua
A	Knapp, Lee Victor	Danbury
A	Knight, Greenwood H., Hom. . . .	Laconia
B	Knowlton, John Greenleaf Whittier	Boston, Mass.
A	Laberge, Pierre Germain	Manchester
A	Labrecque, Joseph Jerome Alphonse	Manchester
B	Lacasse, Leon Joseph	Manchester
A	Ladd, Elmer E. . . .	Rumney Depot
C	Ladd, Samuel Tilden	New York City
B	Lafontaine, Gustave	Manchester

* Deceased.

B	La France, Albert Joseph	. . .	Laconia
A	Lagacé, Joseph Alfred	. . .	Nashua
A	Lajoie, Mederic Thomas Gerin.		
A	Lake, Elmer Ellsworth	. . .	Hampstead
A	Lamb, Frank Wilson	. . .	Portland
A	Lamb, Zenas Freeman	. . .	Enfield
A	Lamson, Charles Allen	. . .	Elkins
B	Lance, Arthur Joseph	. . .	Portsmouth
C	Landman, Elbert Alonzo	. . .	Danville
A	Lanouette, Joseph Edouard Adolphe	. . .	Manchester
A	Larochelle, Joseph Eugene	. . .	Manchester
B	Larrabee, Ralph Clinton	. . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Lathrop, Moses Craft	. . .	Dover
A	Lauroin, Adelard	. . .	Holyoke, Mass.
A	Lavallée, Arsene	. . .	Berlin
A	Lavallee, Arthur Martial	. . .	Suncook
B	Lavoie, Zenou Annable	. . .	Newmarket
B	Lawrence, Arthur Abbott	. . .	Milton, Mass.
B	Lawrence, William E.	. . .	Worcester, Vt.
C	Leathers, Enoch	. . .	Hodgdon, Me.
A	Leavitt, James Mellen	. . .	Effingham
A	Leduc, Napoleon	. . .	Somersworth
A	Leet, George E.	. . .	Concord
A	Leet, James Andrew	. . .	Enfield
B	Leith, Harry Weston	. . .	Haverhill
A	Leith, William H.	. . .	Lancaster
A	Lelaidier, Joseph Emile.		
A	Lemaitre, Joseph Edmond	. . .	Manchester
A	Lemay, Joseph Daniel	. . .	Manchester
B	Lenahan, John Patrick	. . .	Concord
A	Leonard, Frank E., Ec.	. . .	Groveton
A	*Leonard, William Smith	. . .	Hinsdale
A	Letourneau, Joseph N.	. . .	Laconia
B	Libbey, Charles Emerson, Hom.	. . .	Danville, Vt.
A	Libbey, Erving Asa	. . .	Rangeley, Me.
B	Libby, Mildred Augusta	. . .	Baldwinsville, Mass.

* Deceased.

A	Lightle, William E.	Berwick, Me.
B	Lindley, Charles L.	Jefferson
C	Little, Charles S.	Laconia
A	Littlefield, Anna Maria	New London
A	Lobdell, Alban Judson, Hom.	Winchester
B	Locke, Anna Williard	New York
B	Locke, Eva M.	Nashua
A	*Locke, Frank B.	Berlin
C	Locke, George Scott, Jr.	Portsmouth
C	Lord, Charles Edward Dimmock	Biddeford, Me.
A	Lord, Lester Winslow	West Ossipee
A	Lougee, Arthur Jewett	New York
A	Lougee, George Woodworth	Freedom
B	Lougee, William Wheeler	Malden, Mass.
A	Lovejoy, Frank Howard	North Hampton
A	Loveland, Israel Albert	Gilsum
A	Lovering, Frank Samuel	Moultonborough
A	Lovering, Oscar Philander	Lynn, Mass.
B	Lowe, Ernest Whittier	Fremont
A	Luce, Thomas W.	Portsmouth
A	Lufkin, Charles Mathewson, Hom.	Alstead
A	Lull, Mary Augusta, Hom.	Milford
A	Lundeville, Efveray Paul	St. Albans, Vt.
B	Lussier, Jules Grenon	Manchester
A	Lyons, William H. A.	Portsmouth
B	Macauley, Henry A. DeB.	New York
C	McBride, John	Barnard, Vt.
B	McCabe, Denis John	Berlin
B	McClintock, Thomas Henry, Hom.,	Hillsboro' Bridge
A	MacDonald, Joseph William Dugald	Manchester
B	McDonald, William Forbes	Rochester
A	McGahan, Charles Fourgead	Bethlehem
B	McGee, Edward R. B.	
A	McGregor, George W.	Littleton
B	McIntire, Herbert Bruce	Cambridge, Mass.
A	McLaughlin, Frank W.	West Stewartstown

* Deceased.

A	McMurphy, Nelson William	.	.	.	Gilmanton
A	McQuestion, Eugene Forrest	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Mack, William B.	.	.	.	Hampton
C	Mackenzie, Nicholas Y. B.	.	.	.	Salisbury
B	Macleay, Alfred Alexander	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Makechine, Arthur North	.	.	.	West Somerville, Mass.
A	Maloney, William E.	.	.	.	Keene
A	Manahan, Valentine	.	.	.	Enfield
A	Manchester, Frank Constant	.	.	.	Grafton
A	*Manning, Charles A., Ec.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Manix, Edward Tuck	.	.	.	Exeter
A	Marble, Henry	.	.	.	Gorham
A	Marclay, Walter J., Hom.	.	.	.	
B	Marcou, Louis Benjamin	.	.	.	Berlin
A	Marden, Albert Lewis	.	.	.	Claremont
A	Marden, Albion Sullivan	.	.	.	Newport
A	Marsh, Franklin F.	.	.	.	Claremont
C	Marshall, Augustus T.	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
B	Marston, Albert Jeremiah	.	.	.	Plymouth
A	*Marston, Enoch Quimby	.	.	.	Sandwich
A	Martin, Wilbur G.	.	.	.	Madison
A	Mason, Robert	.	.	.	Exeter
A	Mason, Frank Lemuel	.	.	.	Belmont
A	Massicotte, Louis Charles Philippe, Ec.	.	.	.	Wilton
A	Matte, Napoleon	.	.	.	Keene
A	Matthews, Walter Colfax	.	.	.	Walpole
A	Maynard, Oswald	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Megrath, William Augustus	.	.	.	Loudon
A	Merrill, John F.	.	.	.	Warner
A	Merrill, Sidney Aaron	.	.	.	Belmont
C	Merrill, Walter Emery.	.	.	.	
C	Meserve, John Shackford	.	.	.	Norwood, Ohio
B	Miller, Elmer Manton	.	.	.	Woodsville
B	Milliken, Clarence W.	.	.	.	Copperfield, Vt.
B	Milliken, Walter S.	.	.	.	
A	Mitchell, Abram W.	.	.	.	Epping

* Deceased.

B	Mitchell, Ethel Susanna	Concord
A	Mitchell, Ezra	Lancaster
A	Mitchell, William H. . . .	Loudon
A	Monge, Joseph	Laconia
A	Mooar, Jacob Washington . . .	Manchester
A	Moran, Benjamin George . . .	Nashua
A	Morey, Gustavus Bartlett . . .	Manchester
A	Morgan, George Prentiss . . .	Dover
A	Morrill, Alpheus Baker, Hom. . .	Concord
A	Morrill, Ezekiel, Hom. . . .	Concord
A	Morrill, Leonard B. . . .	Center Harbor
A	*Morrill, Shadrach C. . . .	Concord
B	Morrill, Sibley Gage	Concord
A	Morris, John A. . . .	
A	Morrison, G. H., Hom. . . .	Whitefield
A	Morse, Charles A. . . .	Newmarket
A	Morse, Harry Martin, Hom. . .	Peterborough
B	Morse, John Hinkley	Concord
A	Morse, Martin V. B., Hom. . .	Manchester
A	Muchmore, Alonzo Downing, Ec. .	Plymouth
A	Mudgett, John Herbert	Dover
A	Mullen, John	Portsmouth
B	Muller, Carl A. . . .	Manchester
A	Munsey, George Franklin . . .	Suncook
B	Murray, John Thomas	Manchester
A	Mygatt, Harry Edwin	Franklin Falls
A	Naylor, Thomas, Ec. . . .	
A	Neal, John Herbert	Rochester
C	Nelson, David	Boston, Mass.
A	Newcomb, Charles	North Haverhill
A	Newcombe, Vesley Marvin . . .	Somersworth
B	Newell, Harry Ward	Strafford Center
A	*Newell, Henry E. . . .	Derry Depot
A	Newton, LeRoy Allen	Greenfield, Mass.
B	Nobles, William Calvin Ellicott, Hom. .	Littleton
C	Northrop, Clarence Clark . . .	Manchester

* Deceased.

A	Noyes, Edmund Herbert	Plaistow
A	Noyes, Harold V.	Berwick, Me.
B	Noyes, Wilbur Fisk, Hom.	Lowell, Mass.
B	Nute, Albert J.	Boston, Mass.
A	Nute, William Herbert	Exeter
A	Nutter, Charles F.	Nashua
A	Nutter, George W.	Salmon Falls
A	Nutting, Mary A.	Meredith
A	Nutting, Newell Curtis	Meredith
A	Nutting, William, Ec.	East Concord
A	Nutting, Will Wallace, Hom.	Weirs
A	Ober, Charles F.	Manchester
A	O'Brien, Emile A. Young, Hom.	Lisbon
A	O'Brion, Charles C.	Groveton
B	O'Brion, Dennis Joseph	Portland, Me.
A	O'Carroll, Martin	Berlin
A	Odell, Joseph Warren	Greenland
A	Oliver, Robert Freeman	Alstead
B	Osterhout, John Jacob	Marlow
A	Otis, Edward Osgood	Exeter
A	Packard, George Henry	Derry Depot
A	Page, Benjamin F.	Littleton
B	Page, George Thornton	Cambridge, Mass.
A	Page, John Marshall	Littleton
A	Palmer, Clarence Alanson.	
A	Palmer, Haven	Plymouth
B	Parker, David W.	Goffstown
A	*Parker, Edwin K.	Littleton
A	Parker, George Henry	Wells River, Vt.
A	Parker, Henry Rust	Dover
A	Parker, John C.	Farmington
A	Parker, John S.	Farmington
A	Parsons, John W.	Portsmouth
A	Parsons, Warren	Rye
A	Parsons, William Moody	Manchester
A	Pattee, John Ralph, Ec.	Dover

* Deceased.

A	Pattee, William H.	Manchester
A	Patterson, Charles Frederick	Rye
A	*Peabody, Leonard Wood	Henniker
B	Pearl, Frederick Warren	Boston, Mass.
A	Pease, Byron Douglass	Greenville
A	Peaslee, Benjamin D., Hom.	Hillsborough Bridge
B	Pender, George Edward	Portsmouth
A	Pepin, Joseph Raoul	Suncook
B	Perkins, Anne Elizabeth, Hom.	
B	Perkins, Everett Clifton	Wells Branch, Me.
A	Perkins, Frank B.	Derry
A	Perkins, Frederick	Manchester
A	Perkins, Marshall	Marlow
A	Perreault, Roch	Franklin Falls
A	Perry, William G.	Exeter
A	Petit, A. Wilfred	Nashua
A	Pettingill, James Buchanan	Amherst
B	Phillips, William Converse, Hom.	Springfield, Vt.
A	Phipps, Albert G.	Gorham
A	Pierce, George W.	Winchester
A	Pike, Ezra Barker	Brentwood
A	Pike, Forrest Wiley	Greenland
A	*Pike, John G.	Dover
A	Pitman, Arthur John	Candia
C	Platts, Harry S.	Troy
A	*Potter, Frederick E.	Portsmouth
A	Porter, George, Hom.	Manchester
C	Pratt, Harry Sumner	Bethlehem
A	Pratte, Arthur A.	Hinsdale
A	*Presby, James M.	Salem
A	*Presby, William H.	Salem
A	*Prescott, Royal Blood	Nashua
A	Price, Walter Herbert	Somersworth
B	Proctor, John Donald	Keene
C	Proctor, John Harvey	Hanover
C	Provost, Azarie Moise Joseph	Berlin

* Deceased.

A	Prouty, Ira Joslin	Keene
B	Pulsifer, Tappan Chase	Auburn, Me.
A	Quackenbos, John Duncan	New London
A	Quimby, John Grant	Lakeport
C	Quinn, Charles Henry	West Concord
A	Reed, Elizabeth Boss	Keene
B	Reed, William Edward	Nashua
A	Remick, Edwin	Tamworth
A	Reynolds, Thomas O.	Kingston
B	Ricardo, James N.	Dover
B	Rice, Carrie Elizabeth, Hom.	Melrose, Mass.
A	Richard, Joseph Henry	Dover
A	Richards, Louis Joseph, Ec.	Franklin Falls
A	Richards, Paschal B., Ec.	Bradford
A	*Richardson, Abel Parker.	
B	Richardson, Bert Leon	Gorham
A	Richardson, Leonard E.	Newport
A	Richardson, William	Londonderry
A	Richmond, Allen P.	Dover
A	Rix, James M.	Warner
B	Robb, William Matthews	Marlow
A	Robbins, Elwin DeWitt	Nashua
C	Robert, Kennedy F.	Owego, N. Y.
A	Roberts, James Stanton	Newmarket
A	Roberts, Samuel Woodbury	Wakefield
A	Robinson, Frank Lawrence.	
A	Robinson, Herbert Winslow	West Medford, Mass.
A	Robinson, J. Franklin	Manchester
B	Robinson, Wallace Wilson	Union
A	Robinson, William Perry	Ayers Village, Mass.
A	Roby, George F., Hom.	Penacook
A	Rodier, Charles Seraphin	Manchester
B	Rogers, Charles Cummings	Union
A	Rogers, Tristram, Hom.	Plymouth
A	Root, Stephen E.	Rochester
B	Ross, William Edson	Franklin Falls

C	Rowe, Arthur James	Andover
A	Rowe, Frank Herbert	Manchester
C	Rowe, Walter Cilley	Andover
A	Rounsevel, Charles Sedgwick, Hom.	Nashua
A	Roy, Joseph Edmond Egide	Manchester
A	Russell, Ai Stephen, Ec.	Rumney
A	Russell, Fred Cutler	Newbury, Vt.
A	Russell, Julia Wallace	Concord
C	Russell, Walter Burton	Springfield, Mass.
A	Russell, William Bartlett	Warner
A	Saltmarsh, G. H.	Lakeport
C	Sanborn, Byron	Loudon Center
A	Sanborn, Charles H.	Hampton Falls
B	Sanborn, George Henry	Wentworth
A	Sanborn, George Hoitt	Henniker
A	Sanborn, John H.	Franklin Falls
B	Sanders, Henry Clay	Claremont
B	Sanders, Loren Addison	Concord
B	Sanders, Orren B.	Boston, Mass.
A	Sanders, Walter Russell, Ec.	Derry
A	Sanger, Thaddeus E., Hom.	Littleton
C	Sargent, Elmer U.	Penacook
A	Sargent, Frank H.	Pittsfield
B	Sargent, Oscar F. L., Hom.	Laconia
A	Sasseville, Nicholas	Manchester
B	Sawyer, Elihu B.	Roslindale, Mass.
A	Sawyer, Wesley	Pelham
B	Sayward, William H., Jr.	Dorchester, Mass.
C	Scannell, Edward John	West Lebanon
B	Schallenbach, Ernest B.	Boston, Mass.
B	Scott, Albert Woodburn	Groveton
A	Scott, Nathaniel Harvey	Wolfeborough
B	Sewall, Millard Freeman	York, Me.
A	Shapleigh, Edward E.	Kittery, Me.
A	Shattuck, George Wesley	Lisbon
B	Shaw, William Hubbard, Hom.	Fitzwilliam Depot

A	Shea, Augustus W.	Nashua
B	Shea, Dennis M.	Nashua
A	Shedd, George H.	North Conway
A	Shedd, John Z.	North Conway
A	Sherburne, Andrew Badger	Portsmouth
A	Shove, George Franklin, Hom.	Richmond
C	Shultis, Frederick Charles	Medfield, Mass.
A	Sikorsky, Vladimir Nicholas	Salem
A	Simard, Emile	Montreal, Can.
A	Smalley, Fred Lyman	Lebanon
A	Smart, Benjamin Horace	Washington, D. C.
A	Smith, Albert W.	Milford
A	Smith, Arthur Noel	Dover
A	Smith, Carlisle Ouseley.	
A	Smith, David O.	Hudson
A	Smith, Frank A.	Lebanon
A	Smith, George Rufus, Hom.	Dover
C	Smith, Harry Wilbur	South Norridgewoek, Me.
A	Smith, Henry O.	Hudson
A	Smith, Herbert Llewellyn	Nashua
A	Smith, Marvin F.	Hampton
C	Smith, William Eugene	Franklin Falls
A	Smith, William Thayer	Hanover
B	Snedden, Claude M.	Groton, Vt.
C	Snow, Samuel Dryden.	
A	Soulard, Joseph Alfred	Salmon Falls
B	Soule, Lewis Franklin	Salem
B	Southgate, Robert Willson, Hom.	Dedham, Mass.
A	Spaulding, James Alfred	Portsmouth
A	Spaulding, Melville Cox	Ashland
C	Spear, Herman S.	Medfield, Mass.
A	Spooner, Frank, Hom.	Lancaster
A	Sprague, Edward George	Barre, Vt.
A	Stackpole, Harry Hills	Dover
A	Staniford, Edward Read	Wilton
B	Staples, Hall	Grafton, Vt.

A	Staples, John Walter	Franklin Falls
A	Stark, Gillis	Manchester
C	Stark, Maurice Albert	Northwood Narrows
A	*Starr, Cornelius F.	Manchester
A	Stearns, Henry C.	Haverhill
A	Steuart, Frederick Charles	Manchester
A	Stevens, Charles N., Hom.	Somersworth
A	Stevens, Edwin Dearborn, Hom.	Francestown
A	Stevens, John Andrew	Union
A	Stevens, John B., Ec.	Merrill's
B	Stevens, Michel Mallett, Jr., Hom.	Lisbon
A	Stevens, Parker B.	
B	Stewartstown, Charlotte Dodd	Manchester
A	St. Hiliare, Joseph Louis Emile	P. Q.
A	Stickney, Henry Ladd	Newport
A	Stillings, Ferdinand Anson	Concord
A	Stillings, Levi Chamberlain	Philadelphia, Pa.
A	Stockwell, Emmons F.	Lancaster
A	Stokes, Dudley Leavitt	Rochester
A	Stone, Melvin T.	Troy
A	Storey, John Noble	Hill
B	Story, Helen Louise	Lowell, Mass.
B	Stowell, Edmund Channing	Dublin
B	Stowell, Sarah Russell	Dublin
A	St. Pierre, Servule	Manchester
A	Straw, Amos Gale	Manchester
A	Straw, Zatae Longsdorff	Manchester
B	Sturtevant, Charles A., Hom.	Manchester
A	Sturtevant, Charles B.	Manchester
A	Sullivan, D. Edward	Concord
A	Sullivan, James	Manchester
A	Sullivan, Micah B.	Dover
A	Sumner, Arthur F.	Concord
A	Swasey, Charles E.	Somersworth
A	Sweeney, Frederick C.	East Jaffrey
A	Sweeney, Henry L.	Kingston

* Deceased.

A	Sweet, Robert V.	Rochester
A	Swett, Eddy Benjamin	Grasmere
A	Sylvain, Emile Auguste	Manchester
C	Tabor, Edward Orlando	Lowell, Mass.
A	Taft, Albert Atherton	Winchester
A	Taft, Albert H.	Winchester
A	Taft, Edward Harvey	Milford
A	Talbot, Bertell Laroy	Peterborough
B	Tarbell, Wallace Henry	Bedford
B	Taylor, Herbert Leonel	Portsmouth
A	Taylor, Joseph	West Manchester
A	*Taylor, Sullivan A.	Gilmanton Iron Works
A	Templeton, Wilbur Fisk, Ec.	
B	Tessier, Arthur Joseph	Nashua
A	Theriault, Joseph	Concord
A	Theriault, Joseph Horace	Claremont
A	Thompson, Edward Henry.	
A	Thompson, Robert	Sutton
B	Thorn, Edwin C.	Brattleboro, Vt.
C	Thornburgh, Robert Montgomery	Cornish
B	Thorning, William Burton.	
A	Tibbetts, James Thomas.	
A	Titcomb, George Pillsbury, Ec.	Salisbury
A	Tobel, Frederic Von.	
B	Tobey, Fred Chamberlain	Wolfeborough Falls
A	Todd, Arthur J.	Manchester
A	Togus, Theodore M.	Hooksett
A	Tolles, Clarence Weston	Claremont
A	Tolman, George Averill	Dover
A	Towle, Fred Seates	Portsmouth
B	Towle, George Henry, Jr.	Newmarket
A	Towne, George Dana	Manchester
C	Toye, John E.	Aeworth
B	Tracy, Edward Andrew	Berlin
A	Tremblay, Evariste Clement	Manchester
A	*Trevitt, Henry	Wilton

* Deceased.

A	True, Walter H., Ec.	Laconia
A	*Tucker, Daniel B.	Tuftonborough
A	Tucker, Edward M.	Canaan
A	Tucker, Ira Allen, Hom.	West Milan
A	*Tufts, Charles A.	Dover
A	Tuttle, Walter, Hom.	Exeter
A	Twitchell, Walter Zeb., Hom.	Andover, Me.
A	Twombly, Edward Everett, Ec.	Colebrook
A	Twombly, John Herbert	Milton
A	*Twombly, Nehemiah C.	Center Strafford
A	Underhill, George A.	Nashua
A	Underhill, George Herbert.	
A	Underwood, David Gleason	Bradford
A	Upham, Samuel Rice	Claremont
A	Vaillancour, Romeo L.	
A	Valcour, Charles S.	Nashua
B	Vallee, John Edward	Lebanon
B	Varick, William Remsen	Concord
A	Varney, Albert H.	Newfields
A	Verrill, Leon Gilbert	Rindge
A	Vittum, Stephen	Laconia
A	Wade, Edric Allan	Salem
A	Wadleigh, Walter Kendall	Hopkinton
A	Wakefield, George Leonard, Hom.	Manchester
A	Wakefield, Sidney S., Ec.	
A	Walker, Charles Rumford	Concord
C	Walker, Charles Sidney	Keene
B	Walker, Wallis D.	Portsmouth
A	Wallace, Alonzo S.	Nashua
A	Wallace, Ellen Alfreda	Manchester
B	Wallace, Arthur L.	Nashua
B	Wallace, Henry	Tombstone, Ariz.
B	Wallace, John	Milton
A	Wallace, William F.	Plaistow
A	Ward, George C., Hom.	Sanbornton
C	Ward, Roy, Jr.	East Barrington

* Deceased.

A	Ward, Stanley M.	Hampton
A	Ward, Thomas Joseph.	
B	Warden, John B.	Hanover
A	Warner, Franklin George	Antrim
A	Wason, Eugene	Milford
A	Waterhouse, William	Barrington
A	Watson, George Marshall	Manchester
A	Watson, Henry Porter	Manchester
A	Watson, Irving Allison	Concord
C	Watson, Maurice	Manchester
B	Watts, Harry Adelbert, Hom.	Portsmouth
A	Way, Osmon B.	Claremont
B	Wayland, Herbert Clark	Berlin
A	Weaver, Charles Albert	New Boston
B	Weaver, George Albert	Warren
B	Webb, Rollin Edward	Lancaster
B	Webber, Norman B.	Manchester
A	Webster, Kimball David	Gilsum
A	Weeks, Frank Sherman	Milton Mills
B	Weeks, William Rufus, Hom.	Manchester
A	Wellner, Hermann	Chicago
A	Wesley, John Lyman.	
C	West, Hiram B.	Suncook
A	Weymouth, George Weare	Lyme
A	Weymouth, Henry Augustus	Andover
A	Wheat, Arthur Fitts	Manchester
A	Wheatley, Hannibal P.	Farmington
A	*Wheeler, John	Pittsfield
C	Wheeler, John	Plymouth
A	Wheeler, Phineas H.	Alton
A	Wheet, Fred Eugene	Rumford Falls, Me.
A	Whitcomb, Charles Sumner	Fremont.
C	White, Herbert Augustus	Somerville, Mass.
B	White, John Blake	New York
C	Whitmore, Albra	West Swanzey
A	Whitney, Frank E.	Rochester

* Deceased.

A	Whittemore, Sarah Eliza	Manchester
B	Whittle, John Augustus	North Weare
A	Whittle, James P., Hom. . . .	Weare
C	Wiborn, J. Auburn	New York
A	Wiggin, Henry Mayhew, Hom. . . .	Whitefield
A	Wight, Edward M. . . .	Gorham
A	Wilber, George Fisk	Nashua
C	Wilder, Ralph Spencer	Hanover
A	Wilder, Richard Edward	Whitefield
A	Wiley, Maurice G., Hom. . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Wiley, Rebecca W., Hom. . . .	Lacoma
B	Wilkins, George C. . . .	Manchester
A	Wilkins, Russell	Concord
A	Willey, Bertram E. . . .	Lyme
A	Willey, John Francis, Ec. . . .	Warren
A	Williamson, W. D. . . .	Portland, Me.
B	Willis, John Embert	Somersworth
A	Willis, John L. M. . . .	Eliot, Me.
C	Wilson, George Gordon Byron	Salem
C	Wims, Dennis Patrick	Uxbridge, Mass.
B	Wing, Perseus W. . . .	Newmarket
A	*Wood, Curtis Augustine	Dublin
A	Woodbury, Frank Taylor	Wakefield, Mass.
B	Woodman, James B. . . .	Hanover
A	Woodman, Milton Sawyer	West Lebanon
A	Woodward, Josiah N. . . .	Nashua
A	Worcester, Frank D., Hom. . . .	Keene
C	Work, Manly William	Keene
C	Worthen, Eugene Mark	Ashland
B	Worthing, Frank Bertelle	Hinsdale
A	Wright, Elam Rust	Alton
A	Wrisley, John Alson, Hom. . . .	Lakeport
C	Yeaton, George William	Concord
A	Young, John	Farmington
A	Young, Oscar Cummings	Charlestown
A	Young, Stephen	Dover

* Deceased.

Corrections have been made in the residences of the registered physicians, using all available data. Further information relative to changes in residence or to deceased holders of licenses will be thankfully received by the regent.

Respectfully submitted,

CHANNING FOLSOM,

Regent.

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EIGHTEENTH REPORT

(FIFTH BIENNIAL)

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1904

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
1904

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CONCORD, N. H.

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
STATE HOUSE, November 1, 1904.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

I have the honor to present herewith the eighteenth report of the State Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted,

Irving A. Watson

Secretary.

REPORT.

An official report, such as is required by the Public Statutes, can represent in only a general way the work done and results accomplished. We have always maintained that educational methods were of the first importance in the work of the board, and for many years have depended almost entirely upon such a course; but now, and for nearly four years past, the board has had facilities, through the establishment of its laboratory, to make original investigations, which have already been of inestimable public benefit, and which is elsewhere in this volume quite fully reported upon.

Along what may be termed educational lines are included, first, a large and constant correspondence with local authorities and private citizens regarding general sanitary work, or specific and individual cases, concerning which information or advice is desired. In no instance has such a request been ignored; but, on the other hand, careful consideration has been given each case.

Further, whenever local problems arise in connection with sewerage, water supplies, contagious diseases, etc., making it necessary so to do, a representative from the state board of health makes a personal investigation, giving such advice as seems best in the case.

The duties of the state board of health, under the Public Statutes, are many and somewhat varied. It constitutes a department of vital statistics, and a board of commissioners of lunacy, the work of these two departments being represented by separate and special reports to the Legislature.

VITAL STATISTICS.

All sanitary calculations are based upon vital statistics. Without them health officers would be groping in the dark so far as the results of their work are concerned. Sanitary legislation would be largely of a hit-or-miss character. Scientific methods could not be formulated for the suppression of disease. The importance of a given malady as a cause of death could not be determined—in fact, vital statistics are the measure by which we gauge and weigh, with approximate exactness, the movement of a population; whether increasing or diminishing, the mortality from different

causes, the effect of seasons, climate, occupation, locality, and other environments upon which the health of individuals and communities depends.

Deductions from statistics of this kind, to be of greatest value, must cover a series of years and embrace large aggregates. The statistics of a single year reveal the facts as they exist at that time, but that, in itself, would be of but little service without like statistics for previous periods for comparison. Hence it is that the Registration reports, so apparently uninteresting and uninviting with their masses of figures, become indispensable in the study of all the great problems of public health, and, incidentally, many material interests.

We are fortunate in having a system of registration that is very accurate and complete, and without it the facts herewith presented would not be available from any source.

A calculation of the population of New Hampshire for each of the past twenty years, except census years, has been made by computing the relative increase in population between decennial census years, and it has been found to be approximately correct. Upon this basis, the population of the state of New Hampshire for the year 1902 was 418,888 and for 1903, 422,538.

It is upon these figures that all percentages to population for the past two years have been based.

The number of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths for the years 1902 and 1903 are given in the following table:

	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	8,249	8,318	69	.....
Marriages.....	4,061	4,004	.....	57
Divorces.....	482	518	36	.....
Deaths.....	6,649	6,969	320	.....

The proportion of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths to each 1,000 of the population for the two years mentioned was:

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Deaths.
1902	20.04	9.69 (couples)	1.15 (couples)	15.87
1903	19.68	9.27 “	1.22 “	16.49

It will be seen that there was a marked increase in the number of deaths in 1903 over the number reported in 1902, an excess of 320. Notwithstanding this, the death-rate for the entire state for the year, 16.49 per 1,000, was the lowest, with one exception (the previous year ever reported).

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES.

In the following pages are given some facts concerning the so-called "communicable" diseases, together with a few others that are worthy of careful consideration, and which, although belonging to the class considered as communicable and preventable, have not with our present knowledge been brought within control, as, for instance, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, etc. These diseases appear to be dependent to a certain extent upon climatic conditions, as well as subject to other influences.

Diseases.	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pneumonia.....	618	686	68	.....
Tuberculosis (consumption).....	569	530	.....	39
Diarrhœa and enteritis (cholera infantum)....	291	328	37	.....
Diphtheria.....	136	77	.....	59
Croup.....	26	25	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	72	86	14	.....
Influenza.....	51	80	29	.....
Scarlet fever.....	4	9	5	.....
Whooping cough.....	31	31	.....	.....
Measles.....	19	13	.....	6
Smallpox.....	6	.....	.....	6

CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Pulmonary tuberculosis, which, since civilized communities have kept records, has stood at the head of the list of causes of death, destroying more lives than plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or any other disease that has terrorized man, and which until within a very recent time has held supremacy in New Hampshire as a cause of death, is being very gradually conquered, its last year's mortality being less than ever before reported.

Not only is this true of our own state, but in all other states and countries where people have been instructed and efforts made to restrict and prevent it, a like diminution in its mortality is shown, all of which, were there no other proofs, demonstrates that it is a controllable disease.

The fact that consumption is being slowly suppressed under present methods is no reason why every effort known to science should not be put forth to reduce its mortality to far lesser proportions—as might be done.

For the past 20 years the annual death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has been over 700, while for the year 1903 it was 530. The favorable exhibit herewith shown should not overshadow the fact that consumption is a far greater menace to life than all our epidemics, since it destroys nearly twice as many lives annually as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and smallpox combined. And although it is one of the preventable and controllable diseases, yet comparatively little concerted effort has been made to stay its ravages.

The table herewith given shows the number of deaths from consumption reported annually for the past 20 years, together with its mortality by age periods:

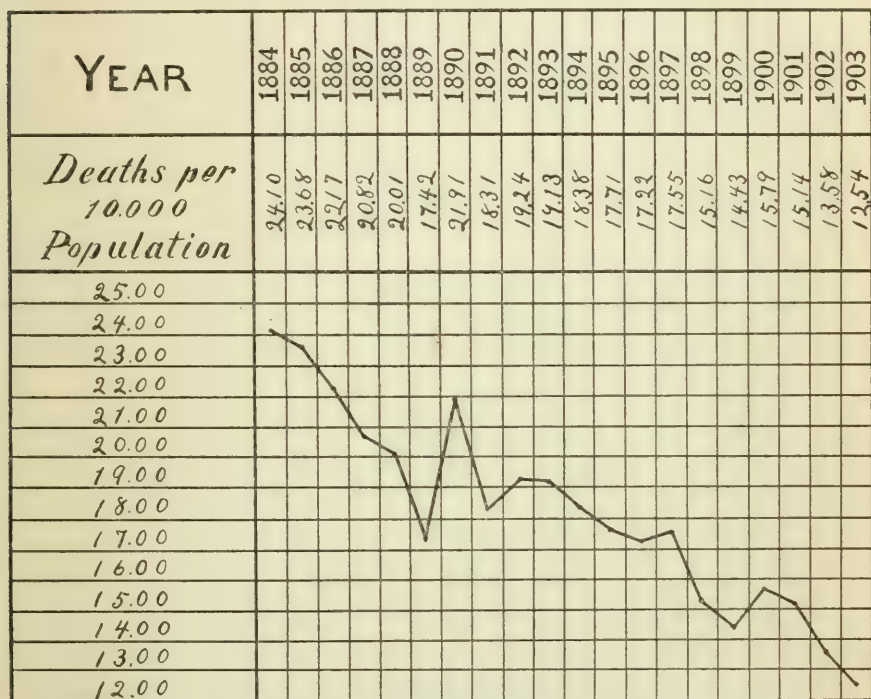
Deaths from consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) in New Hampshire for twenty years, by age periods.

Years.	Total.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.
1884.....	868	50	113	218	145	93	78	64	67	21	19
1885.....	857	49	98	219	161	109	75	75	43	19	9
1886.....	809	44	87	233	152	94	67	71	37	18	8
1887.....	766	34	88	193	145	101	78	55	46	21	5
1888.....	742	48	88	219	137	71	62	55	42	15	5
1889.....	651	36	81	147	120	77	56	65	53	10	6
1890.....	825	49	77	200	156	113	65	72	63	23	7
1891.....	695	47	87	174	131	89	67	37	43	10	10
1892.....	736	28	88	178	150	84	67	71	41	20	9
1893.....	737	45	71	204	139	92	65	64	34	14	9
1894.....	714	50	70	200	150	82	59	45	45	8	5
1895.....	693	31	66	210	129	85	60	49	51	10	2
1896.....	679	41	81	180	130	85	59	49	37	9	8
1897.....	697	36	79	225	143	70	46	49	32	12	5
1898.....	607	26	53	181	143	66	52	47	22	7	10
1899.....	582	26	57	169	103	80	65	38	28	10	5
1900.....	650	36	70	193	120	76	45	61	44	1	4
1901.....	629	42	57	178	130	71	53	48	40	7	3
1902.....	569	23	62	138	134	83	51	43	24	5	6
1903.....	530	26	47	141	107	66	54	49	31	7	2
Total.....	14,036	767	1520	3800	2725	1687	1224	1107	823	247	136

It will be seen that during the time embraced by this table there were 14,036 deaths from consumption. It should also be borne in mind that these figures do not include *all* the deaths due to tuberculosis, since if the mortality from tubercular meningitis, tubercular hydrocephalus, tabes mesenterica, scrofula, Pott's disease, lupus, and other tubercular conditions were added, the total would be considerably larger than the number given.

The reduction in the mortality from consumption during the past 20 years is vividly shown in the diagram:

Chart showing deaths in New Hampshire from consumption per 10,000 population, for twenty years—1884 to 1903, inclusive.



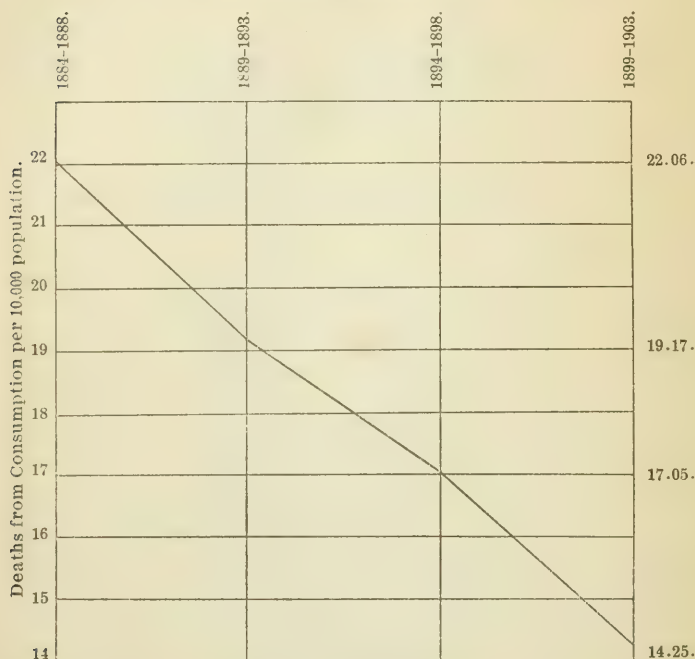
In the year 1884 24.10 persons to each 10,000 of the population died of consumption, while in 1903 the rate was reduced to 12.54.

The effect of the first wave of the *grippe* epidemic in 1890 upon the mortality from consumption is shown in this chart.

If we divide the twenty years, 1884–1903, inclusive, into five-year periods, and average the mortality for each group, the result shows a marked and progressive decrease in the death rate from the disease for each successive period, and when represented in diagram shows at a glance the progress that has been made toward the suppression of the disease.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Decrease in the death rate from consumption in New Hampshire from 1884 to 1903—Five year periods.

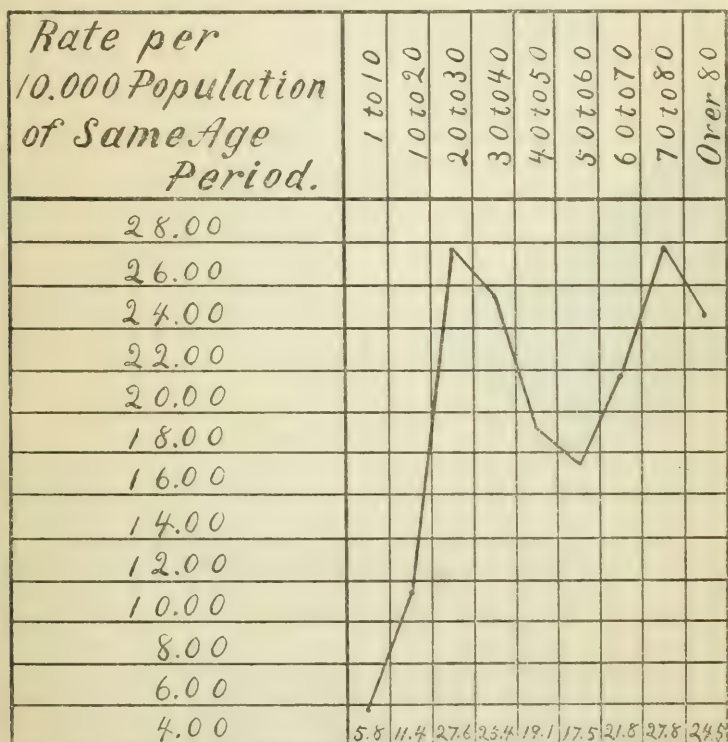


If we calculate the mortality for this period in round numbers, by mean annual average, we have for 1884-'88, 808; 1889-'93, 728; 1894-'98, 678; 1899-1903, 592; percentage of decrease, 26.48; mean annual percentage of decrease, 1.32.

Deaths from consumption by age periods is shown in a foregoing table, and exhibited by percentages in the chart here inserted.

Unless sanatoria are provided for the treatment of indigent tuberculus patients and for those who have not the means sufficient to secure proper treatment, it is not to be expected that the rate of decrease in the mortality from this disease which has been shown can possibly be maintained. In all probability the diminution which has taken place has been largely among the so-called better classes, or, in other words, among the more prosperous, and perhaps more intelligent, part of the community. It is these persons who are better informed and pay more attention to sanitary progress, and who, moreover, have the means at their command to enable them to do so. To reduce tuberculosis to its lowest terms, sanatoria become a necessity.

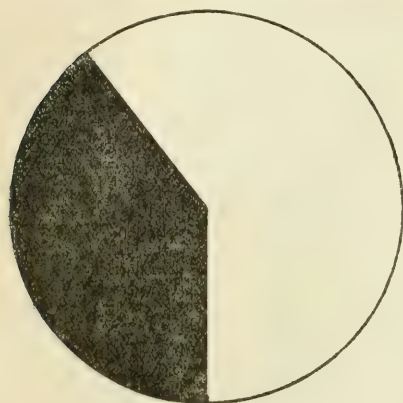
Chart showing deaths in New Hampshire from consumption per each 10,000 population of the same age period, for twenty years—1884 to 1904, inclusive.



It should be noted that the rates given are computed upon the population of the given age period. It will be seen that the period least susceptible to the disease is between one and ten, while the greatest is between twenty and thirty, closely followed by the period between seventy and eighty. In other words, the greatest liability to contract the disease is in persons between twenty and thirty years of age, and the next most liable period is between seventy and eighty.

The tremendous mortality of this disease among persons in the prime of life merits the careful consideration of all who are studying this disease.

Diagram showing proportion of deaths from pulmonary consumption to deaths from all other causes in New Hampshire between the ages of twenty and thirty years, for a period of twenty years—1884 to 1903, inclusive:

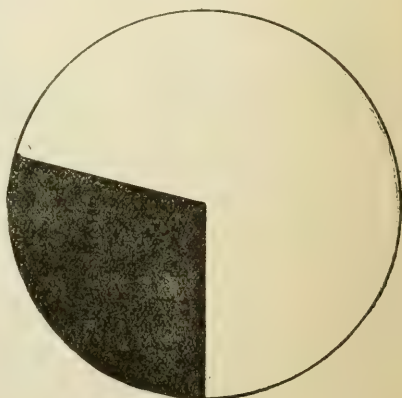


Black—Consumption.
White—All other diseases.

During this period there died in New Hampshire, from all causes, between the ages of twenty and thirty, 9,612 persons, of whom 3,800 succumbed to consumption; or, in other words, 39.53 per cent., or one to two and a fraction deaths were caused by consumption.

Diagram showing proportion of deaths from pulmonary consumption to deaths from all other causes in New Hampshire between the ages of thirty and forty years, for a period of twenty years—1884 to 1903, inclusive:

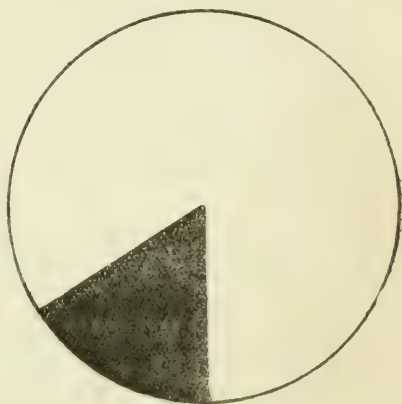
Between thirty and forty years of age there were, from all causes, 8,752 deaths, and from consumption, in the same age period, 2,725, a percentage of 31.13, or one to every three and a fraction deaths.



Black—Consumption.
White—All other causes.

Diagram showing proportion of deaths from pulmonary consumption to deaths from all other causes in New Hampshire between the ages of forty and fifty years, for a period of twenty years—1884 to 1903, inclusive:

Between forty and fifty there was a total of 8,864 deaths from all causes, 1,687 of which were credited to consumption, equal to 19.03 per cent., or one in every five deaths.



Black—Consumption.

White—All other causes.

If we make our calculations on the entire period, twenty to fifty years, we find that 30.16 per cent., or one death in every three and a fraction, was due to pulmonary consumption.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is an infectious disease, acute in its character, and has become the most prominent cause of death in New Hampshire, as it has in many other sections of the country. For the past six years the annual mortality from this disease has been greater than that from consumption.

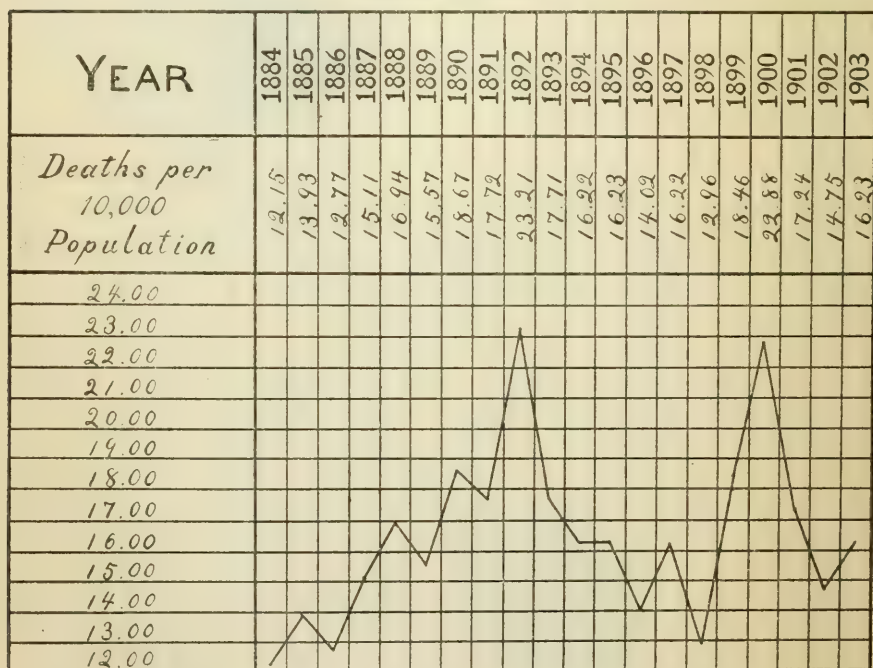
Mortality from Pneumonia in New Hampshire from 1883 to 1903, inclusive, by ages.

Years.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	Total.
1883.....	82	.....	5	8	12	20	21	36	45	86	94	66	13	498
1884.....	51	48	3	3	6	27	23	30	36	50	97	54	8	436
1885.....	69	49	8	4	11	15	27	32	37	72	105	74	1	504
1886.....	57	38	13	6	13	17	24	29	49	68	92	53	7	466
1887.....	68	33	7	5	13	28	32	40	48	89	121	68	4	556
1888.....	67	45	6	10	19	40	49	51	62	67	123	81	8	628
1889.....	61	50	8	12	17	29	36	40	48	98	100	79	4	582
1890.....	73	48	9	10	11	35	46	45	79	106	127	107	7	703
1891.....	73	43	15	6	11	43	31	38	74	109	126	95	9	673
1892.....	77	49	13	6	12	41	61	60	95	147	190	128	11	890
1893.....	86	65	15	5	15	36	39	55	60	95	120	88	6	685
1894.....	88	62	13	4	11	29	38	48	63	87	103	83	4	633
1895.....	69	62	11	8	16	27	32	46	57	101	127	74	9	639
1896.....	103	96	8	5	10	22	29	35	34	68	82	63	2	557
1897.....	122	82	13	7	9	22	36	33	56	78	100	87	5	650
1898.....	84	68	12	7	9	25	35	34	31	59	101	55	4	524
1899.....	130	97	19	9	19	25	39	46	50	85	129	99	6	753
1900.....	142	125	14	11	18	48	64	76	95	112	141	88	8	942
1901.....	105	82	13	3	9	41	35	65	55	78	136	89	5	716
1902.....	118	86	14	7	10	35	31	32	51	76	82	73	3	618
1903.....	127	87	19	11	17	26	42	40	54	85	95	78	5	686
Total...	1,852	1,315	238	147	268	641	770	911	1,179	1,816	2,391	1,682	129	13,339

During the past 20 years, 1884-1903, inclusive, there were returned 13,339 deaths from this cause. The years of greatest mortality from this disease were 1892 with 890 deaths, and 1900 with 942 deaths, both these years being at the height of the greatest epidemics of influenza or *grippe* that have occurred.

The diagram herewith given is a graphic illustration of the variation in the mortality from pneumonia from year to year, showing the number of deaths to each 10,000 of the population.

Deaths in New Hampshire from Pneumonia per 10,000 population for 20 years ending December 31, 1903.



The last biennial report of this board, in discussing pneumonia, said: "The question of the prevention of pneumonia is more difficult to solve than that pertaining to some of the other communicable diseases. The aged, particularly, should guard against sudden changes in temperature, and should not expose themselves to such vicissitudes as will in any way shock the system or impair its normal resisting powers. In pneumonia the sputum should be disinfected, the mouth and throat kept clean and the most careful precautions taken against the infection of others. Disinfection of the room after recovery or death is, at least, advisable, and in

the event that several cases occur in the same family, complete disinfection of the premises should be performed."

Studies which have been made since the above was written confirm these observations and emphasize the importance of carrying out the suggestions made in the most complete and thorough manner in every case of this disease. The effect of climatic conditions, temperature, etc., is shown in the fact that far the greater mortality occurs during the colder months of the year, while in the summer months its mortality is comparatively low.

By months the number of deaths from pneumonia was as follows: January, 2,067; February, 1,621; March, 1,786; April, 1,628; May, 1,188; June, 571; July, 330; August, 284; September, 356; October, 647; November, 892; December, 1,451.

INFLUENZA.

This subject is an interesting study, not only in itself, but particularly in connection with the increased mortality at certain periods from pneumonia and consumption. The following table gives the number of deaths from influenza or *grippe* from 1884-1903, a total of 1,724. Its fluctuations are exceedingly marked. The greatest mortality occurred in 1892, when there were 331 deaths. For many years prior to 1890 it was scarcely known among the causes of death, but since that year its annual mortality, although fluctuating widely, has been considerable.

The second year of its greatest mortality was 1900, with 183 deaths.

A glance at the table herewith given shows the annual variation in the number of deaths from pneumonia, corresponding with the years of greatest mortality from *grippe*.

It has been further noted that the first wave, so to speak, of this disease, in its epidemic form in 1890 increased to a marked degree the number of deaths from consumption for that year, the increased mortality being represented, probably, by cases of so-called "quick" consumption.

It will be seen, therefore, that influenza is a disease of serious proportions, far more so than is represented by the number of deaths reported directly from it.

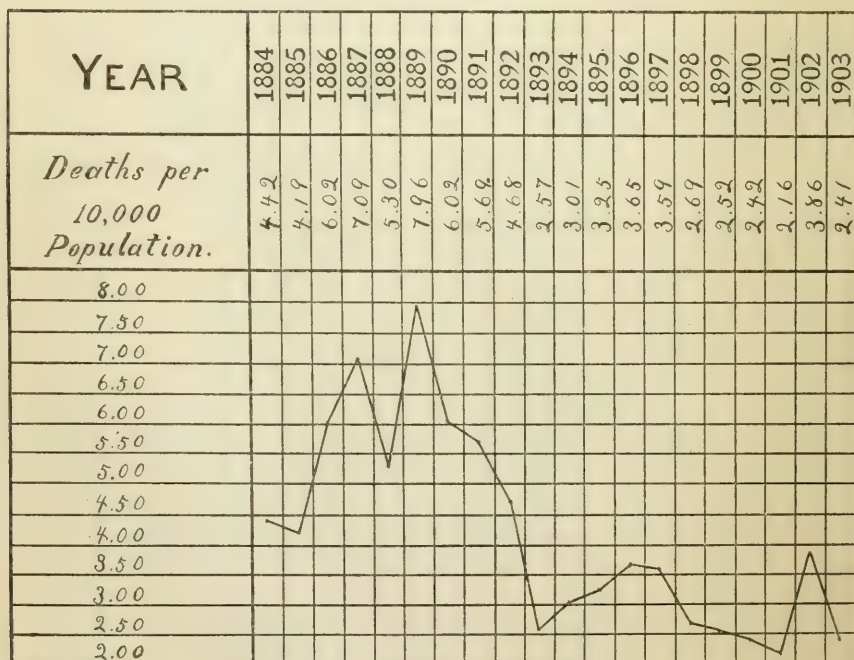
Deaths from influenza in New Hampshire for twenty years, 1884 to 1903.

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Years.	No. of Deaths.	Years.	No. of Deaths.
1884.....	3	1891.....	143	1898.....	51
1885.....	6	1892.....	331	1899.....	170
1886.....	5	1893.....	91	1900.....	183
1887.....	9	1894.....	121	1901.....	139
1888.....	6	1895.....	121	1902.....	51
1889.....	4	1896.....	47	1903.....	80
1890.....	33	1897.....	130		
Grand total.....					1,724

DIPHTHERIA (AND CROUP).

Diphtheria and membranous croup are now known to be one and the same disease, differing only in manifestations; croup is, therefore, included in the figures herewith given. During the past twenty years, 1884-1903, inclusive, there were returned 3,204 deaths from this disease, or an average of 160 annually. In only one year since 1892 has the average been reached. Of the total number reported for the period named, 1,068 were returned as croup, which is exactly 33 1-3 per cent. of the total deaths classed as diphtheria. In other words, croup, or the laryngeal form of diphtheria, caused one third as many deaths as were returned under the term "diphtheria."

Diagram showing deaths in New Hampshire from diphtheria (and croup) per 10,000 population for 20 years ending December 31, 1903.



The diagram herewith inserted shows the number of deaths to each 10,000 of the population for each year from 1884 to 1903, inclusive. It will be seen that since 1892 there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from this disease. It is not at all improbable that the use of antitoxin since that time has been a powerful factor in this reduction.

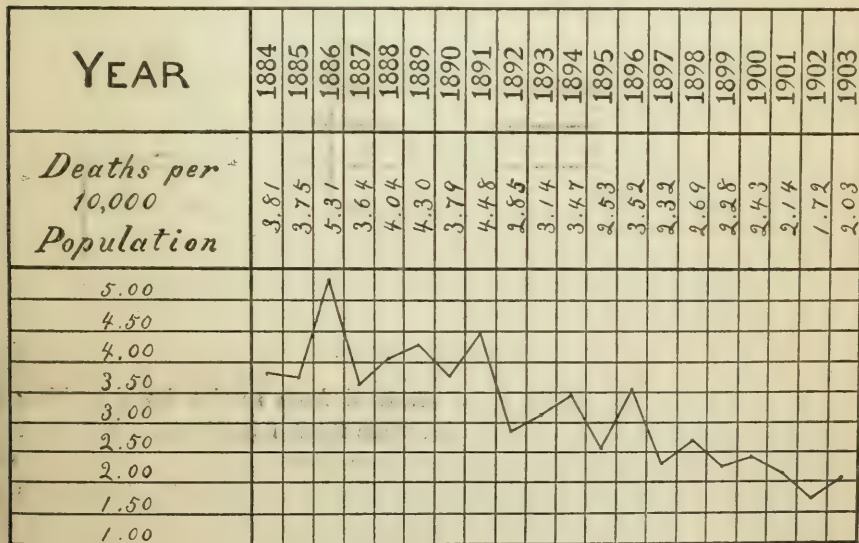
TYPHOID FEVER.

Although the mortality from typhoid fever fluctuates more or less from year to year, it is gratifying to note that it is being gradually reduced, and, notwithstanding some local outbreaks that might have been avoided, the mortality from this disease in 1902 and 1903 was the lowest ever returned in the state, the number being 72 and 86 for these years, respectively.

The cause of this gradual suppression of typhoid fever is due chiefly, and we might say almost wholly, to the improved condition of public and private water supplies. To what extent the work of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, in pointing out several hundred dangerous and suspicious sources of water supply, has been contributory to the reduction of typhoid fever during the last three years, since this work has been in progress, is a point which, although not provable, is worthy of consideration.

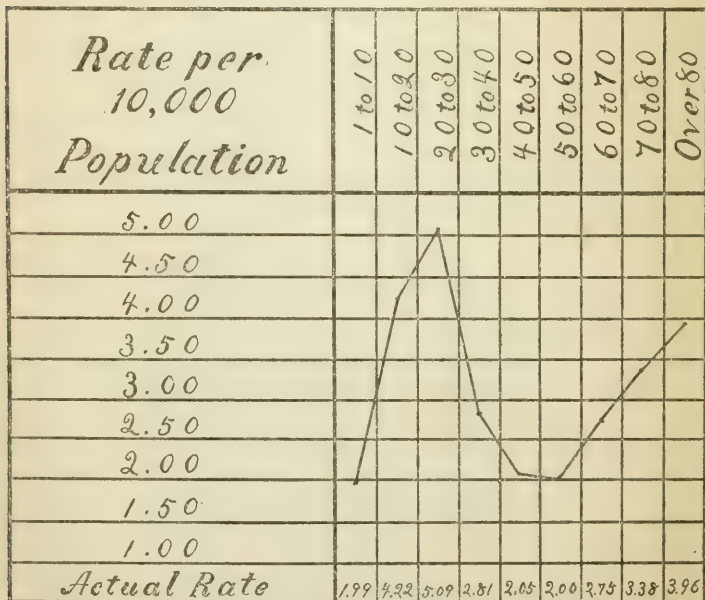
During the past 20 years there have been returned 2,467 deaths from typhoid fever in this state, or an annual average of 123+. The diagram herewith inserted shows the number of deaths to each 10,000 of the living population for each year of the period named.

Diagram showing deaths in New Hampshire from typhoid fever, per 10,000 population, for 20 years, ending December 31, 1903.



By age periods, the number of deaths were as follows: Between one and 10, 258; between 10 and 20, 556; between 20 and 30, 693; between 30 and 40, 306; between 40 and 50, 190; between 50 and 60, 142; between 60 and 70, 141; between 70 and 80, 111; over 80, 37; age not stated, 33. The rate per 10,000 of the living population of the same age period is graphically shown in the diagram. It will be seen that the greatest liability to the disease is in persons between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and from that period rapidly falls to the 60-70 period, after which there is a gradual rise for the remaining life periods.

Diagram showing death rate to each 10,000 population of the same age period.

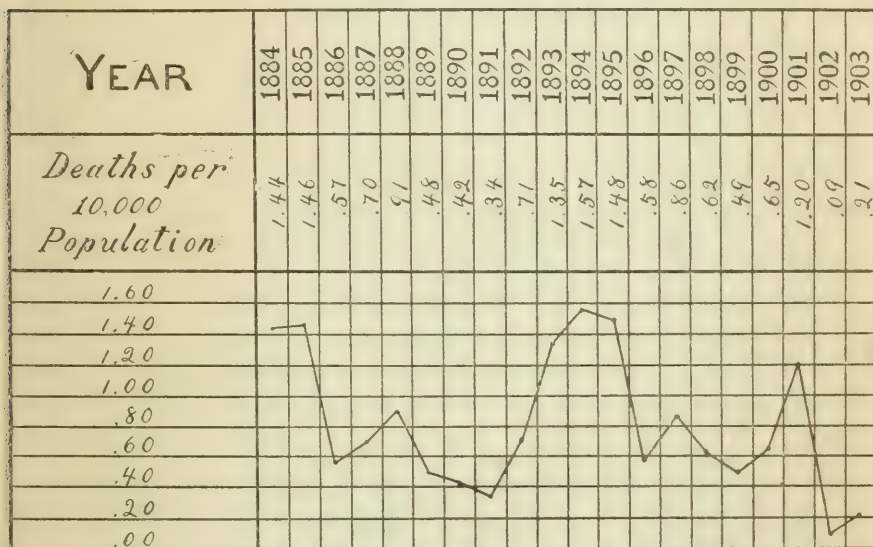


SCARLET FEVER.

In 1902 only four deaths were returned from scarlet fever in New Hampshire, and in 1903, nine deaths, these figures being the lowest ever reported in this state during its registration period.

The annual average number of deaths from this disease for the past 20 years was 31, the total number for that period being 623.

Diagram showing deaths from scarlet fever in New Hampshire, per 10,000 population, for 20 years, ending December 31, 1903.



The diagram herewith given shows the number of deaths to each 10,000 of the population for the years given, and vividly illustrates its annual variations. A local epidemic, uncontrolled, makes a marked difference, as illustrated under the year 1901, from the epidemic in Keene which resulted in 20 deaths.

The low general mortality from scarlet fever is doubtless due to methods of isolation and disinfection now carried out by local boards of health, and were it not for such precautions a much greater death rate would probably result. The mild, unrecognized, "walking" cases are the most prolific source of the spread of the infection, and are, by their very nature, beyond the control of health authorities.

SMALLPOX.

At the time of going to press with this report there is not a case of smallpox in New Hampshire, and has not been for several months. During the past two years there were reported to the board by local health officers 720 cases of smallpox, as against 636 cases for the two preceding years. It will, therefore, be seen that in four years we have had in New Hampshire 1,356 cases of smallpox that were reported to the State Board of Health, while it is quite possible that there may have been an occasional unreported case.

The mild type in which the disease prevailed is evidenced by the fact that of this great total there were only 13 deaths.

The protective value of vaccination has been demonstrated during this outbreak in a most emphatic way. It is a fact that the person who keeps well vaccinated will not contract smallpox, and that if once successfully vaccinated, even in childhood, the danger of contracting the disease is exceedingly small.

Nearly all these cases doubtless exposed some vaccinated persons to the infection of the disease, and yet a case of varioloid seldom occurred. The board of health of Manchester, in handling 162 cases of smallpox in 1893, found but one case of varioloid.

The protective power of vaccination is so well proven that there ought to be no controversy, whatever, as to its value.

Following is a table showing the towns in which smallpox occurred during the two years ending November 1, 1904, with the number of cases in each:

Smallpox in New Hampshire for two years ending November 1, 1904.

Acworth	1	Hooksett	17
Allenstown	7	Laconia	22
Alstead	1	Lebanon	8
Bedford	1	Littleton	3
Berlin	98	Manchester	301
Bethlehem	1	Nashua	107
Candia	1	Newmarket	16
Claremont	28	Pembroke	15
Concord	4	Pinkham's Grant	18
Dover	4	Rochester	16
Enfield	1	Rollinsford	12
Epping	1	Somersworth	1
Errol	1	Tilton	6
Gilmanton	2	Wolfeborough	1
Gorham	3		
Greenfield	1	Total	720
Hancock	4		

MEASLES.

In 1902 nineteen deaths were returned from this cause, and in 1903 thirteen. During the past 20 years there have been reported in this state 396 deaths from measles, an annual average of 19+. By age periods, for the 20 years, the mortality was as follows: Under one year, 127; one to five, 170; five to ten, 28; ten to fifteen, 12; fifteen to twenty, 15; twenty to thirty, 12; thirty to forty, 11; forty to fifty, 4; fifty to sixty, 7; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 3; over eighty, 1; age not stated, 3.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

For the years 1902 and 1903 there were exactly 31 deaths each year from whooping cough. Of the 62 deaths, 44 were infants under one year of age. No deaths among adults were reported from this cause.

HEART DISEASE.

Under this term, which in some respects is a misnomer, are returned more deaths than from any other disease except consumption and pneumonia, and in an occasional year these relative positions have been transposed. In 1898 heart disease ranked first as a cause of death in this state; in several years it ranked second; in a number of years third, and in one year fourth in order of fatality. The following table shows the number of deaths from this cause from 1884 to 1903, inclusive, with rate for each year, and also the average rate by five-year periods. It will be seen, when viewed in groups, that there has been a slight increase in each succeeding period.

Deaths from heart disease, 1884 to 1903.

Years.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 10,000 to estimated population.
1884.....	507	14.12
1885.....	489	13.51
1886.....	510	13.98
1887.....	552	15.01
1888.....	575	15.51
		Average rate for five years, 14.43.
1889.....	564	15.09
1890.....	568	15.08
1891.....	572	15.05
1892.....	571	14.89
1893.....	605	15.64
		Average rate for five years, 15.15.
1894.....	649	16.63
1895.....	691	17.55
1896.....	647	16.28
1897.....	647	16.14
1898.....	619	15.30
		Average rate for five years, 16.37.
1899.....	685	16.79
1900.....	682	16.56
1901.....	692	16.66
1902.....	701	16.73
1903.....	747	17.67
		Average rate for five years, 16.89.
Total.....	12,273	

CANCER.

The reported general increase in cancer in many states and countries renders this subject one of vital importance, and especially so considering the nature of the malady. It is gratifying, however, to learn that apparent progress is being made in the investigations of this disease, which leads one to believe that ultimately its true cause may be found and possibly a successful method of treatment. Scientific study is now being made of

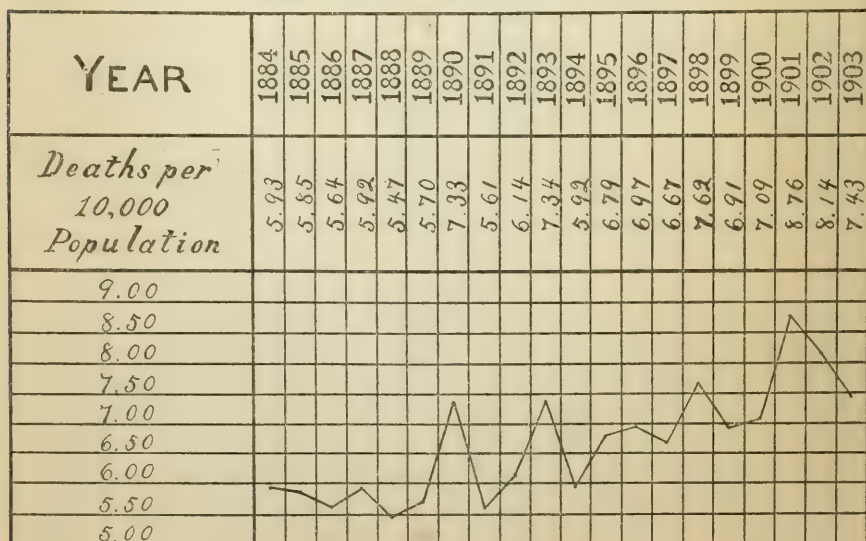
this disease in laboratories equipped with every facility and all that money can do, and it is not improbable that great results may be accomplished.

Table showing deaths in New Hampshire from cancer for twenty years.

Year.	Deaths from cancer.	Year.	Deaths from cancer.	Year.	Deaths from cancer.
1884.....	210	1891.....	222	1898.....	305
1885.....	213	1892.....	235	1899.....	279
1886.....	206	1893.....	283	1900.....	292
1887.....	218	1894.....	230	1901.....	364
1888.....	203	1895.....	266	1902.....	341
1889.....	213	1896.....	275	1903.....	314
1890.....	276	1897.....	265		

The above table gives the number of deaths from cancer in New Hampshire for the past 20 years. Its steady increase, only slightly fluctuating, is noticeable, and is vividly illustrated in the diagram, which shows the number of deaths from this cause to each ten thousand of the population for the years given. During this period there were returned 5,210 deaths from this disease, or an annual average of 260+. By age periods the deaths were as follows: From one to ten, 19; ten to twenty, 21; twenty to thirty, 65; thirty to forty, 283; forty to fifty, 643; fifty to sixty, 1,119; sixty to seventy, 1,376; seventy to eighty, 1,167; over eighty, 461; age not stated, 56.

Diagram showing deaths in New Hampshire from cancer per 10,000 population for twenty years, 1884 to 1903, inclusive.



APOPLEXY.

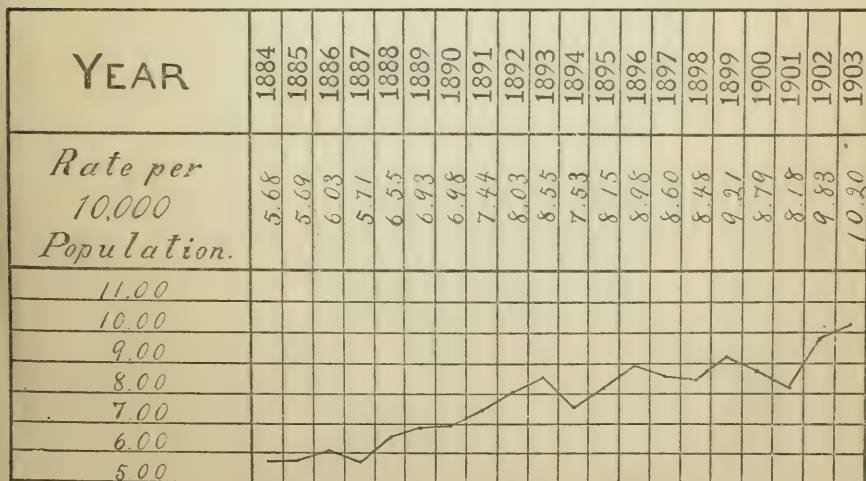
This is another cause of death that merits consideration on account of its slightly increasing proportions. The diagram illustrates this increase, which has been almost constant during the 20 years of our accurate registration period.

The table is inserted for the purpose of showing the total number of deaths from this cause and also the age period of the decedents.

Deaths from apoplexy by age periods, 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	Total.	Percentage to total population. (Per 10,000.)
1884.....	6	1	3	14	8	21	52	61	34	4	204	5.68
1885.....	2	1	4	12	16	26	44	69	30	2	206	5.69
1886.....	2	1	1	12	16	24	48	81	32	3	220	6.03
1887.....	3	..	5	11	14	24	56	53	43	1	210	5.71
1888.....	4	..	3	6	12	19	59	75	64	1	243	6.55
1889.....	2	..	6	4	16	43	65	74	48	1	259	6.93
1890.....	1	1	3	6	19	38	53	82	50	5	263	6.98
1891.....	7	1	8	10	22	31	61	90	49	4	283	7.44
1892.....	..	..	1	5	20	50	73	93	57	9	308	8.03
1893.....	3	..	5	9	21	37	82	108	61	5	331	8.55
1894.....	2	1	3	4	12	42	79	105	44	2	294	7.53
1895.....	1	2	6	9	16	45	67	112	59	4	321	8.15
1896.....	2	..	5	8	21	52	90	116	59	4	357	8.98
1897.....	3	..	9	8	15	48	76	104	77	5	345	8.60
1898.....	4	..	4	7	20	53	73	112	65	2	343	8.48
1899.....	2	2	4	9	30	53	83	126	63	4	376	9.21
1900.....	2	1	6	7	18	55	87	105	72	9	362	8.79
1901.....	1	2	4	13	28	38	92	102	58	2	340	8.18
1902.....	12	..	5	5	25	53	105	136	67	4	412	9.83
1903.....	10	2	8	14	35	63	99	117	81	2	431	10.20
Total.....	69	15	93	173	384	815	1,449	1,921	1,116	73	6,108	

Diagram showing death rate from apoplexy to each 10,000 population, 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

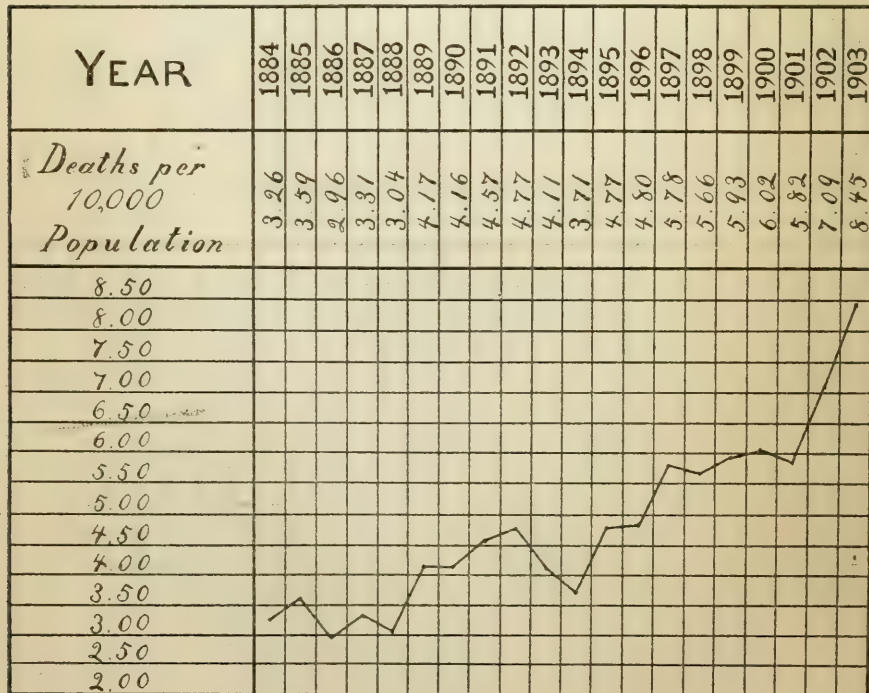


BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

This is one of the most serious chronic diseases with which we have to contend. A somewhat startling increase in its mortality should mark this subject for special study by physicians and sanitarians. The cause, if preventable, as it doubtless is to a greater or less extent, should be pointed out as a matter of public instruction. Some of our ablest writers place over-eating, especially of meats, first in the list of causes. Perhaps, as contributory causes, should be considered adulterated foods and those to which preservatives have been added, the use of alcoholic liquors, lead in drinking water, hereditary influences, irregular habits with nerve tension—in fact, everything that continuously impairs or disturbs the normal functions of digestion, assimilation and elimination may probably be considered either as predisposing to, or actually causative of, kidney degeneration.

The actual progress that the disease has been making is more graphically illustrated in the diagram herewith given, which shows the number of deaths from it to each 10,000 of the population from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Diagram showing deaths from Bright's disease to each 10,000 population, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.



That its actual mortality, as well as the ages of decedents, may be studied, the following table is given.

Deaths from Bright's disease by age periods, 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 population.
1884.....	6	6	9	13	12	23	20	23	3	2	117	3.26
1885.....	6	9	11	19	15	14	24	24	7	1	130	3.59
1886.....	3	2	9	8	8	10	28	33	6	1	108	2.96
1887.....	4	6	6	17	12	16	29	25	6	1	122	3.31
1888.....	9	3	6	3	15	20	25	25	5	2	113	3.04
1889.....	3	3	11	16	19	28	34	33	8	1	156	4.17
1890.....	5	5	5	14	16	24	35	39	11	3	157	4.16
1891.....	2	9	7	18	16	27	46	34	10	5	174	4.57
1892.....	7	6	10	16	24	35	37	36	9	3	183	4.77
1893.....	13	7	10	18	18	18	29	39	7	....	159	4.11
1894.....	10	6	14	12	20	24	22	30	6	1	145	3.71
1895.....	4	8	13	17	23	37	34	38	13	1	188	4.77
1896.....	6	10	9	18	17	32	39	43	15	2	191	4.80
1897.....	15	3	11	24	15	38	46	56	20	4	232	5.78
1898.....	5	7	16	16	15	35	51	65	16	3	229	5.66
1899.....	11	6	12	16	23	31	50	71	21	1	242	5.93
1900.....	12	5	15	14	34	35	49	61	20	3	248	6.02
1901.....	7	5	15	22	26	47	57	44	17	2	242	5.82
1902.....	8	4	19	20	33	43	64	77	25	4	297	7.09
1903.....	8	8	18	23	39	58	74	81	36	4	349	8.45
Total.....	144	118	226	324	400	595	793	877	261	44	3,782	

INCREASING AND DECREASING CAUSES OF DEATH.

In the foregoing review of some of the specified causes of death we have shown that there has been a marked diminution in the death rate of nearly all of the so-called contagious and infectious diseases, which lessened mortality has doubtless been due to intelligent preventive and supervisory methods employed in dealing with these diseases.

On the other hand, some of the more prominent causes of death, the mortality from which is increasing from year to year, have been exhibited for the purpose of calling especial attention to these facts, with a view to developing an interest in the subject, and in means and methods of controlling, as far as possible, their ravages.

The gratifying feature found in a review of the entire field, so far as the causes of mortality are concerned, is, that notwithstanding the greatly increased death rate from certain diseases, the total mortality of the state was never so low as at the present time. If the increased death rate in the certain diseases referred to were not offset by a more than corresponding diminution in other maladies, the death rate for the state would be increasing, instead of decreasing, as it is.

THE INDIGENT INSANE.

As a board of commissioners of lunacy, we have transferred to the New Hampshire State Hospital, for remedial treatment, during the period covered by this report, 307 patients, while the whole number receiving such treatment, including those previously committed during the two years, was 369, and at the close of the period represented, September 30, 1904, there remained at the State Hospital under remedial treatment by order of the board, 208 persons. During this period a fraction over 15 per cent. of the cases were discharged recovered. In this connection the following table may be of interest:

The following shows the number of commitments, discharges and deaths of insane persons at the institutions named, during the year ending September 30, 1904, also the number of inmates remaining at these institutions at the latter date, as shown by the records of the board.

Asylums for Insane.	Inmates, October 1, 1904.	Commitments during the year ending September 30, 1904.	Discharged.	Deaths.
New Hampshire State Hospital.....	580	303	143	69
Rockingham County Asylum.....	56	12	11	4
Strafford County Asylum.....	4	4	4	....
Belknap County Asylum.....	8	.....	.....	2
Carroll County Asylum.....	7	.....	1	1
Merrimack County Asylum.....	25	2	13	4
Hillsborough County Asylum.....	74	14	18	4
Cheshire County Asylum.....	37	3	8	1
Sullivan County Asylum.....	8	1	1	2
Grafton County Asylum.....	14	.....	4	1
Cooks County Asylum.....	13	1	10	....
Total for state.....	826	340	213	88

The number of insane persons at the several institutions in the state on October 1, 1904, was larger than ever before reported. The number returned for each year since the creation of this board is as follows: 1889, 634; 1890, 657; 1891, 674; 1892, 670; 1893, 629; 1894, 684; 1895, 712; 1896, 725; 1897, 730; 1898, 733; 1899, 764; 1900, 760; 1901, 768; 1902, 736; 1903, 759; 1904, 826.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

It has been the aim of the State Board of Health to keep in close touch with the local boards throughout the state, and to give them all the aid and information possible in matters pertaining to their official duties. Many letters, circulars, pamphlets, etc., are distributed to this end.

Copies of sanitary laws, placards, blanks for reports, etc., are forwarded from the State Board. Special advice is given in all difficult matters confronting local boards of health, when requested, and occasionally an inspector is sent to assist them.

While this volume is in press a School of Instruction for Health Officers and Sanitary Conference is being held. The following programme shows the topics being considered, while the discussions that follow, and the numerous questions asked in connection with the execution of sanitary work make such a conference of great value to local health officers.

PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, December 14, 1904, Morning Session, 11 o'clock.

1. Calling meeting to order, by Granville P. Conn, M. D., president State Board of Health.
2. Announcements, by Irving A. Watson, M. D., secretary State Board of Health.
3. Address of welcome, by His Excellency, Hon. N. J. Bachelder, governor of New Hampshire.
4. Paper, "Some Erroneous Ideas about Water Supplies and Water Works," by Robert Fletcher, Ph. D., C. E., president and engineer Hanover Water Works, member State Board of Health.
5. Discussion.

Afternoon Session, December 14, 2.30 o'clock.

6. Paper, "Some Thoughts on Sanitation," by G. P. Conn, M. D., president State Board of Health.
7. Paper, "Duties of Boards of Health in Suspected Cases of Smallpox," by George Cook, M. D., Concord.
8. Paper, "Examination of Milk Supplies," by Carl O. Seaman, inspector of milk, Manchester.
9. Discussion of papers.

Evening Session, December 14, 7.30 o'clock.

10. Paper, "The Duties of Health Officers," by Henry D. Holton, M. D., secretary Vermont State Board of Health, Brattleboro.
11. Paper, "The Adulteration of Food Products" (with specimens, etc.), by H. E. Barnard, B. S., chemist State Laboratory of Hygiene, Concord.
12. Discussion of papers.

Evening Session, December 15, 7.30 o'clock.

19. Paper, "The Tuberculosis Problem, and Some Suggestions in Dealing with It," by Edward O. Otis, M. D., president Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Boston, Mass.

20. Paper, "The Open-Air Treatment of Consumption" (illustrated with the stereopticon), by Frederick L. Hills, M. D., assistant superintendent New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord.
21. Discussion.

Friday, December 16, Morning Session, 9.30 o'clock.

22. Announcements, by State Board of Health.
23. Unfinished business.
24. New business.
25. Questions and answers.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The work now being done by the board in the direction of better protection for public and private water supplies is large, as will be seen by special reports elsewhere. The importance of this work is beyond calculation, in that it places a safeguard about the health of communities. Many sources have been found to be polluted to a dangerous extent and have been closed; other supplies have been pointed out as suspicious, and in these cases efforts are being made to secure water from better sources. Many samples from summer-resort localities have been analyzed, and no efforts are spared in this, and in other directions, to protect the health of the summer visitor.

The most notable instance of the abandonment of a dangerous water supply and the substitution of another of undoubted quality was at Littleton, a special report upon which may be found on page 107.

It is the purpose of the board to analyze samples from all the public water supplies of the state at least once in four months, and to this end the coöperation of the management of such supplies is solicited.

THE CHLORINE MAP.

Nearly every portion of the state has been covered by careful successive analyses of unpolluted waters, for the purpose of determining the normal chlorine in the uncontaminated waters of every town in the state. It is necessary to have such data in order to calculate the significance of the amount of chlorine found in public and private water supplies. Had the state not been covered in this manner and the facts secured, it would be impossible to determine whether a given sample of water did, or did not, have an excessive amount of chlorine. If found in excess of the normal amount, it points to pollution from some source or other, which is generally easily traced. In some cases it also serves as a warning of danger, which should be heeded. Its significance, therefore, is important, and for this reason it became necessary to make the investigations to determine the normal chlorine.

THE SANITARY BULLETIN.

The *Sanitary Bulletin* has been issued quarterly for the past five years, and it is believed to have accomplished an educational purpose that more than justifies its publication. It is a medium through which the State Board of Health reaches local authorities and the public in a manner that could not be done without means of this kind. Some of the recent issues have contained reports upon the analysis of foods at the State Laboratory of Hygiene, which has already done much to prevent the sale of adulterated and fictitious foods in this state. The aim has been to place these reports in the hands of every dealer in the state, and to that end as complete a list of wholesalers and retailers as it is possible to obtain is kept as a mailing list.

The fact that this publication is accepted as second class matter makes it possible to distribute it widely with small expense.

RECORDS COPIED, AND IN THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

The earlier records of births, marriages and deaths were returned to the state upon large sheets, which were folded and tied up in packages and packed away, and therefore inaccessible for reference purposes.

The Legislature of 1901 passed a joint resolution providing for the indexing of these records. Upon considering the question it was decided that the most feasible way to make them serviceable was to have each record copied upon a card by itself, and to file them in the same manner that similar records in the past few years have been. Five clerks have, therefore, been employed for several months upon this work, and it is now so nearly completed that the services of four of them have been dispensed with, and the remainder of the work will soon be finished.

Up to the present time 250,169 individual records have been copied and filed, and thus made available for immediate reference. There are now on file in the department of vital statistics in the vicinity of probably 750,000 to 800,000 individual records of births, marriages and deaths which have occurred in New Hampshire.

It is needless to say that these records are frequently consulted and that in many instances they have proven to be of great value. Many of them constitute the only record of the case in existence. Means to protect these valuable records from fire should be provided without unnecessary delay.

THE TREATMENT OF INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES.

The last Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for each of the years of 1903 and 1904, for the purpose of providing remedial treatment for indigent

consumptives. This work has been carried out by the State Board of Charities and Correction, with the usual satisfactory results that come from sanatorium treatment.

The report of the board referred to shows that 46 patients received treatment under the provisions of the act referred to, 45 being treated at a sanatorium in New Hampshire, and one in a similar institution in New York. Of the 45 referred to, when discharged, 8 per cent. were arrested cases, 74 per cent. improved and 18 per cent. unimproved. Only five of these cases when received were in the incipient stage of the disease, while the remainder were nearly equally divided between well-marked and advanced cases.

The fact that so excellent results were secured from this class of cases must be considered, in the light of former experience with the disease, as remarkable, and, further, as one more among the many proofs that sanatorium treatment is far in advance of any other in its results.

For further statistics and details concerning this work reference should be had to the report above referred to.

SULPHATE OF COPPER IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ALGÆ IN WATER SUPPLIES.

Considerable interest has recently been aroused in a report by George T. Moore, physiologist and algologist in charge of laboratory of plant physiology, United States Department of Agriculture, on experiments with sulphate of copper in the destruction of fresh water algæ.

These microscopic plant growths, at certain times of the year and in certain waters, produce a fishy taste and an objectionable odor, and it has been found to be a serious problem to deal with them.

In the experiments referred to the amount of sulphate of copper used varied with the conditions, the character of the aquatic plants, etc., but approximated one part to one million parts of water to be treated.

Other experiments of this kind carried on in different parts of the country have been generally successful. Enough has been accomplished of a satisfactory nature to lead to the belief that the agent will prove to be of great value when the essentials to success are fully understood and complied with.

In this volume will be found a report on the treatment of the water supply of Hanover by this method. In these experiments one part sulphate of copper to four million parts of water, was the proportion, as nearly as could be estimated, and the results were most satisfactory.

Prof. H. N. Kingsford, who made the experiments, states that in his opinion the greatest, and practically the only, danger in employing this

treatment is its destructive effect upon fish, and that in no case should it be used without first becoming familiar with the bottom of the reservoir or pond. In Professor Kingsford's opinion the failures reported have been due to unfamiliarity with the particular case to be dealt with.

We suggest that this matter is worthy of consideration by all water companies whose supplies are rendered objectionable by the growth of algæ.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

The very large amount of work done in the State Laboratory of Hygiene is quite fully reviewed in this report. The work of the chemical department has been largely devoted to the analysis of water supplies and the investigation of food products, and in these directions a large amount of labor has been accomplished. The same remarks are applicable to the bacteriological department. It will be seen that the investigations which have been made have been many and of inestimable value in connection with the diagnosis of tuberculosis and diphtheria. The interpretation of bacteriological examinations is not, in some cases, so thoroughly understood as is desirable. Upon these points we would refer to page 221, concerning the interpretation to be placed upon results in the examination of sputum, and to page 228 upon similar points in connection with diphtheria.

WATER SUPPLIES OF TOWNS AND CITIES.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

In the report of the State Board of Health for 1901-1902 is included under this title a discussion of the sources of water supply of the state, the results of the analyses made at the Laboratory of Hygiene, and the methods employed in collecting and analyzing samples. The work has been continued during the past two years along similar lines, although the constantly widening field has brought new problems and suggested new ideas for study.

It has been the desire of the laboratory to make analyses of all public water supplies at regular intervals, and in that way to keep under a constant supervision the quality of these waters, that are the only supplies of more than half the people of the state. In making these analyses we have had to depend upon the owners and superintendents of the water works to collect and ship us the samples, and as in many cases the importance of the work has not been understood by them, it has been impossible to make as frequent examinations as are desirable.

We have done enough, however, to establish fully the fact that all water supplies, no matter how pure they may appear, are liable to contamination, and need frequent analyses as a protection against pollution from unknown sources. In several instances we have discovered signs of a pollution that when investigated disclosed a serious condition of the water. It will be our policy in the future to make analyses of all public supplies at least four times a year, and if the conditions are at all unusual or unsatisfactory, as frequently as is necessary to determine the true quality of the water.

Since the establishment of the Laboratory of Hygiene we have made sanitary analyses of water whenever requested to do so by owners and users of supplies. As a result of this unconditional policy we have been compelled to analyze very many samples from sources that were not exposed to pollution and whose purity was unquestioned.

While the value of such analyses may be considerable to the owner of the supply who has a personal pride in having his spring or well pronounced "pure," they are of little importance in removing sources of infection and disease and do not concern the public health in any way whatever. We have therefore decided that in the future all requests for analyses must be made either by local boards of health or at the advice of a physician, and that no waters will be analyzed unless accompanied by a satisfactory explanation of the reason for the request.

During the past two years 1,577 water samples have been analyzed. In order to show clearly the results of these analyses we have prepared the following tables and diagrams, which represent in a graphic manner the general character of our water supplies :

Diagram No. 1.—Showing total number of water supplies examined, and the sources from which they were derived.

1577. Total number of supplies examined.

947. Well supplies.

414. Spring supplies.

104. Pond supplies.

112. Stream supplies.

Diagram No. 2.—Showing total number of public water supplies examined, and the sources from which they were derived.

266. Total number of supplies examined.

96. Stream supplies.

90. Pond supplies.

48. Spring supplies.

32. Well supplies.

Diagram No. 3.—Showing results of examinations of water supplies.

1577. Total number of supplies examined.

864. Good.

507. Bad.

206. Doubtful.

719. Bad and doubtful considered in one class.

Diagram No. 4.—Showing results of examinations of private water supplies.

1311. Total number of supplies examined.

618. Good.

503. Bad.

206. Doubtful.

693. Bad and doubtful considered in one class.

Diagram No. 5.—Showing results of examinations of public water supplies.

266. Total number of supplies examined.

246. Good.

4. Bad.

16. Doubtful.

Diagram No. 6.—Showing results of examinations of private well supplies.

915. Total number of well supplies examined.

413. Good.

361. Bad.

141. Doubtful.

Diagram No. 7.—Showing results of examinations of private spring supplies.

366. Total number of spring supplies examined.
[REDACTED]

186. Good.
[REDACTED]

137. Bad.
[REDACTED]

43. Doubtful.
[REDACTED]

309. Total number of good supplies, ignoring the presence of lead.
[REDACTED]

Diagram No. 8.—Showing results of examinations of pond supplies.

104. Total number of pond supplies examined.
[REDACTED]

89. Good.
[REDACTED]

3. Bad.
[REDACTED]

12. Doubtful.
[REDACTED]

Diagram No. 9.—Showing results of examinations of stream supplies.

112. Total number of stream supplies examined.
[REDACTED]

98. Good.
[REDACTED]

4. Bad.
[REDACTED]

10. Doubtful.
[REDACTED]

Of the waters from the 1,577 supplies examined, 864, or 54.1 per cent., were of such quality as to be above suspicion, and were reported as good; 507, or 32.1 per cent., were without doubt polluted and unfit to drink; and 206, or 13.8 per cent., were neither good enough to be included in the first class, nor polluted to such an extent as to make them wholly unfit for use. This last class, which we will call doubtful, includes waters that

have received pollution in the past but at present are not being contaminated, or, if so, by only small quantities of filtered sewage.

To make the comparison more clearly seen, and since sooner or later the doubtful waters will become polluted, let us consider but two classes of water, good and bad. Then of the 1,577 waters we find 864, or 54.1 per cent., good, and 713, or 45.9 per cent., bad.

But this table includes all waters analyzed, among which are 266 samples from public supplies; 92.5 per cent. of which were good, 1.5 per cent. bad, and 6.0 per cent. of doubtful quality. Since such a great proportion of the public supplies are pure, the addition of these figures to those of the private supplies makes the latter appear more satisfactory than they really are.

Deducting analyses of waters from public supplies we find that of 1,311 private supplies, 618, or 47.1 per cent., were good; 503, or 38.4 per cent., were bad, and 190, or 14.5 per cent., were doubtful; or, classing bad and polluted waters together, 693, or 52.9 per cent. of the supplies examined, were bad.

The percentage of pure supplies is somewhat lower than that given in the last report, for the reason that included in the list of bad waters are a great many supplies that were condemned because they contained large amounts of lead, but which, if free from lead, would be of good quality.

We have made another classification based on the sources of these waters, and considered them as surface, spring, and well waters; and since the surface waters received were of two classes we have further subdivided this source into pond and stream waters. One hundred and four pond waters were examined and 89, or 85.6 per cent., were found to be potable, or, in other words, of good quality for drinking purposes; 3, or 2.9 per cent., were bad; and 12, or 11.5 per cent., were doubtful. It is true that several of the waters classed as good contained an excess of vegetable matter during a portion of the summer, but this condition is only temporary, and usually produces no ill effect.

Of 112 stream supplies, 98, or 87.5 per cent., were of good quality; 10 or 8.9 per cent., were doubtful; and 4, or 3.6 per cent., were bad.

Very few private supplies are obtained from ponds or streams, and the figures given above apply, with but few exceptions, to the public supplies.

Of 366 spring sources, 186, or 50.9 per cent., were good; 137, or 37.4 per cent., bad; and 43, or 11.7 per cent., doubtful. These figures do not express the sanitary condition of our springs, for 114 of the 137 bad supplies were naturally very pure, but contained lead in considerable quantities, and were necessarily reported as bad. If we ignore the effect of the lead, or, better, consider the condition of the water at its source, we find

that of the 366 spring waters examined, 309, or 84.4 per cent., were potable.

Besides the large number of spring waters condemned for drinking because of the great amount of lead present, many other supplies were also contaminated by lead and probably, in many cases, should also have been classed as unfit for use. But the fact that a great number of spring supplies are conveyed through lead pipe and that in many instances the cost of relaying with iron or tin-lined lead pipe is prohibitive, has made it seem best not to condemn all waters containing lead. We have therefore considered that where no injurious effects of lead had been observed, with due caution, water containing as high as .0400 parts of lead per 100,000 can be taken without injury. It is true that in some cases even .0400 parts of lead per 100,000 has produced marked injurious effects, but in the great majority of cases, where there is no unusual susceptibility to lead poisoning, the presence of this amount has been followed by no ill results. We showed in our last report that marked symptoms of lead poisoning developed in 55 per cent. of the families using water containing lead, and we suggested that, in view of this great risk, all waters flowing through lead pipe should be analyzed for the purpose of finding the character of the water and its effect upon the pipe, and that, wherever possible, some other form of pipe should be substituted.

When lead pipe is in use great care should be taken that the water is not allowed to stand in the pipes, but is delivered to the user in a constantly flowing stream. If, however, it is impossible to allow the water to flow continuously, the pipes should be emptied before drawing water for use.

We hope that whenever new supplies are to be connected for drinking or domestic purposes, some other form of pipe than lead will be employed, and that, as rapidly as possible, all lines of lead pipe will be discontinued in favor of some more suitable pipe.

Considerably more than half the samples analyzed have been from private well supplies, and the results obtained are of the utmost importance in showing the condition of the water which is used by nearly one half the families of the state. While spring supplies are common in some towns, by far the greater part of our population not provided with public service depend upon the well supply for water for drinking and domestic use.

Of the 915 private well supplies analyzed 413, or 45.1 per cent., were pure; 361, or 39.4 per cent., were bad, and 141, or 15.5 per cent., were of doubtful quality. Or counting both bad and doubtful waters in the same class, we find that 502, or 54.9 per cent., of the well waters examined,

were unsuitable for use. These figures show a decided improvement over those obtained as a result of the first two years' work of the laboratory, when but 34.3 per cent. of the well supplies were found to be of acceptable quality. Ninety-nine of the 361 bad supplies were so classed because lead was present in excessive quantities, and it is probable that with some other form of service pipe they would be suitable for drinking.

It is not surprising that many wells are polluted, because the universal custom of grouping the house, barn, and water supply within easy reach of each other has made the well the center of drainage area for all household sewage and farm yard waste. Great numbers of these old wells are still in common use, and, save where analysis has proven the water to be a filtered sewage, of good repute in the community.

The importance of an analysis of these well waters cannot be overestimated. In some towns where the public sentiment has been aroused, series of analyses have shown that not a single well in the thickly settled villages has been suitable for use, because of the presence of sewage effluents. Where such conditions exist, and our results convince us that they are by no means uncommon, a water supply, brought from some uncontaminated source, becomes a public necessity.

WATER SUPPLIES OF TOWNS AND CITIES.

With but one exception,—the town of Winchester,—every town in the state of over 2,000 inhabitants has a water system operated either by the town, fire precinct or by private companies. There are a number of towns with a population of over 1,500, with compact villages and important manufacturing industries within their limits, that have no supplies for drinking and domestic use or for protection from fire. On the other hand, many towns and villages with less than 1,500 inhabitants have installed water systems that furnish their residents excellent supplies of pure water at a very small expense to each householder. A large number of country towns are so sparsely settled that the individual supply is all that is required.

Of the 235 towns in the state, but 78 have water-supply systems; the remaining 157 towns rely upon springs and wells. The 78 towns have 88 supplies, of which 22 are owned by the town, 12 by a precinct of the town, and 54 by private individuals or corporations.

Forty-five thousand seven hundred sixty-seven families, representing 228,835 persons, or 55.6 per cent. of the population of the state, are supplied by these 88 systems. The supplies also furnish much water for manufacturing operations, fire protection, street sprinkling, public buildings, etc. Of the 88 supplies 33 are derived from springs, 25 from ponds, 15 from wells and 15 from streams. Several of the pond supplies are in reality impounded streams or low areas with abundant springs whose flowage is collected in an excavated basin. Twenty-one of the pond supplies have an area of 11,797.5 acres, and very generally have an uninhabited watershed. Lake Winnepesaukee, which is the source of the water supply of Laconia and Lakeport, is not included in the area of the ponds given above.

Forty-nine of the systems are operated by gravity alone, and 39 supplies are pumped to reservoirs and standpipes. The 30 reservoirs in the state have a capacity of 39,448,300 gallons, and the 9 standpipes a capacity of 2,325,700 gallons, a total capacity of 41,774,000 gallons.

There are * 768.1 miles of distributing and service pipe in use by the

various systems, the length per system varying from .5 to 100 miles. Forty-nine systems use cast-iron distributing pipes; 12, galvanized iron; 8, cement-lined pipe; 7, lead; 4, wrought iron; and 4, wood. The supply pipe in use is constructed as follows: 40 systems employ galvanized iron pipes; 21, cast iron; 14, lead; 5, wrought iron; and 3, cement-lined iron. One system of supply pipe is of wood.

From a study of these figures it appears that a majority of the systems use cast-iron pipe for distributing mains, and galvanized iron supply pipe. Cast-iron supply pipes are also extensively employed and several of the smaller systems still convey their water through lead distributing mains and supply pipes. In some instances trouble from lead poisoning is reported where lead pipes are used. From the fact that all our New Hampshire waters are soft and attack lead vigorously, all systems laid in the future should be some form of iron pipe, either plain cast iron, galvanized iron or cement-lined iron. There are still a few systems in use that carry water through wooden pipes. In one instance considerable trouble has been experienced with these pipes, which were clogged badly with vegetable growth and imparted a disagreeable odor and taste to the water.

With very few exceptions the water supplies are of excellent quality. Three small private supplies in the town of Amherst, which are distributed by lead pipe, contain very considerable amounts of lead; however, thus far no injurious results seem to have followed the use of the water. A small supply at Durham has been somewhat polluted by sewage in the past, and several cases of sickness are attributed to its use. The supply has been thoroughly cleaned out and the entrance of sewage prevented, so that at present the water is much improved in quality. While surrounding conditions are not of the best, no further trouble is to be anticipated from use of the water.

The system of the Hanover Water Company is supplied by an artificial pond 34 acres in extent. The water has never been of wholly satisfactory quality because of the excessive amount of organic matter present, which at times renders it very offensive to taste and smell. As the bottom of the pond becomes freed from vegetable matter, the quality of the water will improve until it eventually becomes similar in character to our natural pond waters.

The company has recently acquired control of all the farm land bordering on the reservoir, and has thus insured their supply against contamination by surface wash from cultivated lands.

The supply of the Exeter water works is obtained from an artificial pond some 20 acres in extent, and is similar in quality to the Hanover supply. The supply of the Goffstown fire precinct is derived from a reservoir fed

by springs and a brook which drains from a swamp of about 100 acres. This brook water renders the supply excessively high in organic matter, especially during heavy rains or a wet season. It is undoubtedly true that the many cases of intestinal disturbances occurring during the summer months are due to the quality of this water. Steps are now being taken to keep out of the reservoir the waters draining from the swamp. When this is accomplished a very excellent supply will be afforded the precinct.

The supply of Antrim is a pond, the outlet to which has been dammed until it now flows a much larger area than formerly. Care was not taken to remove all vegetable mold from the surface of the ground which was flowed, and in consequence a very abnormal condition of the impounded water has occasionally resulted.

All our observations show that it is impossible to obtain an acceptable water supply by creating an artificial pond by damming and impounding a stream and flowing areas hitherto covered with vegetable growth, unless such areas are carefully stripped of all surface deposits, trees, stumps, roots and vegetable *debris*. If any vegetable growth is covered by the water it will slowly decay and impart to the supply a very decided color, odor and taste, and, as well, provide suitable food for innumerable organisms which may also have a deleterious effect on the quality of the water.

The supplies of Raymond, Lebanon, Franklin, Derry, Tilton and Northfield are discussed at length in special reports.

The condition of the water of our public supplies should be a source of gratification to all residents of the state. In purity, palatability and freedom from unpleasant color, odor, turbidity and sediment they are unexcelled.

If their present high standard of purity is maintained by constant supervision we shall not again experience such a deplorable epidemic of typhoid fever as that which swept Littleton in the winter of 1902. If, however, a scarcity of water prompts owners or superintendents of supplies to supplement their system by drawing upon sewage-polluted streams, the danger of epidemics will be ever present.

Following are reports by cities and towns alphabetically arranged. All results are given in parts per 100,000:

ACWORTH.—No public water supply. Families get their water from wells or from springs, and lead pipe is used as a rule. Water from eleven supplies was analyzed. Five supplies were of good quality, one was doubtful and five supplies were condemned as unsuitable for use, on account of the presence of large amounts of lead.

ALBANY.—There is no water supply other than wells and springs. The wells are mostly dug; a few are driven.

ALEXANDRIA.—No public supply. Water is obtained from private wells and springs. One supply was examined which proved to be of good quality.

ALLENSTOWN (SUNCOOK).—The Suncook water works, established in 1877, is supplied from a pond of 25 acres and an average depth of 15 feet. The water runs through five miles of galvanized iron distributing mains, by gravity, to 60 families. Twenty per cent. of the population take this water.

Chemical Examination of Water from Suncook Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1331	1903 July 14	None	Floc. veg.	Slight veg.	1.5	6.10	0.90	.0028	.0248	.0000	.0000	.15	.60	.....
1583	Oct. 12	None	None	Slight veg.	0.7	5.90	1.00	.0000	.0126	.0000	.0000	.17	.60	.....
1932	1904 May 8	None	None	Marked veg.	0.85	2.00	0.40	.0020	.0102	.0000	.0000	.12	.40	.....

Chemical Examination of Water from Baker and Dearborn Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1534	1903 Oct. 12	Slight	V. slight	S. foul	0.2	3.60	1.90	.0020	.0026	.0000	.0000	.20	2.40	.....

Samples from 11 private supplies have been examined, of which five were of good quality, three were in doubtful condition and three were wholly unsuitable for use.

ALSTEAD.—No public supply. Four well supplies were examined, three of which were unsuitable for use.

ALTON.—No public supply. The Alton & Alton Bay Water-Works Company, established in 1892-'93, supplies about 100 families (90 per cent. of the population) with water from a spring, except in dry weather,

when it is pumped from Lake Winnepesaukee to a reservoir of 150,000 gallons' capacity.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Supply of Alton & Alton Bay Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
782	1902 Sept. 6	None	Slight earthy	None	0.0	7.40	3.50	.0000	.0030	.0220	.0000	.27	3.10	.....
1337	1903 July 16	Slight	Consid. fine	Slight veg.	0.15	4.70	3.00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.15	2.60	.....
1936	1904 May 9	Slight	None	V. slight	0.0	5.50	3.00	.0010	.0012	.0050	.0000	.13	2.20	.....
2109	June 28	Slight	None	Slight earthy	0.0	7.40	3.80	.0000	.0018	.0000	.0000	.15	3.60	.....

Besides the above analysis of public waters one private well supply was examined and found to be of good quality.

AMHERST.—No public supply. Several private supplies furnish spring water to some 40 families.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
422	1902 Mar. 3	None	None	None	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	1600	..
423	Mar. 3	None	None	None	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	1100	..
424	Mar. 3	None	None	None	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.0265	..

The water from these supplies is of excellent quality, but dissolves lead readily. There are, however, no cases of lead poisoning recorded from use of the water.

Three private well supplies were also examined, all of which contained lead, although in other respects they were of good quality.

ANDOVER.—No public supply. Andover Center is supplied with water from springs on the south side of Ragged Mountain.

Chemical Examination of Water Supplied Andover Center.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
841	1902 Oct. 9	None	Slight	None	0.0	7.00	2.90	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0003	.12	2.20	.....
855	Oct. 12	None	None	None	0.0	5.50	3.40	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.12	2.30	.....

The water from 14 private supplies was examined, and all were of good quality except two spring supplies that contained much lead, and two wells badly polluted by sewage.

ANTRIM.—A water supply was installed by the town in 1893, the source being a pond of about 16 acres in area, and of an average depth of 16 feet.

Chemical Examination of Water from Public Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
95	1901 July 30	None	Slight floc.	Strong veg.	0.4	3.40	.80	.0000	.0242	.0000	.0000	.11	.....	..
96	July 30	None	Much floc.	De. veg. & musty veg.	1.1	4.30	2.20	.0036	.0180	.0000	.0000	.12	.....	*
97	July 30	None	Slight	Decided musty	0.3	4.50	1.80	.0074	.0150	.0080	.0000	.12	.....	..
98	July 30	None	Slight	Decided aromat.	0.4	3.20	1.20	.0028	.0184	.0000	.0000	.13	.....	..
177	Sept. 20	None	Slight	Faint veg.	0.25	3.50	.60	.0028	.0180	.0000	.0000	.09	.....	..
178	Sept. 20	None	Slight	Faint veg.	0.25	4.40	.90	.0026	.0180	.0000	.0000	.09	.....	..
1950	1904 June 14	Slight	V. slight	Decided foul	0.15	2.60	.90	.0000	.0028	.0000	.0000	.05	.90	.....

Fifteen private supplies were examined, 10 of which were of good quality, four well supplies were of doubtful quality, and one was wholly unsuitable for use.

ASHLAND.—The town operates a public water supply of excellent quality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
840	1902 Oct. 9	None	None	Veg.	0.25	6.50	1.00	.0000	.0064	.0000	.0000	.07	1.00	..... ..
1426	1903 Aug. 10	None	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.3	7.40	2.10	.0000	.0084	.0000	.0000	.075	1.60	..... ..
1943	1904 May 9	None	None	None	0.15	4.00	1.10	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.150	1.10 *

Eight private supplies were examined, all of which were good, although the presence of lead in three spring waters rendered the supplies unsafe.

ATKINSON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from private wells. The two well supplies examined were of good quality.

AUBURN.—No public water supply. There is one private supply from which seven families are furnished, and one public watering trough for the town. But one supply was examined, and that was found to be very badly polluted.

BARNSTEAD.—No public supply. Of the three well waters examined two were pure and one very highly polluted.

BARRINGTON.—No public supply. The three private supplies examined were of good quality.

BARTLETT.—The public water supply, owned by the village precinct, was installed about the year 1888 by the Bartlett Water Company. The source is a stream having a watershed of two square miles, wooded land, no inhabitants.

* Colon B. present.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
880	1902 Oct. 21	None	None	V. slight veg.	0.1	4.90	.80	.0000	.0020	.0000	.0000	.07	.60	.....
1339	1903 July 15	None	None	Slight veg.	0.15	5.30	1.20	.0000	.0020	.0000	.0000	.10	0.90	.....
1991	1904 May 24	None	None	V. slight	0.05	5.40	1.90	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.05	1.20	.....

BATH.—No public supply. The Bath Aqueduct Company operates a private system supplying a part of the village.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Bath Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
802	1902 Sept. 13	None	None	None	0.0	7.30	3.60	.0000	.0014	.0150	.0002	.15	3.60	.....

Of the two private supplies examined, one, a spring, was badly polluted; the other sample, from a brook, was of good quality, although unusually hard.

BEDFORD.—No public supply. Water is obtained wholly from private wells and aqueducts on the farms. The single supply examined was of good quality.

BELMONT.—The Belmont water works, owned by the town, were installed in 1893. Water is obtained from wells, supplemented by a stream in dry seasons. There is a pumping station for use in dry seasons, by which water is pumped from a stream to the reservoir. There is also a private supply in the town.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Belmont Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
864	1902 Oct. 15	None	None	None	0.0	5.60	3.00	.0000	.0030	.0000	.0000	.12	3.00	.....
1327	1903 July 13	Slight	Slight	Decided foul	0.05	5.10	2.60	.0014	.0012	.0300	.0000	.25	1.20 *
1328	July 13	None	None	V. slight	0.05	4.60	2.90	.0000	.0010	.0300	.0000	.20	1.50	.....
1329	July 13	None	None	None	0.05	4.30	2.00	.0000	.0000	.0150	.0000	.20	1.20	.....
1931	1904 May 7	None	None	Slight	0.0	2.50	.90	.0008	.0034	.0000	.0000	.125	.70	.....
2162	July 18	None	None	None	0.1	3.20	2.10	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.075	1.90	.....

* Stream at pumping station. The quality of this water varies according to the use of the auxiliary stream supply.

The two private supplies examined were both of good quality.

BENNINGTON.—No public supply. The Bennington Water Works Company, a private company, in 1900 installed a system supplied from springs, with a supplementary supply from a stream.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Bennington Water Works Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
751	1902 Aug. 27	None	V. slight	None	0.15	6.50	2.80	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.10	1.50	.....
1334	1903 July 15	None	None	V. slight	0.1	3.70	2.30	.0000	.0030	.0000	.0000	.05	1.50	.....
341	July 16	None	None	Veg.	0.1	3.40	2.70	.0000	.0034	.0000	.0000	.05	2.00	.....
2262	1904 Aug. 9	Very marked	Much floc. red	None	0.6	6.10	1.70	.0000	.0034	.0050	.0000	.10	1.40 *

* Colon B. present.

Water from five private supplies showed no pollution.

BENTON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from springs, through lead pipes and logs and from wells.

BERLIN.—No public supply. There are two private supplies, owned and operated by one company,—the Berlin water works, built in 1892-'93, and the Cold Water Spring Company, installed in 1898. The source is a stream and springs. For a period of about six weeks each year the latter supply has to be supplemented by water pumped from Androscoggin River, above the city limits.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Berlin Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
843	1902 Oct. 9	None	None	V. slight	0.75	6.50	1.40	.0000	.0112	.0000	.0000	.05	1.40	.....
1061	1903 Feb. 22	None	None	None	0.0	12.30	6.60	.0000	.0000	.0150	.0000	.07	2.00	.....
1326	July 13	None	None	V. slight	0.65	4.60	1.80	.0000	.0104	.0000	.0000	.05	0.70	.....
1491	Sept. 3	None	None	V. slight	0.4	3.60	1.40	.0000	.0044	.0000	.0000	.07	1.10	.....
1828	1904 Feb. 1	Slight	Much fine	V. slight	0.0	9.80	7.20	.0016	.0008	.0000	.0000	.10	5.80 *
2179	July 20	None	None	None	0.0	12.40	9.30	.0000	.0000	.0200	.0000	.35	7.4	.....
2383	Sept. 16	None	Slight	None	1.10	8.00	2.60	.0006	.0166	.0700	.0000	.05	1.4 †

* Artesian well of Berlin Water Company.

† Stream recently added to system.

BETHLEHEM.—No public supply. The Crystal Springs Water Company, a private corporation organized in 1878, gets its supply from springs.

Chemical Examination of Water Supplied by the Crystal Springs Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
347	1902 Jan. 3	Slight	Slight veg. and min.	Earthy veg.	0.2	5.30	3.80	.0074	.0076	.0400	.0000	.06	1.60	.....

Of the three well waters examined two were very pure and one was considerably polluted by seepage from sewage.

BOSCAWEN.—Water is from the public supply, Penacock & Boscawen Water Precinct, constructed in 1892. The source is a pond of 340 acres; greatest depth, 36 feet; soil, largely gravel. The watershed is nearly seven square miles, both wooded and cleared. There are five or six houses on the shores of the pond.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Penacock & Boscawen Water Precinct at Penacock.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
789	1902 Sept. 9	None	None	Slight veg.	0.45	10.10	1.80	.0000	.0142	.0000	.0000	.11	1.50	.....
1944	1904 May 9	V. slight	Slight	Dec.veg.	0.3	4.20	1.70	.0000	.0032	.0000	.0000	.15	1.60	.....

The single well supply examined was of good quality.

Bow.—No public supply. Nine private supplies were examined, six of which were pure and three unsuitable for use.

BRADFORD.—No public supply. Of the 18 waters analyzed 10 were suitable for use, two were polluted by sewage, and six supplies contained so much lead as to be unfit for drinking.

BRENTWOOD.—No public supply. The single sample of water analyzed was of good quality.

BRIDGEWATER.—No public supply. Of the five samples of water analyzed four were pure and one badly polluted.

BRISTOL.—No public supply. The Bristol Aqueduct Company, a private corporation, have furnished water from Newfound Lake since about 1887.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Bristol Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
747	1902 Aug. 26	None	V. Slight	Slight veg.	0.15	3.90	1.50	.0016	.0050	.0000	.0000	.06	.40	.....
1321	1903 July 13	V. Slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.1	3.00	.90	.0028	.0044	.0000	.0000	.075	1.20	.....
1945	1904 May 5	Slight	None	Slight veg.	0.1	4.20	1.80	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.075	1.50 *

* Colon B present.

Seven supplies were examined, five of which were of good quality, one was very badly polluted, and one was condemned because of the presence of a large amount of lead in the water.

BROOKFIELD.—No public supply. No water from this town has been analyzed.

BROOKLINE.—No public supply.

Chemical Examination of Water from Public Fountain Supplied by a Well.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
327	1901 Dec. 10	None	None	Slight foul	0.0	9.30	7.00	.0000	.0076	.1250	.0002	.80	2.00	.....

CAMPTON.—No public supply. Water from 27 supplies has been analyzed with the result that nine supplies appeared to be of good quality, six were of doubtful quality, and 12 supplies were unsuitable for drinking. Six of the 12 bad supplies were polluted by lead.

CANAAN.—No public supply. A private supply from Hart's Pond was introduced by the Crystal Lake Water Company in 1891.

Chemical Examination of Water from Crystal Lake Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
868	1902 Oct. 16	Marked	Much floc.	Decided veg.	0.2	5.50	2.10	.0000	.0168	.0000	.0000	.07	2.00	.....

The water from 14 private supplies was analyzed and but three found to be of acceptable quality. Eight spring supplies contained so much lead that they were unsuitable for drinking, although in other respects they were of good quality, and two other spring supplies contained enough lead to render them of doubtful quality. One spring water contained 1.90 parts of iron per 100,000.

CANDIA.—No public supply. In 1894 or 1895 Mr. John A. Holt, shoe manufacturer at East Candia, introduced a water supply from a well bored one hundred feet deep.

Chemical Examination of Water from Supply of John A. Holt, East Candia.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
869	1902 Oct. 16	None	None	None	0.0	14.10	10.60	.0000	.0000	.4800	.0000	1.45	4.70	.....

Of the four private supplies examined three were unsuitable for use.

CANTERBURY.—There is no public or private water supply for the town. Most of the dwellings are supplied by individual wells. The two well supplies examined were of good quality.

CARROLL. No public water supply.

CENTER HARBOR. No public or private system of water works. The supply of the village is largely from springs, the water being conveyed

through iron pipes. The Senter House pumps water from Lake Winnipiseogee for washing and bathroom purposes.

Water from nine private supplies has been examined, all of which proved to be of satisfactory quality.

CHARLESTOWN.—No public water supply. Of the six private supplies examined four were unsuitable for use because of sewage pollution.

Chemical Examination of Water from Connecticut River at Charlestown.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1940	1904 May 8	Slight.	Much fine	Slight veg.	0.3	4.40	2.63	.0012	.0068	.0000	.0000	.075	2.60	.....

CHATHAM.—No public supply. The water supply is mostly from dug wells, a few springs, and a few places are supplied from brooks and comes through lead pipe. Some iron pipe is used.

CHESTER.—No general public water supply. There are several watering places for horses and cattle supplied by springs, and the town owns a well at one of the schoolhouses.

Four of the eight private supplies examined were unsuitable for use, three because of sewage pollution and one because of the presence of much lead.

CHESTERFIELD.—No public supply. Water is obtained chiefly from springs and wells.

CHICHESTER.—No public supply. Seven private supplies were examined and three found to be badly polluted, two by sewage and one by lead.

CLAREMONT.—The town owns a water supply from a stream and a system of wells. The wells are 12 in number, dug 12 feet deep and covered with five feet of earth, so the depth of the wells is seven feet; they are three feet in diameter after being stoned. The amount of water is very abundant, and is pumped to the supply reservoir. Water from the stream is held in three reservoirs.

Besides the public supply there are two private systems of water works in Claremont: one, the Tyler water works, was built in 1870, the source being springs. The springs are excavated all about a reservoir, into which the water runs. There are also springs in the bottom of the reservoir, which is about five acres in area.

The other private system, known as the Grannis water works, built about 1892 and owned and operated by Herman Holt, Esq., is also supplied by springs. There are two small reservoirs from which this water is taken: one some 30 feet in diameter, and about three feet deep on an average; the other some 75 feet in diameter, and of an average depth of about three feet.

Chemical Examination of Water from Town Supply Reservoir.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
797	1902 Sept. 11	None	None	Slight veg.	0.15	6.30	2.30	.0000	.0056	.0000	.0000	.12	1.90	.....
1323	1903 July 13	None	None	Slight musty	0.2	4.30	2.20	.0000	.0056	.0000	.0000	1.07	1.90	.....
1942	1904 May 9	Slight	None	None	0.1	5.60	4.40	.0000	.0030	.0000	.0000	.07	2.60	.....

Chemical Examination of Water from Tyler Aqueduct.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
895	1902 Oct. 29	None	None	None	0.0	8.70	5.30	.0000	.0022	.0150	.0000	.09	3.10	V. slt. ..

*Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Hotel, Supplied by Grannis Water Works.**

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
236	1901 Oct. 28	None	None	None	0.0	7.10	4.40	.0028	.0044	.0200	.0003	.07	....	...
237	Oct. 28	None	None	None	0.0	9.20	5.30	.0028	.0054	.0200	.0003	.07	....	...
241	Oct. 31	None	None	None	0.0	7.80	5.70	.0010	.0040	.0200	.0004	.07	2.40	....

* Sample 237 was from Farmington faucet.

In addition to the analyses of the public supplies four samples were examined from private sources. Three of these supplies were pure and one was badly polluted by sewage.

CLARKSVILLE.—No public supply. Every dwelling in town is furnished with spring or well water.

COLEBROOK.—This town does not own a public water supply. There are two private systems, the J. E. Lombard water works, and a system now being put in by Moon & Co., under contract with the town, to be used for fire and domestic purposes. The system is to be accepted by underwriters, fire wardens and selectmen. The source of these supplies is a stream and springs, and the water flows about four miles through iron pipes, both main and service. Three fourths of the water-shed is cleared, and one fourth wooded. There are many private wells within the radius reached by these supplies.

Chemical Examination of Water from Several Sources of Supply for Town Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
2378	1904 Sept. 15	Marked	Slight	None	0.4	10.40	3.90	.0000	.0044	.0050	.0000	.050	5.50	.....
2379	Sept. 15	None	V. much floc. veg.	None	1.1	11.00	2.80	.0000	.0001	.0000	.0001	.05	4.40	.....
2380	Sept. 15	None	None	None	0.0	10.00	5.20	.0000	.0000	.0300	.0000	.07	2.70	....
2381	Sept. 15	None	V. much floc. veg.	None	0.5	11.70	5.00	.0000	.0072	.0000	.0000	0.5	4.80	.....

Water from five private supplies was also examined, four of which were of good quality.

COLUMBIA.—No public supply.

CONCORD.—The Concord water works, owned and operated by the city, were installed in 1871-'72; extended to Penacook and St. Paul's School in 1882; high service extension in 1891; high service extended to Penacook in 1904. The source of the supply is Penacook Lake, with an area at high water of 337 acres; greatest area of good depth running from 10 to 75 feet; very little shallow water; bottom gravelly. The watershed, about three and one-eighth square miles, is partly wooded and partly cleared. Outside of cottagers, a canvass showed seventeen inhabitants to the square mile. The shores, excepting Penacook Park, which is well policed, are now rarely frequented by picnic parties. A few cottages, occupied during the summer, have been built on the shores, but they are under the sanitary supervision of the city health officer. The State Board of Health has also established rules and regulations for the protection of the purity of this body of water. The city owns and controls four-fifths of the shore..

Chemical Analysis of Merrimack River at Concord.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1904 1958 May 16		Slight	Much flocc.	Slight veg.	0.35	3.00	1.70	.0000	.0066	.0050	.0000	.15	1.20	.....

The Merrimack River does not constitute any part of the water supply for the city of Concord. The latter is taken wholly from Penacook Lake.

Chemical Examination of Water from City Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1	1901 May 22	V. slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.0	2.90	1.80	.0015	.0163	.0048	.0000	.13	....	....
2	May 22	V. slight	Slight	Faint veg.	0.0	.....	.....	.0013	.0122	.0048	.0000	.12	....	....
3	May 22	Slight	Consid.	Decided veg.	0.0	.....	.....	.0013	.0149	.0048	.0000	.12	....	....
4	May 23	Slight	Consid.	Decided veg.	0.0	2.50	1.20	.0014	.0137	.0050	.0000	.12	....	....
107	Aug. 6	None	None	Decided veg.	0.12	3.30	.90	.0000	.0154	.0000	.0000	.11	....	....
113	Aug. 12	Slight	Slight floc.	Decided veg.	0.1	4.00	1.40	.0014	.0156	.0000	.0000	.10	....	....
357	1902 Jan. 11	None	None	Veg.	0.1	3.20	1.20	.0030	.0138	.0000	.0000	.14	1.10	....
398	Feb. 10	V. slight	V. slight	Veg.	0.12	3.70	1.90	.0044	.0136	.0000	.0000	.12	.90	....
591	June 13	V. slight	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.15	5.30	1.50	.0016	.0146	.0000	.0000	.11	.70	....
592	June 13	V. slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.1	6.20	1.60	.0000	.0124	.0000	.0000	.11	.70	....
593	June 13	V. slight	V. slight	Slight	0.15	5.50	2.10	.0006	.0072	.0000	.0000	.11	.70	....
594	June 13	V. slight	V. slight	Veg.	0.15	6.10	1.70	.0006	.0126	.0000	.0000	.11	.70	....
595	June 13	V. slight	V. slight	Veg.	0.15	6.70	1.70	.0006	.0108	.0000	.0000	.12	.70	....
596	June 13	None	None	Veg.	0.15	6.20	1.60	.0000	.0112	.0000	.0000	.11	.70	....
775	Sept. 4	None	None	Decided veg.	0.1	4.30	1.50	.0000	.0102	.0000	.0000	.12	1.50	....
13	Nov. 11	None	None	Slight veg.	0.05	5.80	1.60	.0000	.0094	.0000	.0000	.14	1.55	....
966	1903 Jan. 1	None	None	Slight veg.	0.12	5.40	1.60	.0000	.0086	.0000	.0000	.17	1.50	....
983	Jan. 12	None	None	Slight veg.	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0000	.0000	....	....	*
1078	Mar. 7	None	None	V. slight	0.05	.....	.....	.0006	.0056	.0050	.0000	.15	1.80	....
1153	Apr. 21	Slight	Fine	Decided veg.	0.05	2.90	1.40	.0000	.0030	.0000	.0000	.15	1.40	....
1269	June 19	None	None	Slight veg.	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.027	..
1924	1904 May 6	Slight	Slight	Slight veg.	0.05	3.10	1.60	.0006	.0054	.0000	.0000	.15	1.50	....
2371	Sept. 15	None	None	Slight veg.	0.05	3.80	0.90	.0000	.0044	.0000	.0000	.13	1.50 †

* Lead present in traces only.

† B. Coli. present.

The water from 39 other supplies was examined. Seventeen supplies were of good quality, 18 were bad, and four were doubtful.

CONWAY.—No public supply. The Conway Aqueduct Company, under local management, supplies the village with water from a system of natural springs about two and a half miles from its center. Nineteen private

supplies were examined, and 10 were found to be suitable for use, and the other eight were badly polluted by sewage.

CORNISH.—No public water supply. All the families of this town depend upon wells, or water taken from springs through lead pipe, each family having a separate supply. Six private waters were examined, and five were of satisfactory quality. The other supply was contaminated by lead.

CROYDON.—No public supply. One private supply is from a spring, the water being brought one half mile through lead pipe, from which five families are furnished. Most of the water is from private wells. Three well supplies were examined, all of which were of good quality.

DALTON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual springs. The single supply examined was of good quality.

DANBURY.—No public or private system of water works. Eight spring supplies were analyzed, and four were pure, two contained so much lead as to be unfit for use, and two contained enough lead to render them of doubtful quality.

DANVILLE.—No public supply. The water supply of Danville is, in nearly every case, from a well near the house or underneath it. The water from four wells was examined, with the result that one supply was found to be pure, one unsuitable for use, and two to contain so much seepage from sewage that their quality was doubtful.

DEERFIELD.—No public supply. An analysis of five well waters showed considerable past pollution in each case, although but one supply was so contaminated as to be unfit for drinking.

DEERING.—No public water supply. The single spring supply examined was of good quality.

DERRY.—No public supply. In 1890 Boston contractors built the Derry water works, consisting of about 40 wells driven to a depth of 50 feet. The water is pumped to a standpipe of 180,000 gallons' capacity.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Derry Water Works Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
794	1902 Sept. 4	None	Slight	V. slight	0.0	6.40	4.80	.0000	.0012	.0120	.0000	.60	3.10	....
1372	1903 July 24	None	None	Slight musty	0.0	7.00	3.60	.0000	.0010	.1500	.0000	.65	2.30	.....
1532	1903 Sept. 2	None	V. slight	None	0.1	12.40	6.80	.0000	.0038	.0700	.0000	.55	2.40	.....
1946	1904 Mar. 10	None	None	Slight veg.	0.05	6.90	4.90	.0000	.0014	.1500	.0000	.65	2.60	.....

Six private well supplies were examined, three of which were badly polluted by sewage.

DORCHESTER.—No public supply. The water used in town is from private wells and springs. The single spring supply examined contained lead in sufficient quantity to render the water of doubtful quality.

DOVER.—A public water supply was installed by the city of Dover in 1888. The area of the pond from which the supply is taken is, when full, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; when drawn down six feet, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There are no measurable streams of water flowing into the pond, it being fed mainly from underground sources. The water is pumped to a reservoir of a capacity of 2,085,452 gallons when at a height of 14 feet.

Chemical Analysis of City Water Supply of Dover.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
246	1901 Nov. 4	None	None	Faint	0.0	5.50	2.40	.0010	.0080	.0000	.0000	.19	....	.....
985	1903 July 13	None	None	Slight fishy	0.1	7.00	2.40	.0000	.0036	.0000	.0000	.30	1.80	.....
1356	1903 July 20	Slight	Floc. veg.	V. decid. veg.	0.1	6.20	2.50	.0010	.0146	.0000	.0000	.25	1.10	.....
1422	1903 Aug. 10	Marked	Much floc.	Pungent veg.	0.1	7.30	2.00	.0000	.0084	.0000	.0000	.37	1.60	.....
2031	1904 June 9	Marked	Much floc. veg.	Slight earthy	0.1	4.50	2.90	.0008	.0034	.0000	.0000	.30	2.49	.....
2035	1904 June 9	Marked	V. much red	None	0.05	5.50	4.10	.0006	.0042	.0000	.0000	.30	2.80	.....
2037	1904 June 9	Slight	Slight	Slight	0.05	5.20	2.80	.0006	.0036	.0000	.0000	.30	2.60	.....
2150	1904 July 12	Slight	Much floc.	Decided musty	0.05	4.10	2.30	.0000	.0092	.0000	.0000	.28	1.60 *
2151	1904 July 12	Marked	Consid.	V. m'rk'd aromatic	0.8	4.30	2.70	.0010	.0074	.0000	.0000	.25	2.60 *

Chemical Analysis of Auxiliary Supplies.—Brook in Hussey Field.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1420	1903 Aug. 10	Marked	V. much floe.	Veg.	.01	6.20	3.00	.0054	.0056	.0300	.0000	.38	2.80	.....
1994	1904 May 27	Slight	V. much red floe.	V. slight	.03	4.60	3.20	.0022	.0040	.0100	.0000	.43	1.60 *

* B. Coli. present.

Easterly Springs.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1421	1903 Aug. 10	None	None	Mucky	0.0	5.80	2.90	.0022	.0024	.0350	.0000	.28	2.85	.....

Brook on Left of Upper Well.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1993	1904 May 27	Slight	Much white floe.	Slight aromatic	0.35	5.20	3.00	.0018	.0038	.0200	.0000	.48	1.60	.....

Water from six private supplies was examined and four were found to be suitable for use. Two were badly polluted by sewage.

DUBLIN.—This town has no water system, the supply being mostly from individual wells and springs, and from streams and ponds through private pipes, iron or lead. Of private supplies examined, seven samples were unsuitable for use, three were of doubtful quality, and seven were pure. The pure samples were spring waters, and four of the six bad waters were spring waters containing much lead, but otherwise of good quality.

DUMMER.—No public supply. Water is obtained chiefly from springs, wells and aqueducts.

DUNBARTON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from springs and wells. Five well supplies were examined, all of which were suitable for use.

DURHAM.—No public supply. A private supply, owned by C. H. Pettee, furnishes water to a number of families.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Supply of C. H. Pettee.

Number.	Date of operation.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
781	1902 Sept. 8	None	None	None	0.0	15.20	9.50	.0012	.0028	.3500	.0003	.58	5.50	.....
1360	1903 July 21	Marked	Fine floc.	V. slight	0.15	12.80	6.70	.0000	.0000	.0500	.0001	.65	4.50	.....
1981	1904 May 24	Slight	None	None	0.0	15.20	6.90	.0000	.0016	.2200	.0000	.60	4.70	.....

One other sample was examined which was very heavily polluted by sewage.

EAST KINGSTON.—No public water supply. There is one watering trough, from which five families are supplied.

EASTON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual wells and springs.

EATON.—No public water supply. Two private well supplies were examined, one of which was wholly unfit for use because of the presence of much lead. The other supply was of good quality. Three spring waters all contained lead in large quantities.

EFFINGHAM.—No public supply.

ELLSWORTH.—No public supply. Water is obtained wholly from private springs and wells.

ENFIELD.—The Enfield Village Fire District Water Works, built in 1902 and 1903, by Arthur W. Stone of Hartford, Vt., is owned by the precinct. The source of the supply is a pond of 21 acres in area, and an average depth of about eight feet, fed by springs. The watershed is about 2,000 acres, principally cleared land, with only two families living near.

The water flows by gravity through four miles of iron pipe. Service pipes are lead. From one fourth to one third of the population are supplied from this system, with additional connections being made each week.

There are also two private systems of water works in town: The Mascoma Aqueduct Co., whose plant was built in 1884. This supply is from a spring two feet in depth, which supplies about 1,000 gallons daily. This is a gravity system, with one mile of lead main pipe, and also lead service pipes. Ten families are supplied with this water, but some of them also have the town water.

The other private system was built by the Enfield Aqueduct Co. in 1854, the source being a well 16 feet deep. This, also, is a gravity system with three fourths of a mile of cement-lined lead pipe for a main, and lead service pipes. The average daily consumption from this system is 1,320 gallons, by forty families, but the town water is also supplied to some of these patrons.

Chemical Analysis of Water from the Enfield Village Fire District Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
2075	1904 June 20	V. slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0000	.0000	.15	4.10	.....

EPPING.—No water supply other than individual wells and springs. Water from six private supplies was examined and the samples were of good quality. The other three were well waters badly polluted by seepage from sewage.

EPSOM.—No public water supply operated by town or private company. Water from 27 private supplies has been analyzed. Twelve supplies were of good quality; seven were badly polluted and eight supplies were rendered of doubtful quality because of the presence of seepage or lead.

ERROL.—No public supply.

EXETER.—No public supply. The Exeter Water Works, owned by a private company, were installed in 1886. The source of the supply is an artificial pond fed by springs and brook.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Supply of Exeter Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
749	1902 Aug. 26	V. slight	Decided red floc.	Marked veg.	0.5	7.80	2.80	.0000	.0202	.0000	.0000	.37	2.80	.....
1358	1903 July 20	None	Floc.	V. slight	0.4	8.20	1.50	.0000	.0096	.0000	.0000	.30	2.20	.....
1959	1904 May 16	Marked	Much fine	Slight veg.	0.5	6.70	3.60	.0000	.0144	.0050	.0000	.32	3.20	.....
2209	July 26	Marked	V. much red. floc.	Slight aromat.	0.5	7.50	4.70	.0006	.0108	.0050	.0000	.42	4 70	.....

Nine private well supplies were examined, all of which were badly polluted by sewage with one exception.

FARMINGTON.—The town owns and operates a water supply from two springs twelve feet deep. The water is distributed from a reservoir.

Chemical Examination of Water from Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
853	1902 Oct. 10	None	Slight	V. slight	0.0	5.90	3.00	.0000	.0020	.0200	.0000	.45	3.00	.....

Five well supplies were examined, two of which were badly polluted by sewage; two were doubtful because of an unexplained high chlorine, and one was of good quality.

FITZWILLIAM.—No public supply. The water used throughout the town comes from wells or from springs, many families in the village having running water from springs the entire year. Water from seven private well supplies was analyzed, four of which were so heavily polluted by sewage as to be wholly unfit for use.

FRANCESTOWN.—No public supply. There is a private spring supply from which 24 families take.

Chemical Examination of Water from Spring Reservoir.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
783	1902 Sept. 6	None	None	V. slight	0.0	8.50	4.00	.0000	.0000	.3000	.0000	.10	2.70	.....

The single supply examined contained so much lead that it was classed as of doubtful quality.

FRANCONIA.—No public supply. A private company, known as the Franconia Water Supply Company, in 1888 or 1889, introduced a water supply from a spring a mile and a half distant.

Chemical Examination of Water of the Franconia Water Supply Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
387	1902 Feb. 1	None	Floc.	Earthy veg.	0.2	5.90	1.30	.0000	.0086	.0210	.0000	.10	1.30	.....
1357	1903 July 19	None	None	None	1.0	6.70	2.00	.0000	.0000	.0200	.0000	.05	1.80	.....

One well water was examined and found to be of very good quality.

FRANKLIN.—The Franklin Water Works, owned by the city, were built in 1891. The source is springs, which are about six feet deep, dug and bricked. There is a covered reservoir about 20 feet deep. During certain portions of the year the supply from the springs is insufficient, and it has been the custom to draw directly from the river. An extension of the system is necessary if danger from use of the polluted river water is to be avoided.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucets of Franklin Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
78	1901 July 24	None	None	None	0.0	3.90	2.70	.0036	.0052	.0200	.0000	.14	...	.0100 ..
337	Dec. 20	None	None	S. veg.	0.05	3.40	2.10	.0008	.0034	.0400	.0000	.18	.8	..... ..
338	Dec. 20	None	None	S. veg.	0.05	4.00	2.40	.0014	.0050	.0220	.0000	.16	.8 *
339	Dec. 20	None	None	S. veg.	0.05	4.40	1.40	.0026	.0054	.0760	.0000	.30	.8 †
804	1902 Sept. 15	None	None	None	0.0	6.50	3.30	.0000	.0016	.0200	.0000	.27	2.0	..... ..
849	Oct. 8	None	None	None	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0200	.0000	....	....	.000 ..
870	Oct. 15	None	None	None	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0300	.0000	.17	....	.0870 ..
986	1903 Jan. 14	None	None	S. veg.	0.0	9.10	3.20	.0000	.0010	.0200	.0000	.15	1.20	.000 ..
1166	Apr. 27	None	None	None	0.0	3.60	1.60	.0000	.0000	.0100	.0000	.15	1.60	.0560 ..
1288	July 1	None	None	S. veg.	0.0	6.20	2.20	.0000	.0016	.0200	.0000	.15	1.80	T. ..
1351	July 20	None	None	None	0.0	4.40	2.60	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.20	1.40	..... ..
1599	Oct. 15	None	None	V. slight	0.0	5.10	1.20	.0000	.0040	.0300	.0000	.15	1.10	.0400 ..
1699	Nov. 24	None	None	Aromat.	0.0	3.50	2.00	.0006	.0070	.0000	.0000	.20	1.20	.0080 ..
1700	Nov. 24	None	None	Slight aromat.	0.0	3.80	2.60	.0000	.0040	.0000	.0000	.70	1.20	..... a
1701	Nov. 25	None	Consid. floc.	None	0.0	10.20	7.90	.0000	.0020	.3000	.0000	.70	3.20	..... a
1702	Nov. 24	None	None	None	0.05	4.20	2.70	.0010	.0060	.0000	.0000	.20	1.80	.0130 ..
1724	Dec. 15	None	None	S. veg.	0.0	4.90	3.00	.0000	.0012	.0400	.0001	.30	1.90	..... ..
1725	Dec. 15	Marked	Much floc. veg.	V.S. veg.	0.05	3.40	1.60	.0020	.0070	.0100	.0000	.15	1.50	..... ..
1754	Dec. 22	V. slight	None	S. veg.	0.1	3.80	2.50	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.25	1.60	.0090 ..
1812	1904 Jan. 25	Slight	Slight	S. earthy	0.0	2.60	1.40	.0020	.0048	.0000	.0000	.05	1.00	..... b
1815	Jan. 25	None	None	None	0.0	2.60	1.60	.0014	.0022	.0000	.0000	.05	1.10	..... c
1842	Feb. 18	Slight	Floc. veg.	None	0.0	2.60	1.80	.0008	.0032	.0000	.0000	.15	1.40	..... d
1843	Feb. 18	None	V. slight	None	0.0	2.90	2.10	.0006	.0014	.0000	.0000	.20	1.20	..... te
1844	Feb. 18	None	S. veg.	None	0.0	3.00	2.00	.0006	.0016	.0050	.0000	.15	1.80 *
1879	Mar. 29	Slight	V. slight	S. veg.	0.1	4.80	2.10	.0006	.0022	.0800	.0000	.15	1.60	..... ..
1922	May 5	None	None	S. veg.	0.05	5.20	3.00	.0024	.0026	.0250	.0000	.20	1.85	..... ..
2093	June 27	Slight	None	V. slight	0.0	2.50	.90	.0010	.0024	.0000	.0000	.20	1.00	..... ..

* Sample taken from tap at pumping station; † Sample taken from reservoir of sulfit spring; a. Auxiliary supply; b. Bacteria per c. c. (river water), 1460; c. Bacteria per c. c. (do), 1740; d. Bacteria per c. c. (do), 1290; e. *B. Coli* present.

NOTE.—At the present time, Oct., 1904, *B. Coli* is present in waters taken from spring reservoir and river.

In addition to the examinations of water from the public supply and auxiliary streams, a large number of private supplies were analyzed. Of 57 analyses, 27 supplies were pure, 18 were polluted, and 12 were of doubtful quality. Of the 11 spring waters unsuitable for use 10 were so condemned because of the large quantities of lead present in the water. In many instances lead has been found in the city water. Its presence is due to the use of lead service pipes, which should be replaced by some other form of pipe less liable to attack by the water.

FREEDOM.—No public supply. Some three fourths of the families in town are supplied with water from springs through iron and lead pipes. A few wells are still used. Six samples of water from private supplies were analyzed and all proved to be of good quality.

FREMONT.—No public or private water system. The single spring supply analyzed was of good quality.

GILFORD.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual wells and springs.

GILMANTON.—No public water supply. Five well supplies were examined, three of which were so badly polluted by sewage as to be unsuitable for use.

GILSUM.—No public supplies. Several spring supplies are utilized by several families, although wells are chiefly depended upon for water. Four well supplies were examined and three were found to be of good quality. The fourth well water contained so much lead that it was unfit for use. One spring supply contained a large amount of lead and was condemned.

GOFFSTOWN.—The present system was built in 1891 by the Goffstown Fire Precinct, Goffstown Village. The reservoir from which the water supply comes is situated between the Uncanoonuc Mountains and is surrounded by woodland. The reservoir is fed by springs in the bottom of the reservoir; by a brook, fed by springs flowing from the northeastern slope of the north mountain; and from a swamp flowing into the brook near the mouth of the reservoir. The water supplied is of high color, and contains very much organic matter. There have been epidemics of bowel troubles at various times, which have been attributed to the condition of the water. The peculiar quality of the water is attributed to the fact that in the spring and during the heavy rains in the fall and at other times when it is wet or rainy the water flows from the swamp of 100 acres into the reservoir. Until the precinct controls the flow of water

from the swamp or some measures are taken to protect the reservoir from the influx of water containing such great amounts of vegetable matter the water will be of poor quality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
201	1901. Oct. 10	None	Floc. veg.	Decided veg.	1.40	5.60	2.20	.0042	.0276	.0000	.0002	.17	.....	..
795	1902. Sept. 11	None	None	Decided veg.	1.90	8.70	2.00	.0028	.0234	.0000	.0002	.11	2.00	.....
1388	1903. July 29	Slight	Floc. veg.	Decided veg.	1.1	8.00	1.10	.0014	.0202	.0000	.0000	.16	0.90	.....
1962	1904. May 17	None	None	V. slight veg.	0.9	4.20	1.80	.0000	.0080	.0000	.0000	.13	1.70	.....

Twelve private supplies were examined, and six were condemned because of the presence of much lead.

GORHAM.—No public supply. The Alpine Aqueduct Company, organized in 1873, furnishes water to 160 families, one half the population, from 19 springs, three to seven feet deep, stoned and covered.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Alpine Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
799	1902. Sept. 11	None	None	None	0.0	7.40	4.80	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.10	1.90	.....
1352	1903. July 18	None	None	None	0.0	5.80	1.20	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.05	1.10	.....
1957	1904. May 15	None	None	V. slight	0.0	4.80	3.70	.0014	.0030	.0000	.0000	.07	2.00	.....

GOSHEN.—No public supply. Water is obtained from wells, eight to 20 feet deep, through loam, gravel, clay and sand. The single well supply examined was polluted by sewage and was unsuitable for use.

GRAFTON.—No public supply. All the water is obtained from individual wells and springs. But two supplies were examined, one of which was good and the other highly polluted by sewage.

GRANTHAM.—No public supply. Water is obtained entirely from private wells and springs. Six private supplies were examined, two of which were pure, two polluted, and two of doubtful quality.

GREENFIELD.—There is no public water supply. Water is obtained from wells dug four or five feet deep, in sandy soil, and flows by gravity one eighth of a mile through lead pipe. In two instances two or three families have shared the expense and have the same supply. Of the eight well supplies examined four were of good quality, three were doubtful, and one was so badly polluted by sewage as to be wholly unfit for use.

GREENLAND.—No public supply. Six private supplies were examined, of which three well waters were so badly polluted by sewage as to be wholly unfit for drinking, one drilled well furnished water of good quality, and the two spring supplies were pure.

GREENVILLE.—The town owns and operates a small water supply in the form of an artesian well 425 feet deep, ending in solid rock, and most of the distance below 125 feet in solid rock. The water is pumped to a brick reservoir of 20,000 gallons' capacity.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Artesian Well Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
753	1902. Aug. 27	None	None	None	0.0	12.40	8.70	.0000	.0000	.0200	.0000	.12	3.90	.....

Nine private well supplies were examined, six of which were unsuitable for use because of sewage pollution or the presence of much lead.

GROTON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual springs and wells. The two well supplies examined were of good quality.

HAMPSTEAD.—No public supply. Seven of the 10 well supplies analyzed were polluted by sewage and unfit for use; two wells were in good condition and one was of doubtful quality.

HAMPTON.—The water supply of this town is from individual wells and springs. Of the seven well supplies examined five were in a satisfactory condition and two were of doubtful quality.

HAMPTON FALLS.—No public water supply. Two private supplies were analyzed; one, a spring, was of good quality; the other, a well, was badly polluted.

HANCOCK.—No public supply. Water is obtained from springs and wells. Water for the village is brought from wells a few feet deep, dug on a hill, thus obtaining an almost unlimited supply. The whole village supply is taken by individuals from this source. Eight private supplies were analyzed, and five waters proved to be pure; one was badly polluted and two contained enough lead to make them of doubtful quality.

HANOVER.—The Hanover Water-Works, installed in 1893, is an impounded water in a large artificial pond. The bed of the pond was a fertile valley, which was not cleared of vegetation before impounding the water. The water has always been colored, rich in dissolved vegetable matter, with some little taste and odor, though usually not offensive. It will probably be a long time before the supply approaches the conditions of a natural pond water. The Hanover Aqueduct Association, a private corporation, furnishes a water that is used largely, though not exclusively, for drinking purposes. It is a normal spring water, the wells being four or five in number and dug to a depth of 20 feet, and yielding 4,000 gallons per day. There are very few individual wells in this locality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Supply of the Hanover Water-Works Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
...	1893. Oct. 29	Marked	Much	.....	Faintly brown	8.10	4.00	.0170	.0240	.0000	.0000	....	2.90	.... a
...	Nov. 27	Marked	.....	.....		7.20	2.68	.0080	.0170	.0000	.0000	....	2.70	.... b
...	Dec. 29	Faint	.....	.....		6.08	3.16	.0038	.0178	.0000	.0000	.10	2.70	.... c
...	1894. Jan. 26	None	None	.....	0.7	8.50	.....	.0088	.0224	.0000	.0000	.26	....	d
...	Feb. 8	None	None	Foul	0.7	8.50	4.60	.0010	.0132	.0000	.0000	.20	4.10	.... e
...	Mar. 8	None	None	Slight	0.3	10.00	5.70	.....	.....	.0000	.0000	.40	1.92	.... f
...	Apr. 10	Slight	.....	.....	0.3	4.88	1.80	.....	.....	.0400	.0000	.16	....	g
...	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....	0.7	.....	.....	.0003	.0250	.0200	.0000	.05	2.99	....
...	1896. Mar. 20	.....	.....	.....	0.5	5.28	2.64	.0066	.0180	.0000	.0000	.10	1.43	....
798	1902. Sept. 11	V. slight	Slight veg.	V. decid. & earthy	0.55	8.80	3.30	.0020	.0230	.0000	.0000	.09	2.20	....
1353	1903. July 20	Marked	V. much floc.	V. mark. veg.	0.5	7.80	2.20	.0010	.0240	.0000	.0000	.10	2.20	....
1384	July 29	Marked	Floc. veg.	Decayed veg.	0.2	7.70	2.50	.0010	.0214	.0000	.0000	.07	2.00	....
1385	July 27	Marked	Floc. veg.	Decayed veg.	0.2	8.10	2.40	.0010	.0216	.0000	.0000	.07	2.10	....
1838	1904. Feb. 16	Slight	Fine floc.	V. slight	0.6	8.60	3.20	.0208	.0184	.0000	.0000	.10	2.60	....
1839	Feb. 16	Marked	Consid. fine floc.	Slight veg.	0.6	8.20	3.80	.0218	.0184	.0000	.0000	.10	2.70	....
1840	Feb. 16	Slight	Consid. floc.	Veg.	0.6	...	.....	.0218	.0184	.0000	.0000	.10	2.70	....
1865	Mar. 9	Slight	Slight	Marked veg.	0.4	10.10	2.00	.0104	.0126	.0000	.0000	.10	2.20	.... h
1866	Mar. 9	Marked	Slight	Marked veg.	0.5	9.60	2.50	.0236	.0152	.0000	.0000	.15	2.20	....
1886	Apr. 4	V. slight	None	Marked veg.	0.3	4.90	2.40	.0000	.0036	.0000	.0000	.10	2.35	.... i
1887	Apr. 4	V. slight	None	Marked veg.	0.3	6.20	2.80	.0006	.0052	.0000	.0000	.10	2.40	.... j

- a Reservoir filling.
 b Reservoir half full.
 c Heavy thaw.
 d Heavy thaw.
 e Offensive.
 f Heavy thaw.
 g Sample from pipes.
 h Filtered through sand filter.
 i Filtered through sand filter, No. 1.
 j Filtered through sand filter, No. 2.

We are indebted to Prof. Edwin J. Bartlett of Dartmouth College for the first nine analyses, which were made by him while the supply was being introduced and the year following, when the water was in a bad condition.

The experiments now being carried on in the attempt to make the water of more satisfactory quality promise to be successful. [See report elsewhere in this volume.] Results of analyses Nos. 1886 and 1887 show a very decided improvement in the quality of the water after filtration.

HARRISVILLE.—No public water supply. Thirty-four private well and spring supplies were analyzed. Twelve supplies were good, eight were doubtful and 14 were unfit for use. Of the supplies condemned, seven were heavily polluted by lead.

HART'S LOCATION.—No public supply.

HAVERHILL.—No public supply. The Haverhill Aqueduct Company, a stock company, built a system of water works for the town more than 50 years ago, the source of the supply being a spring. Water flows by gravity through lead main and service pipes. The village of Woodsville in this town has a public system. For analyses of water see Woodsville

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucets of Haverhill Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
771	1902 Sept. 3	None	None	None	0.0	6.10	3.90	.0000	.0000	.0300	.0000	.065	3.60	.....
1407	1903 Aug. 5	None	None	Slight	0.0	5.00	2.80	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.05	2.70	.....
1960	1904 May 16	None	Consid. fine	Slight veg.	0.0	4.10	3.10	.0056	.0032	.0150	.0000	.08	2.70	.0700 ..
1997	May 30	None	None	None	0.0	5.10	3.30	.0000	.0032	.0000	.0000	.10	2.60	.....

Ten private supplies were analyzed and seven well supplies were condemned because of the large amount of lead present. Three spring supplies were of good quality.

HEBRON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual wells and springs. Two well supplies examined were of doubtful quality. The single spring water analyzed was pure.

HENNIKER.—No public supply. Water is from the private supplies of the Henniker Spring Water Company, installed in 1884, and the Dow System, installed in 1874. The sources are springs and wells.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Henniker Spring Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
745	1902 Aug. 26	None	None	None	0.0	5.90	4.50	.0000	.0000	.0100	.0000	.07	2.60	.....

HILL.—No public supply. There are two private supplies in town. One owned by George A. Sumner, constructed in 1890, is taken from a stream about a mile long at the dam. The pond thus formed is about one half an acre in area and 10 feet deep. In 1893 a supply from a spring was introduced by Mr. F. R. Woodward. This spring flows about 50 gallons per minute; soil, sand and clay.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet in Hill, Supplied by George A. Sumner's Water Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
786	1902 Sept. 9	V. slight	V. slight	Slight veg.	0.25	8.70	1.50	.0000	.0036	.0000	.0000	.10	1.40	.....
1207	1903 May 24	V. slight	V. slight	Slight veg.	0.20	4.60	3.00	.0000	.0018	.0000	.0000	.10	1.40	.... ..

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet in Hill, Supplied by F. R. Woodward's Water Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
761	1902 Sept. 2	None	None	None	0.0	6.00	2.50	.0000	.0028	.0700	.0000	.22	1.80	.....
1208	1903 May 24	None	None	None	0.0	4.40	2.70	.0008	.0076	.1000	.0001	.25	2.60	.....

Six other samples of water from private supplies were analyzed and of that number four spring supplies were either bad or of doubtful quality because of the presence of considerable lead. The two well supplies examined were both of doubtful quality because of sewage pollution and organic filth.

HILLSBOROUGH.—The Hillsborough Bridge Village Fire Precinct owns a water supply, instituted in the autumn of 1886. The source is a pond of about 500 square acres; average depth about 15 feet; bottom, sand and ledge, with natural deposit. The water flows by gravity to intermediate reservoir of 500,000 gallons' capacity.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of the Hillsborough Bridge Village Fire Precinct.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
746	1902 Aug. 20	None	None	None	0.2	3.70	1.30	.0000	.0060	.0120	.0000	.12	1.20	.....
1374	1903 Aug. 27	Slight	Floc. veg.	V. slight	0.2	5.10	1.10	.0000	.0080	.0000	.0000	.08	0.90	.....
1781	1904 Jan. 4	Slight	Slight	Slight	0.15	3.10	2.00	.0000	.0072	.0000	.0000	.12	1.50	.....
1967	May 17	V. slight	Slight	None	0.05	3.60	1.90	.0000	.0080	.0000	.0000	.05	1.60	.....

The three private supplies examined were all of poor quality; one because of lead, the others because of sewage pollution.

HINSDALE.—No public supply. Every family has a private well. Eight private supplies have been analyzed and one sample was very badly polluted by sewage. Three other well supplies have received much sewage pollution in the past and are of doubtful quality.

HOLDERNESS.—Nearly all the water used in town is from wells and springs. Three waters from private supplies were analyzed. One well water contained over 2.5 parts of zinc per 100,000. The other two supplies were of good quality.

HOLLIS.—No public or private water supplies.

HOOKSETT.—No public supply. There are two private supplies. One owned by Mrs. M. C. Towle, is from a brook which has been dammed.

The watershed extends for about half a mile on each bank. The other supply, owned by Henry C. Carbee, is from a pond supplied by springs.

*Chemical Examination of Water from Various Sources in Hooksett.**

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
865	1902 Oct. 16	V. slight	Floc.	Veg.	0.9	4.60	1.40	.0000	.0114	.0000	.0000	.17	1.30	.....
866	Oct. 16	None	None	Slight veg.	0.0	3.40	1.20	.0000	.0042	.0000	.0000	.17	.90	.....

* Sample No. 865 is from supply of Mrs. M. C. Towle; No. 866 from that of Mr. Henry C. Carbee.

Four well supplies were analyzed, three of which proved to be of good quality. One well had evidently received much sewage in the past, though, at present, the supply is of fair quality.

HOPKINTON.—No public supply. There is a private supply, introduced by the Hopkinton Village Aqueduct Association, from springs and wells.

Chemical Examination of Water from Supply of Hopkinton Village Aqueduct Association.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
876	1902 Oct. 16	None	None	None	0.0	8.90	4.20	.0000	.0000	.0300	.0000	.15	1.60	.....
2146	1904 July 10	None	None	None	0.0	3.60	1.40	.0014	.0008	.0500	.0000	.15	1.40	.....

Water from seven private supplies has been examined, and all were suitable for use. One sample contained much iron, but was otherwise of very good quality.

HUDSON.—No public supply. The Hudson water works, owned by a private company, were built in 1892. The source of the supply is a well 20 feet deep and 22 feet wide, dug through loam and gravel. The water is pumped to a standpipe 12 feet in diameter and 60 feet high.

Seven private well supplies were analyzed; four were good, one was of doubtful quality, and 10 were badly polluted and unfit for use.

JEFFERSON.—No public supply. The Waumbek Hotel Company have a fine supply system of their own from natural springs and spring brooks.

*Chemical Examination of Water Supply of the Waumbek Hotel Company.**

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
184	1901 Sept. 30	None	None	None	0.0	3.80	1.80	.0016	.0042	.0480	.0000	.03	...	....

* Sample from spring east of main hotel.

Two spring waters and one well water were analyzed, and all were found to be somewhat polluted and of doubtful quality.

KEENE.—In 1870 the City of Keene installed a public water supply from two ponds, one 50 acres and the other 110 acres in area; Sylvan Lake having an average depth of 20 feet, and Echo Lake, 12 feet. There are also several auxiliary supplies.

Chemical Examination of Water from Keene.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
27	1901. June 24	V. slight	Slight floc.	Decided veg.	0.2	2.80	1.00	.0000	.0169	.0000	.0000	.18	....	..... *
455	1902. Mar. 27	Slight	Slight	Veg.	0.23	1.60	.70	.0010	.0122	.0150	.0000	.07	.70 †
456	Mar. 27	Slight	Slight	Veg.	0.23	2.00	1.00	.0020	.0076	.0000	.0000	.07	.70 †
457	Mar. 27	V. slight	Slight	Veg.	0.32	3.10	.80	.0000	.0052	.0000	.0000	.07	.60 §
458	Mar. 27	Marked	Slight	Veg.	0.12	2.10	.80	.0010	.0078	.0000	.0000	.11	.60 ¶
1172	1903. May 3	Slight	Floc. fine	Veg.	0.2	2.80	1.50	.0014	.0198	.0000	.0000	.15	0.90 **
1173	May 4	Slight	Fine floc.	Veg.	0.15	5.00	2.00	.0014	.0158	.0000	.0000	.15	0.90	..... ..
1174	May 4	Slight	Fine floc.	Veg.	0.1	3.00	0.60	.0020	.0202	.0000	.0000	.17	0.60 ††
1175	May 4	Slight	Much fine floc.	Veg.	0.15	4.90	1.60	.0000	.0060	.0000	.0000	.10	0.40	..... ..

* Sample from Goose Pond.

† Sample from intercepting reservoir.

‡ Sample from stream proposed as an additional supply.

§ Sample from small stream flowing through an alder swamp.

¶ Small stream, part of proposed supply.

** Sample from Woodward Pond.

†† Sample from Sylvan Lake.

Seven private supplies were examined, three of which were badly polluted.

KENSINGTON.—There is no water supply in town other than individual wells and springs. The two well waters analyzed were of good quality.

KINGSTON.—There is no public water supply. The people draw their individual supplies from private wells, dug from 10 to 25 feet through light, dry, sandy soil. The single well water examined was free from pollution.

LACONIA.—No public supply. The Laconia Water Company is a corporation established in 1885. The supply is pumped from Lake Winnepeaukee to a reservoir of 2,750,000 gallons' capacity.

Chemical Examination of Water Supply of Laconia and Lakeport.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
532	1902. May 19	None	V. slight	Slight	0.1	2.80	.90	.0000	.0014	.0000	.0000	.13	.60	.....
822	Sept.22	None	None	veg. V. slight	0.1	4.00	1.10	.0000	.0062	.0000	.0000	.11	.60	.....
2141	1904. July 11	None	None	None	0.4	7.70	4.90	.0022	.0098	.0450	.0008	.20	2.20	.....

In 1903 a water supply was introduced at the State School for Feeble Minded, the source being Opechee Lake. Several analyses were made of this water, both before and after the installation of the supply.

Chemical Examination of Water from Opechee Lake, Water Supply for the State School for the Feeble Minded.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1221	1903. June 10	None	Slight fine	V. slight	0.05	3.90	0.60	.0000	.0080	.0000	.0000	.15	1.50	.....
1222	June 10	None	Slight fine	V. slight	0.05	6.20	1.60	.0000	.0074	.0000	.0000	.15	1.50	.....
2000	1904. May 31	Slight	Slight fine	Slight foul	0.05	3.40	1.40	.0000	.0084	.0050	.0000	.15	1.10	.....

Five well supplies were analyzed, two of which were good, one of doubtful quality, and two so badly polluted as to be unfit for drinking.

LANCASTER.—The Lancaster Water Company works were installed in 1891, and transferred to the precinct in 1894. The source of the supply is a mountain stream, wooded land, no inhabitants.

Chemical Examination from Faucet of Precinct Water-Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
813	1902. Sept. 19	None	None	V. slight	0.1	3.40	1.50	.0000	.0012	.0200	.0000	.05	1.50	.....
1408	1903. Aug. 4	None	None	None	0.1	4.80	1.60	.0000	.0034	.1100	.0000	.10	1.60	.....
1965	1904. May 17	Slight	Consid. fine.	Slight veg.	0.25	3.60	1.90	.0000	.0150	.0450	.0000	.05	1.40	.....

LANDAFF.—No public supply. The town is supplied with water from springs and wells. There are several public watering places on different roads.

LANGDON.—No public or private system of water-works. The people obtain water from private wells and springs.

LEBANON.—The water supply is owned by the Fire Precinct, and was installed in 1897. At first the water was taken directly from a stream flowing from Mascoma Lake, but at present from wells, 63 x 30 x 15 feet, supplied by 900 feet loose-jointed pipe, fed by filtered water from the river. "Mascoma Lake receives water from Mascoma River, on which are sawmills and factories. At the head of the lake a small stream enters which receives sewage along its course. The lake also receives sewage from the Shaker buildings and from the village of Enfield."

Chemical Examination of Water from Reservoir Well.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
33	1901. June 27	None	Slight floc.	Slight veg.	0.3	4.60	2.86	.0000	.0115	.0000	.0000	.22	....	..
34	June 27	None	Min. matter.	V. slight	0.0	7.60	5.30	.0000	.0000	.0100	.0000	.31	....	..
53	July 6	Marked	Much min.	None	0.0	6.70	4.10	.0073	.0098	.0000	.0000	.33	....	..
54	July 6	None	Min.	None	0.0	6.00	3.40	.0028	.0100	.0900	.....	3.51	....	..
614	1902. June 25	Slight	V. slight	Aromat. veg.	0.2	7.00	2.60	.0006	.0082	.0330	.0000	.12	1.80	....
1144	1903. Apr. 19	None	None	Decided veg.	1.0	5.00	3.60	.0000	.0190	.0000	.0000	.12	1.60 *
1297	July 6	Slight	Floc.	None	0.15	5.10	2.70	.0000	.0072	.0000	.0000	.10	2.00 §
1298	July 6	Slight	Floc. veg.	Slight veg.	0.22	5.30	1.70	.0000	.0080	.0000	.0000	.06	1.50 **
1968	1904. May 18	None	None	V. slight	0.1	4.60	2.80	.0000	.0044	.0000	.0000	.10	2.30	....
2251	Aug. 8	Slight	Much floc. red	Slight veg.	0.5	5.80	2.70	.0014	.0024	.0000	.0000	.30	2.40 †
2293	Aug. 22	None	V. slight	V. slight	0.05	4.00	2.00	.0000	.0020	.0000	.0000	.10	1.80 ††
2294	Aug. 22	None	None	V. slight	0.05	3.90	1.90	.0000	.0070	.0000	.0000	.10	1.60 ††

* Tap from Mascoma River, filtered through Duplex Filter.

§ From storage well.

** From Mascoma River.

† From dead end of pipe; *B. Coli* present.†† *B. Coli* present.

In addition to the chemical analyses reported above many bacteriological examinations have been made for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency of the earth through which the water passes from the river to the storage well in removing sewage bacteria. (For further discussion of the quality of this water see elsewhere in this report.) Four private supplies were examined, all of which were somewhat polluted and of doubtful quality.

LEE.—There is no water supply other than wells and springs.

LEMPSTER.—No public supply, water being obtained from individual wells.

LINCOLN.—No public supply. In 1892 J. H. Henry & Sons introduced a system of water-works from a stream.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Supply of J. H. Henry & Sons.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
762	1902. Sept. 1	None	V. slight	V. slight veg.	0.1	4.80	1.90	.0000	.0044	.0150	.0000	.05	.30	.....
1377	1903. July 25	None	None	V. slight	0.05	4.10	1.30	.0000	.0030	.0000	.0000	.04	0.60	.....
1956	1904. May 14	None	Slight	None	0.2	2.90	1.30	.0000	.0054	.0000	.0000	.05	0.90	.....

LISBON.—No public supply. The Lisbon Water Works, owned by a private company and installed in 1887, is supplied from a pond fed by springs. The area of the pond is 100 acres; the bottom is gravelly.

Chemical Examination of Water from the Reservoir of the Lisbon Water Works Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
796	1902 Sept. 9	Slight	Consid. floc.	V. slight	0.0	6.90	2.60	.0000	.0066	.0000	.0000	.08	2.30	.....
1337	1903 Sept. 29	Slight	None	Decided veg.	0.1	6.70	2.80	.0000	.0120	.0000	.0000	.05	2.70	.....
1985	1904 May 24	Slight	Slight fine	Slight musty	0.25	6.10	2.70	.0000	.0090	.0000	.0000	.05	1.90	.....

LITCHFIELD.—No public supply.

LITTLETON.*—No public supply. The Littleton Water and Light Company operates a system of water works, instituted in 1880, from which about 300 families are supplied. The water is taken from gallery wells along the bank of the Ammonoosuc River, which receives sewage from towns above, and is pumped to a reservoir of half a million gallons' capacity.

* Also see special report on the "Pollution of Ammonoosuc River" in Vol. 16, Report of State Board of Health.

In the winter of 1903 the water supply from the gallery wells ran short, and for a time water was pumped directly from the Ammonoosuc River. In consequence of this action a very severe typhoid epidemic broke out and public sentiment was aroused against the water system. The town bought the privileges of the Littleton Water and Light Company and introduced a new supply, which is described below.

Chemical Examination of Water Supplied by the Littleton Water and Light Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
7	1901 May 26	Slight	Much floc.	Slight veg.	0.4	4.10	1.90	.0018	.0155	.0000	.0000	.06	....	....
8	May 26	V. slight	V. much veg.	Slight veg.	0.3	3.80	1.60	.0016	.0067	.0000	.0000	.08	....	....
9	May 26	V. slight	V. much veg.	V. slight veg.	0.25	4.70	1.60	.0012	.0073	.0000	.0000	.07	....	....
88	July 26	None	Much floc. veg.	Faint veg.	0.2	4.00	2.20	.0032	.0130	.0050	.0000	.12	....	....
89	July 26	None	Much floc. veg.	Faint veg.	0.2	3.90	2.60	.0032	.0114	.0050	.0000	.12	2.40	....
151	Sept. 6	None	Much floc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.12	2.10	1.00	.0008	.0082	.0090	.0000	.10	....	....
185	Sept. 30	None	Floc. veg.	Faint veg.	0.2	3.70	1.90	.0026	.0096	.0000	.0000	.10	....	....
444	1902 Mar. 13	Slight	Floc. veg.	Veg.	0.3	9.10	2.20	.0018	.0076	.0100	.0000	.04	1.10	....
573	June 5	V. slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.25	7.30	2.00	.0000	.0052	.0180	.0000	.09	1.90	....
636	Aug. 4	Slight	Slight floc.	V. decid. veg.	0.5	4.90	1.40	.0000	.0098	.0000	.0000	.07	1.40	....
687	Aug. 4	Marked	Floc.	Veg.	0.5	4.00	1.50	.0000	.0066	.0000	.0000	.07	1.20	....
965	Dec. 31	None	None	Slight veg.	0.2	4.40	0.70	.0000	.0056	.0220	.0000	.07	0.6	....
972	1903 Jan. 5	None	None	V. slight veg.	0.1	.....	.....	.0000	.0028	.0000	.0000	.10	1.10 **
973	Jan. 5	None	None	V. slight veg.	0.1	.....	.....	.0000	.0054	.0000	.0000	.09	1.10 **
1082	Mar. 9	V. slight	None	Slight veg.	0.18	6.70	2.40	.0000	.0022	.0040	.0000	.10	2.40	....

** *B. Coli* present.

LITTLETON'S NEW WATER SUPPLY.—Since the last report of this board the town of Littleton has bought the property of the Littleton Light and Water Company, has abandoned the use of Ammonoosuc River as a water supply, and has gone some 10½ miles from the village to a new supply, the north branch of Gale River, the intake of which is at the base of Mt. Garfield. The main pipe is 16 inches in diameter for

a short distance from the intake; 12 inches for the next five miles; and 10 inches for the remainder of the distance.*

Chemical Analysis of Water from Littleton's New Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1148	1903 Apr. 17	None	Slight flocc. veg.	None	0.2	2.90	1.00	.0000	.0026	.0200	.0090	.07	0.90 *
1149	Apr. 17	None	Slight flocc. veg.	None	0.15	2.00	0.90	.0000	.0016	.0200	.0000	.05	0.90 †
1706	Dec. 2	None	None	None	0.05	3.30	2.10	.0006	.0012	.0400	.0000	.07	0.50	..... ..
1707	Dec. 1	None	None	None	0.05	3.10	2.00	.0020	.0012	.0400	.0000	.07	0.50	..... ..
1779	1904 Jan. 1	None	V. slight	V. slight veg.	0.05	4.00	2.60	.0000	.0010	.0400	.0000	.15	0.90	..... ..

* South branch of Gale River.

† North branch of Gale River.

During the epidemic of typhoid fever in the winter of 1902-'03 nearly all the private well and spring supplies near the village of Littleton were analyzed. After the epidemic had passed these private supplies were depended upon for water pending the installation of the new system. Twenty-six well waters were analyzed; 11 were of good quality; six were receiving sewage pollution and were of doubtful quality; and nine wells were condemned as unfit for use. Thirteen spring waters proved to be of good quality, and eight were so contaminated by seepage as to be unsuitable for drinking.

LIVERMORE.—No public supply.

LONDONDERRY.—No public supply.

LOUDON.—No public supply. All the water is obtained from wells and springs. The single well supply analyzed proved to be unfit for use.

LYMAN.—No public supply. Water is obtained from wells and from springs, through lead pipe or logs.

LYME.—In 1838 the Lyme Aqueduct Company inaugurated a system of water works, the source being springs.

* See special report elsewhere under "The Littleton Epidemic of Typhoid Fever."

Chemical Examination of Water from Supply of Lyme Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
772	1902 Sept. 3	None	V. slight	None	0.0	8.40	4.70	.0000	.0018	.0250	.0000	.08	4.70	.....
1723	1903 Dec. 10	Slight	Slight fine	None	0.0	5.40	3.60	.0000	.0022	.0150	.0000	.07	3.10	.0280 ..
2975	1904 May 23	None	V. slight	Slight foul	0.0	5.50	4.60	.0020	.0020	.0000	.0000	.12	4.50	.....

Two private spring supplies and one well water were of good quality.

LYNDEBOROUGH.—No public water service; simply individual wells and springs. The water from five private supplies was analyzed, and two well supplies were condemned because of sewage pollution; two spring supplies contained lead in considerable quantities and one spring water was of excellent quality.

MADBURY.—No public supply; individual wells.

MADISON.—No public supply. The Silver Lake Reservoir Company, in 1886, introduced a supply from a natural spring. The water has never been analyzed at this Laboratory.

MANCHESTER.—A water supply was instituted by the city in 1873, was added to in 1886, and supplemented by a high service in 1894. The source is Lake Massabesic, having an area of 2,500 acres, an average depth of 20 feet, and a bottom partly rocky and partly muddy. It has approximately 40 miles of watershed, wooded and cleared about equally. Some sawdust enters the lake. The water is pumped to a reservoir of 15,000,000 gallons' capacity, and an average depth of 20 feet. There are 100 miles of distributing mains, iron; service pipes are iron, lead lined. The average daily consumption is 3,000,000 gallons. Twelve thousand two hundred families, nine tenths of the population, are consumers of this water. There are not many individual wells within the radius of this supply.

Chemical Examination of Water from Lake Massabesic.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
369	1902 Jan. 21	None	None	Decided veg.	0.8	5.70	1.20	.0054	.0204	.0000	.0000	.12	.70 *
370	Jan. 21	None	None	Decided veg.	0.7	5.50	.70	.0014	.0228	.0000	.0000	.16	.70 †
371	Jan. 21	None	None	Decided veg.	0.7	5.70	1.00	.0020	.0188	.0000	.0000	.21	.70 ‡
372	Jan. 21	None	None	Decided veg.	1.0	9.10	1.60	.0012	.0156	.0000	.0000	.17	.70	.....
727	Aug. 22	None	Floc. veg.	Veg.	0.35	7.40	1.30	.0000	.0106	.0000	.0000	.17	1.20 ¶
1074	1903 Mar. 5	Slight	Fine floc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.1	3.80	1.00	.0010	.0132	.0040	.0000	.10	0.0 ‡
1075	Mar. 5	Slight	Fine floc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.7	4.90	1.10	.0000	.0066	.0040	.0000	.11	1.00 §
1076	Mar. 5	Slight	Fine floc. veg.	V. decid. veg.	0.75	6.50	1.30	.0000	.0066	.0040	.0000	.15	1.20 †
1077	Mar. 5	Slight	Fine floc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.65	4.80	1.60	.0000	.0066	.0040	.0000	.17	1.40 ††

* Sample taken at high service intake.

† Sample taken at Deer Neck Bridge, Auburn.

‡ Sample taken halfway between Severance Beach and Battery Point.

§ Sample taken at mouth of Sucker Brook.

¶ Sample taken at tap in Board of Health Building from low service reservoir.

†† Sample taken in front of Judge Emery's house in Auburn.

Hanover Spring, situated in Hanover Common, has until recently supplied the public fountains along Elm Street. The spring is never-failing and originally furnished a very pure water. At present it is surrounded by a densely populated district, and each year is becoming more polluted. It is a peculiar fact that the last three examinations of water from the spring, made at intervals of one year, have shown a marked difference in composition, and that the chlorine content of water at the spring is lower than at the tap in the City Hall. This unusual condition can only be explained by supposing that there is some forgotten spring feeding the supply through a branch pipe. The Board of Health of Manchester has recently condemned this supply, and obtained the consent of the State Board of Health to close it permanently.

Chemical Examination of Water from Hanover Spring, Hanover Common.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
128	1901 Aug. 21	None	None	None	0.0	25.30	18.30	.0012	.0044	1.2000	.0000	3.72	8.20	.....
125	Aug. 19	None	None	None	0.0	25.60	20.30	.0020	.0022	1.2000	.0000	4.05	7.45 *
728	1902 Aug. 22	None	None	None	0.0	22.60	13.40	.0000	.0000	.6000	.0007	2.90	7.20	.....
726	Aug. 22	None	None	None	0.0	28.00	17.70	.0006	.0038	.8000	.0000	3.45	6.80 *
2272	1904 Aug. 15	None	None	Dec. foul	0.0	21.40	15.60	.0006	.0008	.9000	.0003	2.70	9.00	.....
2271	Aug. 15	None	None	None	0.0	25.20	19.50	.0000	.0000	.1000	.0001	3.25	8.80 *

* Samples taken from tap at city Hall.

Chemical Analysis of Water from Various Supplies of State Industrial School, Manchester.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
498	1902 May 5	None	None	None	0.0	9.70	5.60	.0026	.0034	.0800	.0000	.40	2.00 *
499	May 5	Slight	None	Slight	0.0	7.60	4.50	.0000	.0026	.2500	.0000	.70	1.95 †
500	May 5	Marked	None	Marked very stable	0.3	7.80	2.10	.0036	.0148	.0700	.0000	.40	1.60 †
1909	1904 Apr. 27	None	Slight	V. slight	0.05	7.10	5.60	.0052	.0096	.0800	.0003	.80	1.10 §
1910	Apr. 27	None	None	Slight	0.0	6.90	3.90	.0040	.0042	.1000	.0002	.60	3.20 §§
1911	Apr. 27	None	None	Slight	0.05	5.10	2.50	.0000	.0052	.0050	.0000	.25	2.20 ††
1912	Apr. 27	None	Slight	Slight	0.0	9.30	6.60	.0014	.0026	.4000	.0003	.70	3.10 **
1913	Apr. 27	None	Slight	Slight	0.0	6.10	2.90	.0026	.0032	.0500	.0004	.35	2.40 ††

* Bricked up spring west of pond.

† Tank in top of main building fed by spring well near Union street.

‡ Pond north of horse barn, while pond was turbid after heavy rains.

§ South horse spring.

§§ North cow spring.

†† Big north well.

** Big south well.

†† Spring near red barn; *B. Coli* present.

In addition to these analyses water from six private supplies was examined and every supply but one was found to be unsuitable for drinking because of lead or sewage pollution.

MARLBOROUGH.—No public supply. Water is taken from wells and springs through lead pipe. Water from seventeen private supplies has been analyzed and all but five were found so be suitable for use.

MARLOW.—No public supply. Families are supplied almost wholly from wells; a few have private springs. The one well supply analyzed was of good quality.

MASON.—There is no public water supply in the town. Wells and springs are the main source of supply, and are all owned by individual parties. Two waters were analyzed and both found to be suitable for use.

MEREDITH.—The Meredith Fire District owns and operates a water supply that was installed in 1894, the source being springs. The water flows by gravity from a reservoir on a hill.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Supply of the Meredith Fire District.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
774	1902 Sept. 3	None	None	Dec.veg.	0.2	6.10	1.60	.0020	.0074	.0000	.0000	.12	1.60	.....
1296	1903 July 7	Slight	V. slight	Marked veg.	0.1	5.00	2.30	.0000	.0038	.0000	.0000	.10	1.60	.....
1399	Aug. 3	Marked	Much fine	V. dec. veg.	0.25	6.60	1.90	.0040	.0158	.0300	.0000	.15	1.90	.....
1971	1904 May 23	None	None	S. veg.	0.15	3.10	1.70	.0022	.0030	.0000	.0000	.15	1.60	.....

Eleven well supplies were analyzed, eight of which were of good quality. Three well waters were very badly polluted by sewage. The one private spring supply examined was pure.

MERRIMACK.—No public or private system of water works. The people of the town, with the exception of a few tenements, derive their water supply from wells. The tenements mentioned are supplied from a spring. Water from nine well supplies was examined. Five supplies were of good quality, three were badly polluted by sewage, and one was of doubtful quality.

MIDDLETON.—No public supply. This is strictly a farming town, and each place has its individual well.

MILAN.—No public water supply. Water is obtained from individual wells. Two well supplies were examined: one contained considerable lead and the other was very foul. Both were unsuitable for drinking.

MILFORD.—The public water works of Milford were built in 1890 by John T. Langford, and purchased by the town in 1891. There are three collecting wells, two of them about 35 feet in diameter and one 20 feet deep; one somewhat smaller is fed by driven pipes. Soil, gravel with clay bottom. The water is pumped to a stand pipe of 250,000 gallons capacity.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Milford Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
152	1901 Sept. 9	None	None	None	0.2	5.10	3.20	.0012	.0074	.0120	.0000	.23	....	....
326	1902 Sept. 22	None	None	None	0.1	6.40	3.60	.0000	.0030	.0000	.0000	.13	3.40	....
327	Sept. 22	V. slight	Slight	Slight	0.3	8.00	2.60	.0022	.0066	.0000	.0003	.18	2.60	....
1014	1903 Jan. 28	Slight	None	Veg.	0.1	13.60	4.00	.0000	.0008	.0000	.0000	.17	3.30	....
1400	Aug. 3	V. slight	None	None	0.1	5.60	2.80	.0000	.0040	.0000	.0000	.15	2.40	....
1980	1904 May 23	None	None	S. earthy	0.15	5.90	1.40	.0000	.0018	.0000	.0000	.10	1.20 *
2080	June 21	Slight	V. marked floc. red	V. slight	0.3	6.60	4.60	.0006	.0010	.0000	.0000	.22	4.70	....
2147	July 12	None	V. slight	V. slight	0.3	4.40	1.10	.0026	.0044	.0000	.0000	.20	.90 **
2148	July 12	Marked	V. slight	None	0.1	6.60	2.20	.0014	.0034	.0000	.0000	.17	2.30 §
2206	July 26	V. slight	V. slight	V. slight	0.3	3.70	2.40	.0000	.0060	.0000	.0000	.12	1.80 †
2208	July 26	None	None	None	0.0	4.90	3.50	.0006	.0000	.0200	.0000	.17	1.10 **
2368	Sept. 14	Slight	Slight	V. slight	0.15	4.90	2.90	.0000	.0064	.0000	.0000	.20	1.90 †
2369	Sept. 14	Slight	Slight	None	0.3	6.10	2.50	.0000	.0070	.0000	.0000	.15	2.70 †
2370	Sept. 15	None	Consid. floc.	Decided earthy	0.05	5.20	2.40	.0010	.0024	.0060	.0000	.20	2.60 §

* B. Coli present.

** Well No. 1.

† Well No. 3.

§ Well No. 2.

‡ Stand pipe.

Water from 33 private supplies was analyzed. Eight well supplies were condemned because of sewage pollution, 11 were of good quality, and nine were receiving so much seepage that they were classed as of doubtful quality. Three spring supplies contained much lead, and one spring was very dirty and somewhat polluted. A cistern water was of abnormal composition and was not suitable for use.

MILTON.—No public water supply. The town is supplied by individual wells, springs or cisterns. Fourteen private well supplies were analyzed and 10 were condemned because of sewage pollution.

MONROE.—No public water supply.

MONT VERNON.—No public water supply. There is one town pump. Each dwelling, almost without exception, has its private well. Twenty-two well and spring supplies were examined. Eight well waters were condemned because of lead and sewage pollution, and eight were of good quality. Two of the five spring waters were not suitable for use.

MOULTONBOROUGH.—No public water supply.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Pennichuck Water Works Company, Nashua.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
750	1902 Aug. 26	None	None	Slight veg.	0.0	6.00	1.50	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.15	1.50	.....
1136	Apr. 12	None	Floc. veg.	Slight veg.	0.0	4.00	2.70	.0000	.0010	.0150	.0000	.17	2.00	.....
1137	Apr. 12	None	None	None	0.0	3.80	2.20	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.15	2.40	.....
1395	July 3	Slight	Floc. veg.	V. dec. veg.	0.08	4.30	2.30	.0000	.0048	.0000	.0000	.20	2.20	.....
1396	July 3	Slight	Floc. veg.	V. dec. veg.	0.08	5.20	2.50	.0000	.0024	.0000	.0000	.20	2.20	.....
1978	1904 May 23	Very marked	S. fine	S. musty	0.6	4.10	1.10	.0000	.0024	.0350	.0000	.22	.90	.....
2384	Sept. 19	Slight	Consid. fine	V. dec. veg.	0.2	4.40	2.70	.0000	.0024	.0000	.0000	.20	1.40	.....

NASHUA.—No public supply. A private supply, the Pennichuck Water Works, installed by Nashua Aqueduct Company, in 1853, has for a source springs and wells. The wells, from 16 to 52 feet in depth, are driven through alternate layers of marl, sand, fine gravel and coarse gravel, and

flow from 20 gallons to 275 gallons per minute. The reservoir, of 4,000,000 gallons' capacity, is 13 feet in depth. There are about 75 miles of cast-iron distributing mains; wrought iron, galvanized, is used for service pipes. The average daily consumption is 3,500,000 gallons, by 4,000 families, about 95 per cent. of the population. There are not over five or six wells.

Water from six private wells was analyzed, and three samples proved to be of good quality. Two were of doubtful quality, and one sample was highly polluted by sewage.

NELSON.—No public supply. The three well waters analyzed were of fair quality.

NEW BOSTON.—No water supply. The water supply of New Boston is from individual wells and springs. Three well waters were analyzed, two of which were badly polluted and unsuitable for use.

NEWBURY.—No public supply. At Blodgett's Landing there are two small private supplies from springs. There are two small reservoirs, one supplying 12 or 15 families; the other, five or six families. Three spring waters were analyzed. One sample contained a very large quantity of lead and the water was condemned; the other two samples were pure.

NEWCASTLE.—No public supply. Water is supplied by private wells and cisterns. The single well water examined was of good quality.

NEW DURHAM.—There is no public water supply in town. The individual family supply is from wells, principally dug wells, a few bored ones and a few springs.

NEWFIELDS.—No public water supply. Water all taken from wells or cisterns. One well water was analyzed and proved to be of fair quality. A water from a schoolhouse cistern was very foul, though otherwise of acceptable quality.

NEW HAMPTON.—No public water supply in town. Fifteen private spring and well supplies were analyzed, all but three of which contained lead. Nine were so badly polluted by lead that they were unfit for use.

NEWINGTON.—No public water supply.

NEW IPSWICH.—No public water supply. Water is taken about evenly from wells and springs. Twelve private well and spring supplies were analyzed, five of which were badly polluted by sewage and lead and therefore wholly unsuitable for use. The other seven samples were pure.

NEW LONDON.—No public supply; water mostly from wells. Thirteen private well and spring supplies have been analyzed. Four of the well waters were badly polluted and six were of good quality. Two of the three spring waters were suitable for use though showing evidence of some past pollution. One spring water was condemned because of the presence of much lead.

NEWMARKET.—The public water supply, owned by the town, was built in 1894. The water, from springs, is pumped to a standpipe of 22,000 gallons' capacity. There are seven miles of cast-iron distributing mains, and the service pipes are of galvanized iron. The average daily consumption is 150,000 gallons. About 90 per cent. of the population are supplied from this system, but some private wells are still in use. The two well supplies examined were badly polluted. One spring water was of good quality.

NEWPORT.—The town owns and operates a system of water works supplied by a pond, or lake, of 66 acres; average depth about 30 feet; bottom largely sand and rock. The watershed is about four or five square miles, about two-thirds wooded; three families reside thereon. There are also one or two individuals who sell spring water. There are many individual wells in the locality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
844	1902 Oct. 9	None	None	Veg.	0.1	6.90	1.20	.0000	.0048	.0000	.0004	.10	.90	.....
2013	1904 June 2	None	None	S. musty	0.1	4.10	2.50	.0000	.0036	.0000	.0000	.15	1.60	.....

Of the six private supplies examined, two spring waters were condemned because of the presence of very much lead. The other supplies were of fair quality.

NEWTON.—No public water supply. Nearly every family has a well, some more than one. A few have no well, and depend upon neighbors for water. Six of the 11 private well supplies examined were so badly polluted by sewage as to be unsuitable for use.

NORTHFIELD.—No public supply. The Tilton & Northfield Aqueduct Company, a private corporation, instituted, some 14 or 15 years ago, a water supply, the source being a pond fed by springs. The land is cleared for some distance from the water, and there are no houses within one half mile. There are not many individual wells in the vicinity. See special report elsewhere in this volume.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Tilton & Northfield Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
11	1901 May 28	V. slight	Slight	Distinct veg.	0.2	3.40	1.30	.0019	.0150	.0000	.0000	.09	.....	..
345	Dec. 31	None	None	None	0.2	2.90	1.20	.0044	.0136	.0050	.0000	.09	0.90	.....
1219	1903 June 1	Marked	Much flocc. red.	V. slight	0.2	4.60	2.00	.0000	.0100	.0000	.0000	10	1.10	.....
1431	Aug. 11	Slight	None	V. slight	0.15	3.00	1.00	.0000	.0074	.0000	.0000	.09	0.40	.....
1636	Nov. 2	None	None	None	0.0	2.80	1.30	.0000	.0050	.0000	.0000	.20	1.20	.....
2022	1904 June 7	Slight	Much fine	V. slight	0.3	4.40	2.20	.0000	.0098	.0000	.0000	.10	1.90	.....

Two private well waters were analyzed and both were found to be unsuitable for use.

NORTH HAMPTON.—No public supply. A charter is held by the North Shore Water Company, and the matter of supplying Little Boar's Head and Rye Beach with an ample supply of good water has been talked of for some years, but as yet no well-defined plan has been reached.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—No public water supply, excepting a small system at Groveton village, the source being a brook with an uninhabited watershed.

NORTHWOOD.—No water supply other than individual wells and springs.

NOTTINGHAM.—No public supply. Water is obtained from wells and springs. Wells are dug from 15 to 30 feet deep. The single well water examined was free from pollution.

ORANGE.—No public supply. All the water is obtained from private wells or springs.

ORFORD.—No public supply. There are private supplies from springs, which furnish water to some 30 families. These springs are dug from six to eight feet deep, through sandy loam, subsoil rock. The water flows by gravity through iron and lead mains, with lead for service pipes. There are no individual wells in the vicinity. There are several other private springs.

Chemical Examination of Water from the Wilcox Springs.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
766	1902 Sept. 2	V. slight	Slight floc.	None	0.0	5.60	4.30	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.05	3.20	.....

Five private well and spring supplies were analyzed. One well water was badly polluted by sewage and one otherwise good spring water was condemned because of the presence of much lead.

OSSIPEE.—There is no public water supply. Three of the five well supplies were considerably polluted by seepage from sewage-polluted ground and were classed as doubtful waters. One spring supply was of excellent quality except for the presence of much lead.

PELHAM.—No public water supply. All the houses in town but two are supplied by wells, which are believed to be in good condition. The two exceptions are supplied from springs, through lead pipes to cisterns in the houses.

PEMBROKE.—No public supply. There are two private supplies. The Suncook water works, built in 1896, is supplied from a pond having an area of 25 acres, 15 feet deep on an average, and a very muddy bottom. No inhabitants within two or three miles. The water flows by gravity. There are nine miles of distributing mains, cast iron; service pipes of galvanized iron. About 50 per cent. of the population are supplied from this source. The Baker & Dearborn water works were built in 1895, the source being a spring and Suncook River. The latter receives all the sewage of Pittsfield, 16 miles above. This river water is pumped to three reservoirs, 150 x 20, 50 x 20 and 50 x 20, and nine feet deep respectively. The distributing main is one mile in length and is of wrought iron; service pipes of galvanized iron. About 10 per cent. of the population take

water from this supply. There are many private wells within the circuit of these two supplies.

Chemical Analysis of Water from the Suncook Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
744	1902 Aug. 25	None	None	Slight veg.	1.20	6.20	2.00	.0010	.0190	.0200	.0000	.15	1.90	.....
1331	1903 July 14	None	Floc. veg.	Slight veg.	1.50	6.10	.90	.0028	.0248	.0000	.0000	.15	.60	.....
1583	Oct. 12	None	None	Slight veg.	0.7	5.90	1.00	.0000	.0126	.0000	.0000	.17	.60	.....
1932	1904 May 8	None	None	Marked veg.	0.85	2.00	0.40	.0020	.0102	.0000	.0000	.12	.40	.....

Chemical Analysis of Water from the Baker & Dearborn Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
743	1902 Aug. 25	None	None	V. slight	0.0	5.80	3.80	.0006	.0014	.0300	.0000	.40	3.80	.....
1584	1903 Oct. 12	Slight	V. slight	Slight foul	0.2	3.60	1.90	.0020	.0026	.0000	.0000	.20	2.40	.....

Water from 13 private supplies has been analyzed. Nine of the 12 well supplies were of good quality, one contained much lead and was condemned and two were of doubtful quality. The single spring supply contained considerable lead which made it unsuitable for drinking.

PENACOOK (Ward 1, Concord).—The village of Penacook is supplied with water from two sources. That portion of the ward lying north of the Contoocook River is furnished from the Penacook and Boscawen water precinct system, the source being Walker Pond. For analysis and further description see Boscawen.

The remaining portion of the village is supplied with water from Pena-

cook Lake by the Concord Water Works, the high pressure system of which was extended to Penacook in the summer of 1904. For further description see Concord.

Six well supplies were examined, and all were found to be polluted with sewage.

PETERBOROUGH.—In 1896 the town installed a water supply from a brook fed by springs. The watershed is three miles by one mile in extent, consisting of pasturage and woodland. It is a gravity system of approximately four miles of distributing mains, iron; service pipes of iron. There are quite a number of wells still in use, but they are gradually being given up. An additional supply is being considered for the town, the source being Cunningham Pond.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
851	1902 Oct. 10	None	None	Decided veg.	0.4	6.30	1.80	.0000	.0062	.0000	.0000	.12	1.80	.....
1427	1903 Aug. 10	None	V. slight	Slight veg.	0.4	7.70	1.70	.0000	.0098	.0000	.0000	.10	1.60	.....
1452	Aug. 17	None	V. slight	V. slight veg.	0.32	5.00	2.00	.0000	.0072	.0000	.0000	.10	1.90	.....
1979	1904 May 23	None	None	None	0.3	3.50	0.50	.0000	.0046	.0000	.0000	.10	.70	.....

Water from 36 private well and spring supplies was examined. Ten spring waters contained too much lead to be suitable for drinking; eight were of good quality; and four contained small amounts of lead, and were classed as doubtful. Of the well supplies, eight were good; five were doubtful; and one was badly polluted by seepage from a barnyard.

PIERMONT.—No public supply. Nearly all the water used in town is obtained from springs on the hillside of sand and sandy loam. There are only nine wells in town. Lead pipe is used chiefly.

Two of the three waters analyzed were pure; one was condemned because of the presence of very much lead.

PITTSBURG.—There is no other water supply in this town than springs and a very few wells. Nearly every family has spring water.

PITTSFIELD.—No public supply. The Pittsfield Aqueduct Company installed a supply from a pond in 1884. It is a gravity system. There are 11 miles of cement-lined iron mains, while the service pipes are of galvanized iron. Two hundred and seventy-five families, 95 per cent. of the population, take of this water. There are a few private wells in the village.

Chemical Analysis of Water from the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1112	1903 Mar. 30	Distinct	Much fine	Veg.	0.2	3.90	1.70	.0024	.0046	.0100	.0001	.15	0.7	.....
1117	Apr. 1	Distinct	Much fine	Veg.	0.22	5.30	2.30	.0000	.0042	.0150	.0000	.15	1.40	.....
1456	Aug. 19	V. slight	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.22	2.70	1.10	.0000	.0068	.0000	.0000	.15	1.10	.....
1984	1904 May 24	Slight	Slight fine	Slight musty	0.15	8.00	3.20	.0020	.0046	.0000	.0000	.13	1.90	.....

Three well waters were analyzed and all were found to be polluted and unfit for drinking. One tap water from a pond was of good quality.

PLAINFIELD.—No public supply. A private supply was introduced in 1890-'91 by the Meriden Water Company. The source of the supply is springs dug from 7 to 10 feet deep, and flowing from 10 to 30 gallons per minute. The watershed has an area of about 100 acres, all cleared. The water flows by gravity to a reservoir 20 x 25 x 8 feet, and having a capacity of 1,000 barrels. Twenty families, besides the hotel and boarding-house, are supplied from this source. There are many individual wells in the locality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of Meriden Water Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
860	1902 Oct. 13	Marked	Much min.	Slight	0.1	10.00	5.00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.06	4.50	.....
1974	1904 May 23	None	None	Slight earthy	0.0	5.60	4.70	.0024	.0038	.0300	.0000	.10	4.50	.....

One well supply was analyzed that contained the *Bacillus Colon Com-munis*. Two stream waters examined were of poor quality, one showing the presence of much sewage. Two ice samples were of fair quality.

PLAISTOW.—All of the water used in this town is obtained from individual wells.

PLYMOUTH.—The town installed a system of water works in 1880 and 1881, the supply being from springs and wells. The average depth of the wells is six feet. A foot of top soil is loam; below the loam is marl and gravel. The wells are dug. The water flows by gravity to two reservoirs having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons; area, one acre; average depth, 12 feet. There are several individual wells in the locality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.	
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.				
627	1902 June 30	V. slight	None	Veg.	0.25	8.00	3.10	.0000	.0054	.0000	.0000	.10	2.30	.....	*
629	June 30	Slight	Slight	Veg.	0.26	7.80	3.10	.0006	.0084	.0000	.0000	.12	2.30	.....	†
630	June 30	Slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.26	8.10	2.00	.0006	.0120	.0000	.0000	.07	1.90	.....	‡
631	June 30	Slight	None	Decided veg.	0.26	6.40	2.50	.0000	.0072	.0000	.0000	.07	1.90	.....	§
1406	1903 Aug. 5	V. slight	Slight	V. slight	0.2	5.00	2.70	.0000	.0066	.0000	.0000	.07	2.40	.....	..
1585	Oct. 12	None	V. slight	None	0.25	7.40	4.70	.0016	.0052	.0150	.0000	.20	3.10	.....	||
1586	Oct. 12	None	Slight	None	0.2	7.10	3.80	.0000	.0036	.0200	.0000	.20	3.60	.....	§§
1992	1904 May 27	Slight	Slight	Decided veg.	0.25	5.20	2.60	.0008	.0042	.0000	.0000	.10	1.80	.....	..

* Sample taken from faucet in mill.

† Sample taken from Reservoir No. 1.

‡ Sample taken from Reservoir No. 2.

§ Sample taken from faucet in drug store.

|| Stream to Reservoir No. 2.

§§ Stream to Reservoir No. 1.

Water from 23 private supplies was analyzed. Of 16 well supplies seven were pure; eight were badly polluted either by sewage or lead, and one was of doubtful quality. Four of the seven spring supplies were unfit for use; three contained much lead, and one was contaminated by sewage.

PORTSMOUTH.—The city constructed a system of water works in 1891, the source being wells and springs. The watershed is about four square

miles in area, partly wooded; no inhabitants very near. The wells are driven from 70 to 100 feet, in gravel. The water is pumped to a standpipe having a capacity of 500,000 gallons. There are very few private wells.

Chemical Examination of Water from Portsmouth Water Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
621	1902 June 27	None	Slight floc.	Slight aromat.	0.0	10.40	8.80	.0000	.0018	.0150	.0000	.27	4.50	.....
1405	1903 Aug. 4	None	Slight	None	0.0	16.50	11.10	.0000	.0010	.0500	.0003	.57	8.70	.....

Water from nine private supplies was analyzed. Three well waters were of doubtful quality, and four were good; one spring water was heavily polluted by sewage, and one was pure. Two distilled waters proved to be of very poor quality.

RANDOLPH.—No public water supply.

RAYMOND.—In 1893 the town installed a public water supply from a system of wells driven from 40 to 60 feet deep, through loam, sand and gravel. The water is pumped to a standpipe having a capacity of 118,037 gallons. The watershed is about one square mile in area, is about equally wooded and cleared, and on it are about 600 inhabitants. There are a few wells in the locality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of Raymond Water Works.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
376	1902 Jan. 24	None	None	V. slight	0.0	11.90	8.50	.0010	.0064	.1900	.0000	1.62	4.20	.....
1404	1903 Aug. 4	Slight	V. slight fine	Slight	0.0	18.10	11.90	.0030	.0020	.2900	.0002	2.15	6.00	.....
2018	1904 June 6	None	None	None	0.05	19.10	14.20	.0010	.0020	.4000	.0000	2.65	7.70	.....

The quality of this water is steadily growing worse. At the present time the supply is receiving such large amounts of filtered sewage that the composition of the water is seriously affected. It is only a question of time before the supply will have to be abandoned for drinking and domestic purposes.

RICHMOND.—No public supply. Each family, as a rule, has its individual well. There is one well, however, that is owned by several neighbors, for their own private accommodation, especially when other wells may be dry in summer. One hotel is supplied from a private well across the street, and from another in the hotel cellar.

RINDGE.—No public supply. Two well supplies were analyzed; one was very badly polluted by sewage, and the other was of good quality.

ROCHESTER.—The Rochester water works, owned by the city, installed in 1885, has for a source a pond and reservoir, the pond being about one hundred acres, and the reservoir two hundred acres in area. The watershed, several square miles in extent, is both wooded and cleared, with, perhaps, 75 inhabitants. There are not many private wells in the locality

Chemical Examination of Water from Tap of City Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
878	1902 Oct. 17	None	None	Slight veg.	0.15	5.70	1.00	.0000	.0086	.0000	.0000	.15	.90	.....
1436	1903 Aug. 13	Very marked	Much fine veg.	Peculiar veg.	0.35	7.00	2.10	.0036	.0560	.0000	.0000	.20	9.40	.....
2020	1904 June 6	Slight	Consid. fine	Dec. m'sty v'g	0.2	3.10	2.20	.0020	.0198	.0000	.0000	.15	2.00	.....

Four of the seven well waters analyzed were badly polluted by sewage, and were unsuitable for drinking. The single spring water analyzed was pure.

ROLLINSFORD.—No public water supply, the only source being wells and springs, samples from many of which have been analyzed at the State Laboratory of Hygiene, and in a majority of cases found to be unfit for domestic use. There are a number of citizens who would be glad to see a system of water works installed in the village. But one well water was

analyzed and that was of fair quality. A spring water from Salmon Falls was polluted by sewage and unsuitable for use.

ROXBURY.—No public supply. Some families use the old wells, but most of them are supplied with running water from the hills. One spring water was analyzed and found to be of excellent quality.

RUMNEY.—This town is supplied with water from private wells and springs. Four water supplies have been analyzed. One spring supply was pure and two were badly contaminated by lead. The single well water analyzed was not suitable for use.

RYE.—No public supply. The entire water supply is taken from private wells and springs. One well water was found to be wholly unfit for use, and one was of fair quality.

SALEM.—A private water supply was installed in 1903 by the Salem Water Works Company. The source of the supply, Canobie Lake, is of about 1,000 acres in area, 40 feet in depth on an average, and gravelly bottom. The watershed is approximately 500 acres, mostly wooded. The shores of the pond, upon which is Canobie Lake Park, is frequented by summer cottagers and excursionists. The water flows by gravity through about three miles and a half of iron main pipe, and the service pipes are of galvanized iron. It is estimated that 15 per cent. of the population use this water.

Chemical Examination of Water taken from Policy Pond, otherwise known as Canobie Lake.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.	
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.				
238	1901 Oct. 27	None	Slight	Decided veg.	0.1	2.80	1.50	.0000	.0176	.0000	.0000	.21	1.20	.....	*
229	Oct. 27	None	Slight	Decided veg.	0.1	3.00	1.20	.0000	.0192	.0000	.0000	.23	1.20	.....	†
2045	1904 June 13	Slight	Slight	Marked veg.	0.05	6.20	2.80	.0014	.0136	.0000	.0000	.30	2.60	.....

* Sample No. 228 was collected opposite Crosse's Grove. † No. 229 opposite Chase's Grove.

One well water was analyzed which was of doubtful quality. See "Protection of the Water Supply of Salem," printed elsewhere in this report.

SALISBURY.—No public water supply. Two well waters were analyzed and one found to be very badly polluted by sewage. The single spring water examined was of good quality.

SANBORNTON.—No public water supply. Two private supplies were examined; one, a spring, was of good quality. The other, a well water, showed evidence of considerable sewage pollution and was classed as doubtful.

SANDOWN.—No public water supply. One well supply was analyzed and found to be pure.

SANDWICH.—No public supply. Practically every house has its individual well. Some of the water is conveyed through lead pipe.

SEABROOK.—No public water supply.

SHARON.—No public supply. Water is obtained entirely from springs and wells.

SHELBURNE.—No water supply except private wells and springs.

SOMERSWORTH.—A system of water works was installed by the city in 1895, from Salmon Falls river, which received the sewage of East Rochester and the woolen mills there. The water is pumped to a standpipe having a capacity of 997,000 gallons. There are several private wells within the radius of this supply, but many who have wells have city water also.

Seven private well supplies were analyzed. Two were polluted by sewage, and the others were of fair quality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Faucet of City Water Works, Somersworth.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
60	1901 July 11	None	None	Decided veg.	0.7	4.50	2.50	.0074	.0167	.0050	.0003	.33	1.80	.....
497	1902 May 5	None	None	Veg.	0.5	4.00	1.90	.0006	.0056	.0200	.0000	.15	1.20	.....
585	June 11	None	None	Slight veg.	0.55	6.60	1.50	.0000	.0092	.0200	.0000	.14	1.20	.....
647	July 14	None	None	Decided veg.	0.6	4.70	2.20	.0000	.0098	.0200	.0000	.14	1.80	.....
657	July 17	None	V. slight	V. slight	0.5	6.10	2.20	.0020	.0154	.0200	.0000	.15	2.20	.....
788	Sept. 9	None	None	Slight veg.	0.45	8.30	2.40	.0014	.0100	.0100	.0000	.15	2.40	.....
935	Nov. 21	None	None	Slight veg.	0.5	5.20	1.60	.0000	.0082	.0000	.0000	.20	1.60	.....
1018	1903 Jan. 30	None	None	Veg.	0.5	8.40	2.40	.0000	.0060	.0000	.0000	.15	2.30	.....
1312	July 8	None	V. slight	V. slight veg.	0.6	5.50	1.20	.0000	.0046	.0150	.0000	.08	1.20	.....
1424	Aug 10	None	V. slight	Veg.	0.4	5.90	2.30	.0000	.0086	.0300	.0000	.20	2.30	.....
1832	1904 Feb. 9	Slight	None	Marked veg.	0.4	4.70	2.40	.0018	.0046	.0000	.0000	.20	2.00	.....
2007	May 31	None	Slight	V. slight	0.45	5.80	1.90	.0000	.0048	.0000	.0000	.18	1.50	.....
2199	July 25	None	None	V. slight	0.4	6.80	3.70	.0006	.0038	.0000	.0000	.25	3.70	.....

SOUTH HAMPTON.—There is no public supply in town. Water for family use is all from wells. A few springs are used for barnyard and highway purposes.

SPRINGFIELD.—The water supply of this town is entirely from private wells and springs. One of the two well supplies analyzed was badly polluted by sewage, and the other was of fair quality.

STARK.—No public supply. Water is obtained from springs and driven wells.

STEWARTSTOWN, WEST.—No public supply. The Consolidated Water Company furnishes water to 25 families, the source being several springs and a few wells. There are still a few deep wells in the locality, dug from 15 to 20 feet, on a level with the river, and which have good supplies of water. The one spring water examined was of good quality.

STODDARD.—No public supply. Most of the families are supplied from individual wells; a few from Long Lake.

STRAFFORD.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual wells, the pipes used being partly lead and partly galvanized iron.

STRATFORD.—No public supply. The village of North Stratford has two private water supplies. In 1882 Mr. Clark Stevens installed a supply from a system of springs, the watershed being about 60 acres, mostly cleared land, no inhabitants. The springs are seven in number, stoned from five to seven feet deep. In 1888 Mr. J. C. Hutchins introduced a second supply, also from springs stoned about six feet deep, with same kind of soil as first supply. The watershed is about five square miles in area, mostly cleared land, no inhabitants.

Chemical Examination of Water of Stratford.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.	
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.				
800	1902 Sept. 11	None	None	None	0.0	5.60	2.20	.0010	.0030	.0150	.0000	.05	1.90	.....	*
801	Sept. 13	None	None	None	0.0	6.10	2.10	.0000	.0000	.0200	.0000	.05	2.00	.....	†

* Sample No. 800 was taken from faucet of J. C. Hutchins' water supply. † No. 801 from faucet of Clark Stevens' water supply.

STRATHAM.—No public supply. There is one private supply, pumped by windmill from a spring to an out-of-doors tank, from which four houses are supplied. The water supply of the town is chiefly from individual wells and springs. A few filtered cisterns are used. Three well waters were analyzed, two of which were found to be of doubtful quality.

SULLIVAN.—Individual wells and springs are the only water supply.

SUNAPEE.—The Sunapee Water Works, owned by the town, were built in 1901, Sunapee Lake being the source from which water is taken to supply the Sunapee village, and Ledge Pond for George's Mills. Water from the pond flows by gravity, while that from the lake is pumped to a reservoir of 300,000 gallons' capacity. The Lake Sunapee Water Supply Company, a private company of 23 stock owners and takers, installed its works in October, 1886. The water is taken from Sunapee Lake, and flows by gravity. The plant is nearly worthless at this time, as the pipes are of small size and filled with rust.

Chemical Examination of Water from Lake Sunapee.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
306	1901 Dec. 4	Slight	Much floe.	Decided veg.	0.6	3.00	1.80	.0000	.0094	.0000	.0000	.08	1.50	.0400 *
823	1902 Sept. 22	None	Slight	Slight musty	0.1	3.50	.60	.0000	.0112	.0000	.0000	.07	.60 †
824	Sept. 22	None	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.15	3.40	.70	.0000	.0090	.0000	.0000	.10	.60 †
1418	1903 Aug. 10	V. slight	V. slight	V. dec. veg.	0.1	3.60	2.80	.0000	.0080	.0400	.0000	.07	2.80 †
1419	Aug. 10	None	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.05	3.50	0.90	.0000	.0122	.0000	.0000	.05	.90 †
2019	1904 June 6	None	V. slight	S. foul	0.2	3.50	2.10	.0012	.0052	.0000	.0000	.10	2.00 †

* Sample taken from private supply through 150 feet of lead pipe.

† Sample taken from Ledge Pond, George's Mills water supply.

‡ Sample taken from Lake Sunapee, supply of Sunapee Water Works Company.

Fourteen spring waters were analyzed, and but three found to be pure. Nine contained so much lead that they were unsuitable for use. Four of the seven well waters were good and three were polluted by sewage or lead.

SURRY.—No public supply. Water is obtained from wells dug about three feet deep, on a hillside, and are fed by springs. The water flows by gravity, about one mile, through lead pipe. Fourteen families are so supplied.

SUTTON.—The water used in this town is obtained from private wells and springs. Some wells are near buildings, and pumps are used; in other cases the water is conducted through lead pipes from springs back in the hills.

Nine private well and spring supplies were analyzed; four were of good quality, three were badly polluted by lead or sewage and two are of doubtful quality.

SWANZEY.—No public supply. A private well at West Swanzey furnishes water for four or five families from a small reservoir fed by springs, but the water is not used to any extent for drinking.

Five of the six well waters analyzed were polluted by sewage and unsuitable for use. One was of good quality. The two spring supplies were both somewhat contaminated by excess of organic matter, but were reported as suitable for drinking.

TAMWORTH.—No public supply. Water is obtained from individual springs and wells. Two well waters and one spring water were analyzed and all were of good quality.

TEMPLE.—No public and no private system of water works. Water is obtained from individual springs, which flow by gravity and from wells.

THORNTON.—No public supply. Water is obtained from springs and wells, through lead and iron pipes.

TILTON.—No public supply. A private supply was installed by the Tilton & Northfield Aqueduct Company in 1887-'88, the source being a pond of about 60 acres in area, from 10 to 75 feet deep; sand and gravel bottom, with but very little mud. The water shed is several hundred acres in extent, wooded and pasture, with five farms. There are still a very few wells in the locality, although most of them have been abandoned.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet in Tilton Supplied by the Tilton & Northfield Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
11	1901 May 28	V. slight	Slight	Distinct veg.	0.2	3.40	1.30	.0019	.0150	.0000	.0000	.09	.....	..
345	Dec. 31	None	None	None	0.2	2.90	1.20	.0044	.0136	.0056	.0000	.09	.90	.....
1219	1903 June 1	Marked	Much flocc. veg.	V. slight	0.2	4.60	2.00	.0000	.0100	.0000	.0000	.10	1.10	.....
1431	Aug. 11	Slight	None	V. slight	0.15	3.00	1.00	.0000	.0074	.0000	.0000	.09	0.40	.....
1636	Nov. 2	None	None	None	0.0	2.80	1.30	.0000	.0050	.0000	.0000	.20	1.20	.....
2022	1904 June 7	Slight	Much fine	V. slight	0.3	4.40	2.20	.0000	.0098	.0000	.0000	.10	1.90	.... ..

Eleven private well and spring waters were analyzed. Both the spring waters were badly contaminated by lead. Five of the nine well waters were of good quality, three were of doubtful quality and one was very heavily polluted by sewage. One ice was analyzed and found to be very pure. See "Protection of Tilton and Northfield Water Supply" elsewhere printed in this report.

TROY.—No water supply other than individual wells and springs. Sixteen well waters were analyzed, of which twelve were polluted and unfit

for use; three were good and one was of doubtful quality. Six of the 12 bad waters were so reported because of the presence of much lead.

TUFTONBOROUGH.—No public supply.

UNITY.—No public water supply. The people are supplied with water chiefly from wells. A few have running water from individual aqueducts. It is believed that many of the wells furnish poor water.

The single spring supply analyzed contained much lead and was, therefore, condemned as unfit for use.

WAKEFIELD.—No public supply. There are two driven wells in town; the others are dug and are not more than 15 to 20 feet deep, on an average.

Thirteen well waters have been analyzed with the result that four were good, four doubtful and five so polluted by sewage as to be unsuitable for use.

One spring water was of good quality and one brook water was also pure.

WALPOLE.—The North Walpole Village Precinct Water Works, owned and managed by the precinct named, was installed about 35 years ago by Nathaniel Monroe. There are four springs; one flowing 25 gallons per minute, is pumped to a reservoir; three others run into cement-lined pipes and supply 84 families, and have a capacity for 30 more. The soil is fine gravel. Two hundred and forty families are supplied from this source.

A new system of water works is in process of construction at Walpole, by the Walpole Water and Sewer Co., and is expected to be completed by the 1st of December, 1904. The source of the supply is a stream and springs, with a watershed of three or four square miles, both cleared and wooded. There are no inhabitants on the watershed. The water will flow by gravity three and four-fifth miles, through iron mains; service pipes of galvanized iron. The system will supply 50,000 gallons per day, while the average daily consumption will probably be less than that.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
2082	1904 June 20	None	S. flocc.	S. musty	0.1	7.30	4.60	.0048	.0032	.0200	.0000	.15	4.10	.....
2119	July 3	Slight	Slight	S. veg.	0.1	5.50	3.90	.0052	.0038	.0000	.0000	.15	3.20 *

* B. Coli present.

Of the five well waters analyzed four were polluted and unsuitable for use.

Four spring waters were also analyzed and two were found to be pure, one doubtful and one so full of lead that it was unsuitable for drinking. A cistern water was found to be unsuitable for use.

WARNER.—No town supply. In 1895 a supply was introduced by private parties, which was later purchased by the Warner Village Fire District. This consists of a reservoir supplied by springs and a brook. The bottom is clayey hardpan in part, and part gravel; average depth, eight feet. The watershed is estimated at 400 acres, wooded; not more than 12 inhabitants. The volume of water varies greatly. The water flows by gravity. There are quite a number of private wells in the locality. There are many private supplies which are piped from springs long distances through lead pipe.

Chemical Examination of Water from a Faucet of the Village District Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
754	1902 Aug. 29	None	None	V. slight	0.3	5.30	2.00	.0000	.0110	.0000	.0000	.10	1.50	.....
1417	1903 Aug. 10	Slight	Fine	Foulveg.	0.1	4.20	1.60	.0000	.0106	.0000	.0000	.08	1.60	.....
2122	1904 July 6	Slight	S. fine	S. veg.	0.25	5.60	2.10	.0000	.0050	.0000	.0000	.10	1.20	.....

Twenty well waters were analyzed, of which eight were pure, seven bad and five doubtful. Six of the seven polluted waters and all of the doubtful waters were so classed because of the presence of lead. One of the two spring supplies analyzed was condemned because of the presence of lead.

WARREN.—No public supply. There are two private systems of water works in town; one, the Warren water works, was built in 1873, the source being a spring about a mile distant. The water flows by gravity through galvanized iron pipe. Nineteen families are supplied from this source. The other supply, the H. N. Merrill Water Works, was installed about the year 1895. This supply is from a spring and driven well 474 feet deep. The water flows partly by gravity and partly by being pumped into a reservoir. Eighteen or 20 families take from this supply. There are not many private wells within the radius of these supplies.

Chemical Examination of Water from Various Sources.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
875	1902 Oct. 17	Slight	Fine	V. slight	0.1	7.20	2.60	.0000	.0116	.0000	.0500	.09	1.95 *
877	Oct. 17	None	None	S. veg.	0.1	6.50	2.70	.0000	.0038	.0000	.0000	.10	2.70 *

* Sample No. 875 is from H. N. Merrill Water Works; No. 877, from Warren Water Works.

The single well water analyzed was pure.

WASHINGTON.—No public water works. The town being quite hilly, a great many families have put in private aqueducts at comparatively small expense. It is probable that nearly or quite half the farms have aqueducts supplying house or barn or both. Lead pipe has generally been used to conduct the water, although of late iron pipe has been employed to some extent.

Of ten well supplies analyzed six were polluted either by sewage or lead.

WATERVILLE.—No public supply.

WEARE.—No public water supply. Four families at Riverdale are supplied from a spring, by lead pipe. The works were put in about 60 years ago by Christopher Simons, who supplied the village with excellent water. Later, the owner of the spring asked several parties to put their faucets on a level with his; they would not. He cut the pipe and laid a new line to supply the four families mentioned. The others now depend upon wells. At North Weare four families get water from a spring, through pipe not lead. Wells are generally used, although quite a number in town have running water from springs.

Of five well supplies two were badly polluted by seepage, two were of good quality and one was doubtful. The one spring supply was pure.

WEBSTER.—No public water supply. Water is supplied by private works from springs and wells. Two well waters were analyzed. One water was of good quality, but the other was badly polluted by seepage.

WENTWORTH.—There are no public water works in town. The supply is from wells and springs. The single spring supply examined contained much lead and was unsuitable for drinking.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION.—No public supply.

WESTMORELAND.—No public supply.

WHITEFIELD.—The public water works, owned by the town, were built by private parties in 1892. The water is from streams, and flows by gravity to a reservoir having a capacity of 800,000 gallons. There are two watersheds of about 30 acres each. The remainder obtain water from individual wells.

Chemical Examination of Water from Town Supply.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
861	1902 Oct. 14	None	Slight floc.	Veg.	0.0	5.00	1.50	.0000	.0026	.0000	.0000	.04	1.50	.....
1429	1903 Aug. 11	None	None	S. veg.	0.1	6.60	2.60	.0050	.0034	.0030	.0000	.05	1.40	.....
2143	July 11	None	None	V. slight	0.0	4.40	2.40	.0022	.0058	.0000	.0000	.07	1.60	.....

Five private supplies were analyzed and two well waters were found to be so heavily contaminated by seepage that they were unsuitable for use.

WILMOT.—No public and no private water works. The supply of this town is from individual springs or wells. One spring water contained much lead and was unsuitable for use. A well water also contained so much lead that the supply was reported as of doubtful quality.

WILTON.—A gravity water system is now being constructed which will supply the village of East Wilton with water for domestic purposes and fire protection. The source of the supply is Mill Brook, with the intake at Gaerwen Falls, 250 feet above the bridge at East Wilton, about $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles from the village. Mill Brook, or Gaerwen Falls Brook, rises on the eastern slope of the Pack Monadnock range of mountains and has a watershed of nearly four square miles. It is also the outlet of Burton Pond, a sheet of water some 60 acres in extent which is dammed and will serve as an admirable storage reservoir.

The committee appointed by the town to study the feasibility of a water supply collected samples of water from various sources that were suitably located for supplying the town and sent them to the State Laboratory for analysis, with the suggestion that a chemical and bacterio-

logical analysis be made to determine their relative purities. The reports of the analyses, together with various communications, are given below :

CONCORD, N. H., March 17, 1904.

S. B. Center, Wilton, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose analyses of the five samples of water collected from the various sources under consideration as a water supply for your town. The waters are all of good quality and there is but little choice between them, so far as their chemical composition is concerned. One sample shows the presence of the colon bacilli, as I have noted on the report, but the other waters are free from any fecal contamination. I am convinced that your brooks are of good quality, and, other things being equal, will afford you an acceptable water supply. Other analyses may show different conditions and should be made as frequently as possible. It will be well to take samples directly after a heavy rain or shower, when the brooks are swollen by surface water.

I shall be glad to come to Wilton whenever you may suggest, and the only cost to the town will be my traveling expenses.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

CONCORD, N. H., May 4, 1904.

Mr. S. B. Center, Wilton, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a report of the examination of the proposed water supplies for your town. I have discussed the Gaerwen Falls supply somewhat in detail as being most probably the supply you will finally select.

I also enclose the results of analysis of the two waters sent in on Monday. There is no question but that the Burton Pond water is of good quality. It is somewhat colored at present, just as the water at the dam is colored, by the dissolved vegetable matter always present in surface waters.

I will send you more bottles shortly, that you may take other samples of water at the dam. It is well to have a series of analyses which will show conclusively the permanent character of the water.

I have not sent you more copies of the analyses of the waters made on March 17, as you probably have them on hand.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

CONCORD, N. H., May 4, 1904.

Mr. S. B. Center, Wilton, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request of March 8, 1904, for our assistance in regard to examinations of the proposed supplies for a gravity water system for the town of Wilton, we have made both chemical and bacteriological analyses of the waters collected by you from five possible sources of supply, viz.: Gaerwen Falls Brook, brook on land of Mrs. R. W. Ward, Blood Brook, Miller Brook and small brook in Peabody meadow. The results of the analyses showed all the waters to be of acceptable character from a chemical standpoint. Bacteriologically the water from brook on land of Mrs. R. W. Ward showed the

presence of the colon bacilli, an evidence of fecal contamination, while the other supplies were entirely satisfactory.

It seemed advisable to make a personal examination of the proposed supplies to determine the character of the watersheds and the number of inhabitants thereon; the presence of mills and pollution by manufacturing operations.

On the 20th of April an extensive examination was therefore made of four of the proposed supplies, the results of which are here given.

GAERWEN FALLS BROOK.

The Gaerwen Falls Brook was traced from the falls to Burton Pond. But small areas of swamp land drain into the stream and no muddy places were observed which would depreciate the quality of the water. The watershed is extensive and consists of both woodland and cleared land, pastured or cultivated. No farm drainage can reach the stream directly except that from the old Hillsborough County Farm, several miles above the falls, and the quantity derived from that source is slight and will not impair the quality of the supply.

The sewage from the several houses at Davisville is evidently satisfactorily disposed of, and cannot reach the brook. The manufacturing plant at Davisville is located on the banks of the brook and may prove a source of pollution unless suitably provided with a system for sewage disposal. The manufacturing waste from this source is slight and cannot be of injury. Some distance above this plant there is a large pile of sawdust, which is so located that it will enter the stream in time of high water or during heavy rains. This source of pollution can be readily removed. Still further up the stream is a sawmill in active operation during part of the year, which discharges its waste and sawdust directly into the stream. This pollution of the water renders the sawmill a nuisance and the State Board of Health has authority to suppress it when so petitioned. The sawmill is not, therefore, an objectionable feature of the proposed supply.

BURTON POND.

An examination was also made of Burton Pond, which is a natural reservoir for the system, and at all seasons contributes largely to supplying the stream. This pond is admirably located in a natural basin with wooded watershed and a shoreline free from decaying vegetation or swamp land. Recent chemical and bacteriological analyses of the Burton Pond water accompany this report.

The results of the various analyses of the Gaerwen Falls supply have been uniform and show the water to be of good quality, very soft, free from turbidity and excessive sediment, with a slight vegetable odor and color, due to dissolved organic matter. The chlorine content is normal, the solids are very low; ammonia in its oxidized conditions, as nitrates and nitrites, is absent, and that present as free and albuminoid ammonia is wholly due to the vegetable matter always dissolved in pond or surface waters. The bacteriological examination shows the water to be practically free from bacteria, but a biological examination shows Cyclops, of the order of Copepoda Crustacea, to be present in considerable numbers. The Cyclops are aptly termed "water scavengers" and are found very generally in our best pond supplies. Their presence is not considered detrimental, and as they rarely pass through the service pipes to the consumer they will never give trouble.

Taking into consideration the location of the stream, the character of its

watershed, its freedom from excessive organic contamination, and the uniformly good condition of the water, it would seem to be a wholly satisfactory source of water supply.

STREAM IN PEABODY MEADOW.

Peabody Meadow, which is so located as to be readily converted into a storage reservoir fed by small streams, has been considered as a source of water supply. The fact that it is the natural drainage outlet for several farms and houses, which deliver sewage from barns and sink drains on the slope but a few rods above the high water mark of the proposed reservoir, renders it at all times liable to pollution. This source is, therefore, not a suitable one for furnishing a water supply.

BLOOD BROOK.

Blood Brook is an excellent stream for a water supply and will furnish water similar in composition to the Gaerwen Falls Brook.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations show the water to be pure, soft, and in every way suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

MILLER BROOK.

This proposed source is a large stream with a watershed many miles in extent, mostly wooded and but sparsely populated. The composition of the water is similar to that from the Gaerwen Falls and Blood Brook and, like them, is such as to make it admirably adapted for a town supply.

In conclusion it is sufficient to say that any one of the three sources,—Gaerwen Falls Brook, Blood Brook or Miller Brook, will be a suitable supply for the town of Wilton and will furnish water free from pollution and, except for a slight color and odor, of unexcelled quality.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,
Chemist.

State Laboratory of Hygiene.

WILTON, N. H., June 6, 1904.

Mr. H. E. Barnard, Chemist, State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.:

DEAR SIR:—I have examined your reports of analyses of water from several sources from Wilton and your letters giving your opinion of their quality, etc. I note that you consider Burton Falls and Mill Brook, on the latter of which lies Gaerwen Falls, an entirely satisfactory source of supply for a public water system for the village. You do, however, mention the presence of a slight vegetable odor and color in the water from these sources. Inasmuch as these things are noticeable by the senses and would affect the confidence of the people in the water, even though the latter were entirely healthful, the committee desires more information on these two points of color and odor. Perhaps this may best be obtained by answers to the following questions:

Are analyses of water taken in all or many of the months of the year necessary for a complete examination of its qualities, odor, color, etc., etc.?

At the very worst would anything more be required for the removal of this color and odor, so far as water from Burton Pond is concerned, than the clearing out of the vegetable matter and mud, if any there be, from the bottom of that reservoir?

Is vegetable color and odor present in the same degree as in these waters in

the public water supplies of some other towns in the state (giving their names), and yet are those supplies satisfactory to their inhabitants?

Any remarks that you may make other than answers to these questions will be gratefully received. A prompt reply is desired since the committee wish to put its report in print during the last of this week.

Yours truly,

I. S. WHITING,

Chairman.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7, 1904.

Mr. I. S. Whiting, Wilton, N. H.:

DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to give you further information concerning the quality of the Gaerwen Falls and Burton Pond supply and enclose a set of analyses of the waters of most of the cities and larger towns of the state which will be of service to you as showing the comparative results of sanitary analysis.*

It must be realized at the outset that a surface water,—a water which reaches the earth as rain and after flowing over the ground collects in natural reservoirs or streams,—is different in composition from ground water,—water which has passed through greater or less depths of earth and finally collected in porous strata from which it is lifted to the surface by pumps or naturally through springs.

Ground water is filtered water and therefore is usually colorless; surface water is unfiltered and invariably contains more or less dissolved vegetable matter as well as suspended vegetable and mineral matter that imparts a color to the water. Yet in spite of the aesthetic advantage of having a supply free from color, by far the greater number of supplies in this state,—and all of the large supplies in New Hampshire and throughout the country,—are surface waters.

Replying to your last question first, I may say that while the water supply of Concord is somewhat more free from color than your proposed supplies, the supplies of Manchester, Somersworth, Plymouth, Warner, Peterborough, Antrim, Hooksett and Pembroke,—all of which are excellent and satisfactory supplies,—are colored as highly, and in several instances much more heavily, than the Burton Pond water. The odor of these waters is not more noticeable than is always observed in pond waters, or in brook waters which do not originate as springs. Neither the odor nor color of any of our public supplies creates a prejudice against its use after the change from a well water to a surface water no longer attracts attention. The analyses I have made of the proposed supplies for your town have been made at the most unfavorable season of the year, and I think that the water will be even more satisfactory during the summer and fall than it now appears from the results of analyses made in April and May.

The chemical composition of the water will vary but little through the year. Extremely long periods of great heat coupled with low water will sometimes produce a decomposition of vegetable material that will impart an unpleasant odor to waters. This is particularly noticeable in storage reservoirs. In the case of Burton Pond I do not think such a condition is possible as the dam at the outlet furnishes a ready means of regulating the height of the water and so enables one to keep all portions of the bottom under water. It is undoubtedly true that Burton Pond water will be improved somewhat by clearing out all pockets

* The table of analyses referred to is omitted from this report.

of mud and eradicating vegetable matter. I do not think even this will be necessary, as I understand the dam has been built for many years and that all stumps and turf covered by the flowage have completely decomposed.

I wish to call to your attention one factor in the tables of analyses that shows conclusively the amount of vegetable matter in a water,—that is, the albuminoid ammonia content. This factor depends upon the same conditions that produce the odor and color, and a high odor and color denotes a high albuminoid ammonia. The water from Burton Pond is low in albuminoid ammonia for a surface water,—much below the content of most of the supplies of the state from similar sources,—and the water from the falls runs still lower.

I can see no possible objection to the proposed supply because of color or odor if a surface water is to be chosen. If a water is desired that is colorless and odorless a well water is the only water that will meet the conditions. As between a colorless well water that is always liable to pollution and a surface water that is slightly colored and absolutely secured from contamination, there can be but one choice.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

Chemical Analysis of Water from Gaerwen Falls.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1869	1904 Mar. 13	None	Slight floc. veg.	Marked veg.	0.2	4.30	2.10	.0010	.0048	.0000	.0000	.15	1.25	.....
1915	May 1	None	Floc. veg.	Slight veg.	0.3	2.80	1.20	.0014	.0082	.0000	.0000	.12	.70	.....
1982	May 23	Slight	Much veg.	Much veg.	0.35	4.80	1.20	.0000	.0076	.0000	.0000	.10	1.10	.....
2124	July 5	V. slight	Slight	Slight veg.	0.25	4.80	1.50	.0000	.0074	.0000	.0000	.15	.70	.....
2274	Aug. 14	None	V. slight	Musty veg.	0.25	4.20	1.90	.0000	.0034	.0000	.0000	15	.40 *
2363	Sept. 13	V. slight	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.20	3.70	1.70	.0014	.0028	.0000	.0000	.20	.90 *

* *B. Coli* present.

Small Brook on Peabody Meadow.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1872	1904 Mar. 1	light	Slight	V. slight veg	0.15	3.30	1.80	.0006	.0030	.0000	.0000	.20	1.70	.....

Chemical Examination of Water from Burton Pond.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1914	1904 May 1	None	Slight floc.	Veg.	0.3	3.20	1.60	.0030	.0104	.0000	.0000	.10	.90	.....
1986	May 24	Slight	Much fine	Decided veg.	0.4	4.00	1.00	.0000	.0090	.0000	.0000	.10	.40	.....
2125	July 5	Slight	Consid. fine	Much veg.	0.5	4.30	.70	.0000	.0164	.0000	.0000	.10	.40	.....
2275	Aug. 14	None	Consid. floc.	Musty veg.	0.4	5.60	1.70	.0020	.0158	.0000	.0000	.10	.40 *
2364	Sept. 13	V. slight	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.35	4.20	.90	.0026	.0166	.0000	.0000	.12	1.10	.....

* *B. Coli* present.*Chemical Examination of Water from Blood Brook.*

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1871	1904 Mar. 13	None	Slight	V. slight veg.	0.15	2.70	1.60	.0012	.0054	.0000	.0000	.12	1.25	.....
2127	July 5	Slight	Slight	Slight veg.	0.15	4.10	1.20	.0000	.0066	.0000	.0000	.15	.60	.....
2273	Aug. 14	None	None	Musty veg.	0.15	3.70	2.30	.0000	.0020	.0000	.0000	.20	.30 *
2366	Sept. 13	V. slight	V. slight	Decided veg.	0.1	4.80	1.50	.0014	.0044	.0000	.0000	.17	1.40 *

* *B. Coli* present.*Brook on Land of Mrs. R. W. Ward.*

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1870	1904 Mar. 13	None	Consid. floc. veg.	None	0.15	3.20	2.00	.0008	.0026	.0000	.0000	.18	.60 *

* *B. coli* present.

Chemical Analysis of Water from Miller Brook.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
1873	1904 Mar. 13	Slight	Slight	V. slight	0.25	3.40	1.70	.0024	.0046	.0000	.0000	.22	1.10	.....
1983	May 23	Slight	Slight	Much veg.	0.3	4.50	1.40	.0010	.0096	.0000	.0000	.13	1.20 *
2126	July 5	Slight	Consid. earthy	Slight veg.	0.25	4.80	1.60	.0000	.0032	.0000	.0000	.10	.60	.....
2276	Aug. 14	V. slight	Slight flocc.	Slight veg.	0.25	6.00	1.50	.0020	.0064	.0000	.0000	.20	.90 *
2365	Sept. 13	V. slight	V. slight	V. dec. veg.	0.1	5.20	2.70	.0010	.0044	.0000	.0000	.15	1.70 *

* *B coli* present.

A large number of private supplies have been analyzed during the past two years. Of 45 well waters examined but 14 were of good quality; 10 contained either sewage or lead in such quantity that the water was reported as of doubtful quality and 21 waters were condemned as unfit for use. Twelve of those so classed were contaminated by large quantities of lead.

Twenty-six spring waters were also analyzed. Eleven were of good quality, but 15 contained so much lead that they were unsuitable for use. All of the spring waters were free from sewage, and if conveyed through some other pipe than lead would be acceptable supplies.

WINCHESTER.—No public water supply. Two well and one spring waters were analyzed. One of the well supplies was polluted; the other two waters were of good quality.

WINDHAM.—No public supply.

WINDSOR.—No public supply. Most of the water is taken from wells dug from 15 to 20 feet; soil mostly heavy loam; subsoil, clay or hardpan.

WOLFEBOROUGH.—The public water works, owned and operated by the town, were installed in 1889. The source of the supply is a pond of about 300 acres; depth in places from 60 to 70 feet; average for the pond about 32 feet; bottom mostly sand, with small rocks. The watershed is from three to four square miles in extent; five sevenths woodland, two sevenths pasture; only one family inhabits the watershed.

Chemical Examination of Water from Public Fountain.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
842	1902 Oct. 9	None	None	Slight musty	0.0	3.90	1.40	.0000	.0068	.0000	.0000	.07	1.30	.....
1659	1903 Nov. 9	Slight	Fine	Slight veg.	0.0	2.90	1.40	.0010	.0056	.0000	.0000	.08	1.40	.....
2136	1904 July 5	None	S. fine	V. slight	0.1	2.30	.80	.0000	.0062	.0000	.0000	.15	.90	.....

Two well waters were analyzed and one proved to be polluted and unfit for use.

WOODSTOCK.—In 1897 the North Woodstock Water Company installed a system of water works which was sold to the town of Woodstock. This is in the precinct of North Woodstock. The source is a stream dammed to form a reservoir of about one acre. Seventy families, 99 per cent. in the precinct, are takers. There are no wells in the precinct. The town of Woodstock is about evenly divided into the northern and southern portion. The latter is supplied with water from private wells and springs, and since the removal of all lead pipe, etc., it seems to be of good quality.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
2215	1904 July 29	V. slight	V. slight	None	0.7	5.90	1.40	.0010	.0080	.0000	.0000	.05	.70	.....

One spring water was found to be heavily contaminated by lead.

WOODSVILLE (village in town of Haverhill).—Woodsville Fire District is supplied with water by the Woodsville Aqueduct Company whose plant was installed in 1885 by James Gordon, who introduced water from Gordon spring in 1892 or 1893. The first-named supply is from Ammonoosuc River, which receives all the sewage from the towns of Bath, Lisbon and Littleton, farther up the river. The water is pumped directly from

the river, and flows through about three miles of iron distributing mains. This company also supplies water from a spring, dug about four feet deep, which yields about 50,000 gallons daily, delivered through two miles of lead pipe. Soil is mucky loam, with sandy bottom. About nine tenths of the population are supplied from these sources. Gordon spring is about two feet deep, while the volume of water is about 48,000 gallons daily; soil, mucky loam, with sandy bottom. One half mile of galvanized iron pipe is used to convey this water. Thirty-three families take from this supply. There are 12 or 15 driven wells in the locality.

Chemical Examination of Water from Supply of Woodsville Aqueduct Company.

Number.	Date of collection.	APPEARANCE				RESIDUE ON EVAPO'N		AMMONIA		NITROGEN AS		Chlorine.	Hardness.	Lead.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Odor.	Color.	Total.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.			
17	1901 June 3	None	Cons. flocc.	Slight veg.	0.1	3.60	1.20	.0014	.0057	.0066	.0000	.13	....	....
18	June 3	None	Much flocc.	Slight veg.	0.1	4.10	1.70	.0046	.0093	.0066	.0000	.13	....	....
19	June 3	None	Slight	Slight veg.	0.1	3.70	2.20	.0004	.0057	.0066	.0000	.13	....	....
57	July 9	None	Flocc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.12	5.00	2.00	.0009	.0104	.0050	.0002	.26	2.00	....
58	July 9	None	None	Veg.	0.10	4.70	2.10	.0032	.0104	.0050	.0002	.20	....	....
59	July 9	None	Much flocc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.12	4.70	2.20	.0032	.0135	.0050	.0002	.20	....	....
159	Sept. 12	None	None	Decided veg.	0.15	5.10	3.30	.0016	.0112	.0000	.0000	.19	....	....
160	Sept. 12	None	Flocc. veg.	Decided veg.	0.15	5.60	2.60	.0026	.0126	.0000	.0000	.19	....	....
404	1902 Feb. 13	None	V. slight	Veg.	0.1	5.80	3.40	.0006	.0070	.0200	.0000	.10	1.60	....
1022	1903 Feb. 2	None	None	Slight veg.	0.2	4.30	1.90	.0000	.0048	.0200	.0000	.08	1.90	....
1023	Feb. 2	None	None	None	0.0	7.30	3.10	.0000	.0014	.0200	.0000	.12	2.90	....
1430	Aug. 11	Marked	Much fine veg.	V. slight	0.15	6.60	3.40	.0010	.0074	.0000	.0000	.15	1.80	....
1749	Dec. 18	None	Slight	None	0.0	6.20	4.30	.0004	.0048	.0400	.0002	.13	2.60	....
2117	1904 July 4	Slight	Cons. flocc.	Much veg.	0.2	4.10	2.30	.0108	.0082	.0000	.0000	.15	1.80	....

This water is somewhat polluted by the sewage which enters the Ammonoosuc River above Woodsville, at Bath, Lisbon and Littleton. The amount of sewage present is somewhat greater during the summer and fall, when the flow of water is the least.*

*See "The Woodsville Water Supply and Typhoid Fever," elsewhere printed in this report.

Twelve private supplies have been examined during the past two years. Five of the eight spring waters were pure, the three polluted spring waters were evidently receiving seepage from some sewage-polluted area. Two of the three well waters were polluted by sewage. One pond water was analyzed and proved to be of good quality.

LITTLETON EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER
AND THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

THE LITTLETON EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER AND THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

One hundred and thirty-nine cases reported, with 11 deaths.

During the winter of 1902-'03 Littleton experienced the greatest epidemic of typhoid fever that has occurred in the state of New Hampshire for many years—for more than a quarter of a century, at least, the outbreak being due to the contaminated water supply, which was taken from Ammonoosuc River. This calamity occurred after repeated warnings from the State Board of Health, and we give herewith a somewhat detailed report of the particulars connected with the epidemic because of its magnitude, its great importance as a lesson to other communities and, least of all, because an attempt was made to place certain local responsibility upon the State Board of Health.

On January 1, 1903, Dr. George F. Abbott, secretary of the Board of Health of Littleton, telephoned to the office of the State Board of Health that numerous cases of typhoid fever existed in Littleton village. Immediately the following letter was sent :

CONCORD, N. H., January 1, 1903.

George F. Abbott, M. D., Secretary Board of Health, Littleton, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Referring to the outbreak of typhoid fever in your town, concerning which you gave me some information by telephone this morning, I would say that I have directed that four containers be sent to you for the collection of samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination.

If there are 30 or 40 cases of typhoid fever in Littleton, and this outbreak has appeared within a week, or two, as you state, there must be some common cause for it. In all such outbreaks we look first to the water supply, and next to the milk supply. We would like your board to make an immediate investigation along these lines; that is, find out how many persons are now having the disease; how many houses are infected and what is the source of the water supply. Should there be instances in which an infected family is not connected with the public supply, we would suggest the advisability of inquiring whether or not the patient might have drunk from the public supply when away from home.

In the second place investigate the source of the milk supply. Find out how many families have been supplied from one source and whether certain infected families have cows of their own, etc.

It will take considerable time to get at the facts. Every house will have to be

visited, and the questions should be prepared beforehand, so that the answers may be written in quickly—in fact, a careful canvass should be made of the entire situation.

With all these facts before us we may be able to come to some conclusion, or, if not, other lines of investigation may be suggested.

Furthermore, inquiries should be made as to whether there have been any cases of typhoid fever along the river above Littleton at any point within the last few months.

We shall make a most thorough bacteriological examination of the water received, but you realize the great difficulty in discovering the bacillus of typhoid fever when but very small quantities exist in great volumes of water. However, we shall take up the work promptly, and will report results at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime please gather the information asked for and make a report at the earliest possible date to this board.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

The following reply was received to the foregoing letter :

LITTLETON, N. H., January 3, 1903.

Dr. Irving A. Watson.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of January 1st would say that we have made a careful canvass of the cases of typhoid fever in town and find that there are and have been 38 cases in this town, and two more that worked in Littleton and went home sick to their homes in Bethlehem. One of our teachers went to Laconia about three weeks ago, and she is now very sick with fever. I think it was about Christmas that she was first taken sick.

Of these 38 cases in town two have recovered and three have died. One had water supply from a well and lived a mile above Apthorp; one from a spring on a hill, and lived one and one-half miles below the village on the meadows. This was a little girl and she was not much, if any, away from home. Three had spring water at home and town water in the shop. All of the others have town supply. The milk supply is more varied. Nine have milk at home, or from one cow, and the others from seven different milkmen.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) G. F. ABBOTT.

It will be seen by the above report that this epidemic was well under way before any report was made to the State Board of Health. Possibly this was due to a neglect of the attending physicians to report their cases to the local board of health, although two days prior to the receipt of any information by the State Board of Health, the local board requested that containers be sent to them for the collection of samples of water. The containers were forwarded the same day, and the samples were collected and shipped to the State Laboratory of Hygiene the following day, December 31, 1902. It is to these samples that reference is made in the following letter :

CONCORD, N. H., January 5, 1903.

George F. Abbott, M. D., Littleton, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR :—I wish you would try to find out just when the first case of typhoid fever in the present outbreak appeared. It seems to me that the disease must have been prevailing for some little time, otherwise you could not have had three deaths and two recoveries.

Furthermore, I wish you would ask every physician in Littleton if they have treated any case of typhoid fever in the valley above Littleton in such proximity to the river or its tributaries as might have polluted the water.

We are at work upon the first sample of water received, making bacteriological cultures and growths, and shall begin on the other samples as soon as they are received this afternoon. It will take several days to complete the work.

I may say we have very strong suspicions of the water supply as the source of infection, as we have already found the *colon bacillus* in the water.

Pending further investigations in this direction, I would suggest that you recommend to the people of Littleton that they do not use this water for drinking purposes unless it has been boiled.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

On the same day as the above, communications were addressed to H. A. Hildreth, M. D., and H. S. Pratt, M. D., Bethlehem, asking if any cases of typhoid fever had occurred in their practice in Bethlehem Hollow, or anywhere else in the Ammonoosuc valley, within three months, that could have possibly polluted Ammonoosuc River. Doctor Hildreth replied promptly, as follows :

BETHLEHEM, N. H., January 6, 1903.

Irving A. Watson, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

DEAR DOCTOR :—Yours under date of yesterday at hand, and in reply will say I *know* of no case of typhoid fever in the Ammonoosuc valley, and do not personally know of any such within the last six months ; still there may have been cases north of here that I did not hear of.

Littleton, as I understand it, receives its water supply largely from the river, and the same river is undoubtedly used as a deposit for drainage or sewerage more or less by many places north of Littleton. The sewerage from this town does not empty directly into, or, in fact, very near the river ; still it may, I suppose, some of it be carried there by surface water, but I do not *know* that it could. Aphorp, Alder Brook, Wing Road, Bethlehem Hollow, Bethlehem Junction, White Mountain House, Fabyans, Mount Pleasant House, etc., are all on the river, directly, and it is natural to suppose that more or less drainage would find its way into the river. From what I hear the epidemic is assuming almost alarming proportions. Two physicians told me there were probably more than 50 cases in Littleton. There is one case in this town, I hear,—a young lady who came here sick from Littleton. I have not seen her.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

H. A. HILDRETH.

Doctor Pratt replied a few days later, the tenor of his letter being substantially the same as that of Doctor Hildreth.

Further investigations along this line led to the discovery of the fact that a typical case of typhoid fever occurred in Bethlehem Street, which was attended by Dr. George W. McGregor of Littleton and which he had charge of from November 23 to December 23, 1902, during Dr. H. A. Hildreth's absence from town as a member of the Constitutional Convention.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to assume that the typhoid bacilli, after being carried the length of the sewer and deposited upon the ground at the outlet of the Bethlehem sewer, were washed into Ammonoosuc River. And, still further, it is not at all improbable that there might have been one or more cases of typhoid fever in some of the numerous houses that are situated along the banks of Ammonoosuc River above Littleton, as it is a known fact that boarding houses at Alder Brook and points above discharge their waste directly into the river. Be that as it may, the course of the disease was such as to leave no doubt whatever that the cause of the epidemic was through the pollution of the public water supply, even if the typhoid bacillus had not been discovered at the State Laboratory of Hygiene in the samples of water drawn from the public supply in Littleton. Four bottles of water from Littleton, sent by the local board of health, were received at the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Concord, two of which were retained, and the other two were forwarded to the bacteriological department at Hanover, with the following letter :

CONCORD, N. H., January 6, 1903.

H. N. Kingsford, M. D., Hanover, N. H.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—As you may perhaps know, there is an epidemic of typhoid fever in Littleton. I note that you have made one or two examinations of blood from these cases. There have been 38 cases, with two deaths and two recoveries. It was not reported to the State Board of Health until Thursday last, and it is claimed that the disease has not existed more than two weeks; but that is very improbable, to my mind, judging from the results.

In all but two instances the families in which the disease exists are using the public water supply, which, as you know, is pumped from Ammonoosuc River. The cases are scattered throughout the village, and are not confined to any particular locality, nor do there appear to be any unsanitary conditions, locally, that could account for such an outbreak. The milk supply of these families is received from nine different milkmen, and two of the families have cows of their own. I am very confident that the infection has been received through the public water supply.

We have received this morning four bottles of water from the public supply of Littleton, and have directed that two of them be sent to you this morning by express. I wish you would do some bacteriological work with it, with a view to discovering the bacillus of typhoid fever, if possible.

We have had one sample here before this lot, and Doctor Day has been at work upon it. He has already discovered the colon bacillus. The investigation is still in progress, and he has not completed his work. I am very anxious to demonstrate, if possible, the existence of the typhoid fever germ in this water, because I believe it exists, or did exist, in the river. Its actual discovery would do much toward obtaining a better supply for the town.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

At the Concord laboratory Dr. A. K. Day, bacteriologist, readily isolated the colon bacillus. At the Hanover laboratory Dr. H. N. Kingsford, bacteriologist, after a great amount of labor and growing more than 160 plate cultures, succeeded in finding the typhoid bacillus. His report was as follows:

HANOVER, N. H., January 15, 1903.

Dr. I. A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—The bacteriological examinations of the specimen of water collected and sealed by Solon Simenels of Littleton, N. H., taken from tap at Neal McMillian's house, Littleton, N. H., shows the following: Two bottles of water in New Hampshire State Board of Health special cases. The seal on one bottle being broken, samples were taken from but one bottle, the contents of the bottle not being disturbed before the specimens were taken. Specimens were taken by means of sterile tubes, from bottom, middle, and top of water, mixed with gelatin and the plate-culture used. One tenth of a cubic centimetre of water was used in each case. After 36 hours at room temperature colonies of bacteria began to appear; the plates were allowed to stand 24 hours longer. All visible colonies were then counted, and the suspicious colonies were fished out and planted on different media. Six suspicious colonies were then taken from the specimen from the top, four from the middle section, and seven from the bottom section. One colony from the top proved to be typhoid bacilli, three colon bacilli, and two not identified; from middle section two colonies of colon bacilli, and two not identified; from bottom section, three typhoid bacilli, one colon, and three other colonies not identified.

In the identification of these bacteria the gas production in gelatin and the action of the bacteria on sterile milk was the method used. Number of all kinds of bacteria per cubic centimetre from top section about 8,000; from middle section about 6,000; and from the bottom section about 12,000. This number is rather low, as the count was taken when the colonies were only three days old.

This water is very markedly polluted and unfit for drinking purposes. If this water contained no typhoid bacilli, it would still be unfit to drink.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. N. KINGSFORD.

This information was immediately transmitted to the Board of Health of Littleton in the following communication:

CONCORD, N. H., January 16, 1903.

George F. Abbott, M. D., Secretary Board of Health, Littleton, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am now able to render to you a detailed report upon the bacteriological examination of the water collected by yourself and sent under seal to the laboratory in containers sent to you for that purpose. The specimens were divided between the two bacteriological departments, a portion of the work being done by Dr. A. K. Day, and the remainder of the investigation by Dr. H. N. Kingsford, both bacteriologists of the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

As I have already reported to you, Dr. Day very early in his examination found the colon bacillus in abundance, showing without question that the water was contaminated by fecal discharges.

Two of the containers which you forwarded to the State Laboratory of Hygiene were sent to Dr. Kingsford, with instructions to make a bacteriological examination, and I submit herewith his report, word for word, received this morning. He says: "The bacteriological examination of the specimen of water collected and sealed by Solon Simenels of Littleton, N. H., taken from tap at Neal McMillians' house, Littleton, N. H., shows the following: Two bottles of water in New Hampshire State Board of Health special cases. The seal on one bottle being broken, samples were taken but from one bottle, the contents of the bottle not being disturbed before the specimens were taken. Specimens were taken by means of sterile tubes, from bottom, middle, and top of water, mixed with gelatin, and the plate-culture used. One tenth of a cubic centimetre of water was used in each case. After 36 hours at room temperature colonies of bacteria began to appear; the plates were allowed to stand 24 hours longer. All visible colonies were then counted, and the suspicious colonies were fished out and planted on different media. Six suspicious colonies were then taken from the specimen from the top, four from the middle section, and seven from the bottom section. One colony from the top proved to be typhoid bacilli, three colon bacilli, and two not identified; from middle section two colonies of colon bacilli, and two not identified; from bottom section, three typhoid bacilli, one colon, and three other colonies not identified.

"In the identification of these bacteria the gas production in gelatin and the action of the bacteria on sterile milk was the method used. Number of all kinds of bacteria per cubic centimetre from top section about 8,000; from middle section about 6,000, and from the bottom section about 12,000. This number is rather low, as the count was taken when the colonies were only three days old.

"This water is very markedly polluted and unfit for drinking purposes. If this water contained no typhoid bacilli, it would still be unfit to drink."

It would seem that no comment on the foregoing report is necessary. The fact that an epidemic of typhoid fever has been produced in Littleton by contaminated water is settled beyond doubt. The report, together with the condition obtaining in your town, is but the culmination of what the State Board of Health has repeatedly pointed out as not unlikely to occur unless some change was made, and we submit that, being powerless to change the conditions which so seriously threaten the lives of the people and the prosperity of the town, it becomes the duty of the citizens of Littleton to take some action as promptly as possible that will prevent such a lamentable occurrence in future.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

An attempt was made by certain parties, first, to deny that the water-supply of the village of Littleton was not of good quality and perfectly safe to use at all times; secondly, that the existing epidemic was not typhoid fever, but *grippe*, or something of that character; thirdly, that the water company had carried out the suggestions made by the State Board of Health, and therefore if anybody was responsible it was the latter, for not having notified the public of the dangerous character of the water before the outbreak. Not all of these points rose simultaneously; but as a reminder that the people of Littleton had been forewarned of a calamity of this kind, the following letter was addressed to the Board of Health of Littleton, and we believe was at once published in the Littleton local papers:

CONCORD, N. H., January 9, 1903.

Board of Health, Littleton, N. H.

GENTLEMEN:—A careful investigation of the circumstances connected with the present epidemic of typhoid fever in the town of Littleton warrants this board in expressing the opinion that the condition of the public water supply is responsible for it. The opinion is arrived at in three ways: First, that there must have been a common cause to produce so large a number of cases almost simultaneously; second, the elimination of the possibility of the disease having been introduced through infected milk or other source sometimes responsible for such outbreaks; third, the discovery in the laboratory by bacteriological examination of the public water supply of Littleton the presence of the colon bacillus, which is due to fecal contamination. So conclusive is the evidence that it would not seem to be material to the proof of the case that the original source of infection should be discovered, or that the bacillus of the disease should be found in the water examined.

The germs of typhoid fever might have been distributed to the water supply through an unrecognized, or so-called "walking" case of the disease, or by a person sufficiently convalescent to be able to travel about.

A special report on an outbreak of typhoid fever at Woodsville and the pollution of Ammonoosuc River was made to the boards of health of the towns along the Ammonoosuc valley, including Littleton, some two years ago, and was published in Volume 16 of the reports of this board. The case was presented as forcibly then as it can be now. It is not necessary to review that report, but a few quotations from it are pertinent in the present situation. Among other things is said, referring to Ammonoosuc River, "It should be remembered that this is a comparatively rapid stream, and in all probability the germs of typhoid fever might be carried its entire length intact and capable of communicating the disease to persons who might drink of the water." . . . "The total amount of sewage poured into the river is quite large, and the dejecta of a single case of typhoid fever discharged into the stream at any point in its course under favorable circumstances might readily infect the river its entire length below." . . . "On both sides of the river are numerous dwellings, boarding-houses, stables, etc., the waste from which goes directly into the river. The condition

at Alder Brook, with its sawmill, boarding-houses, etc., is, of itself a constant menace to the purity of the water supply. Further along up the river sewage is received from Wing Road, Bethlehem Hollow, and numerous mountain houses, the last being Crawford House at the very head waters of the river. At Bethlehem Hollow some of the boarding-house privies are located directly over the river, and this is not the only place where similar conditions exist. At least the leachings of the sewage of the village of Bethlehem, with its 3,000 or more summer boarders, must enter the river, especially in the fall of the year, when the rains are more numerous and after a season's collection of sewage on the ground, where it is deposited on a slope inclining toward the river." . . . "A single case of typhoid fever at any point where the discharges would be sewered into the river might produce an epidemic of this disease at Littleton or Woodsville, the only two towns along the river which take this water for public uses." . . . "The use of the water for domestic purposes should be abandoned, unless it can be effectually filtered. This view is taken because we cannot see any way by which the stream can be protected against conditions more or less dangerous. To exclude sewage from this river would require an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars, with unsatisfactory results and only a limited protection. It would, therefore, seem that the only safe and feasible plan is for Woodsville and Littleton to secure drinking water from some other source, or to construct scientific filter beds, and to surrender the river to power and drainage purposes."

After narrating some serious outbreaks of typhoid fever which have occurred in the past through water contamination, the report goes on to say: "*Under existing conditions the public water supply of Littleton and Woodsville is liable at any time to be infected in a similar manner, with like results.*"

In referring to some previous outbreaks of typhoid fever in Littleton and to the opinion that had been expressed by some of the physicians that it was caused by contaminated water, the report says: "There are many circumstances that point very strongly to this conclusion; but proof of this is not material or necessary to render emphatic the assertion that this river water is unfit for drinking purposes, and that from its use individual cases or an epidemic of typhoid fever is liable under certain conditions to be developed at any time."

It is not necessary to quote further. Enough has been cited to show that the dangers have been prominently and specifically pointed out to the Littleton Water and Light Company and to the public, and this more than two years ago. Still, no efforts have been made that have been of any material benefit to the community. In October, 1899, a conference was held at Littleton between two representatives of the State Board of Health and the consulting engineer of the Littleton Water and Light Company. After examining the situation, the engineer, for the company, proposed to sink a certain number of wells a reasonable distance from the river, from which to pump water, and to abandon direct communication with the river water, which proposition was assented to by the representatives of this board, and allowing reasonable time to demonstrate its success or failure. The general proposition, understood to have been acceptable, was never carried out; but some make-shift changes, practically valueless, are reported to have been made.

The chemical analyses made at the State Laboratory of Hygiene have shown the water of Ammonoosuc River to be naturally and organically good, and that it does not carry an amount of contamination recognized chemically to class it

other than good. The sewage which is deposited in the river is rapidly destroyed as such, while disease germs, being minute, living bodies, are carried long distances unchanged, and, moreover, are never recognized by chemical analysis. It should, therefore, be understood that a water reported to be chemically good is not ensured against the presence of disease germs.

The State Board of Health has ample authority in some directions, but it is absolutely powerless in a case like this, and the local board of health is equally so. Unless conditions are changed the calamity which is now upon Littleton may be repeated at any time. The situation is such that the citizens of Littleton must take this matter in hand and bring about at the earliest possible moment a solution of the problem of obtaining a water supply for the town that shall at all times be free from danger to its citizens.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

On January 17, 1903, a public meeting of the citizens of Littleton was held for the purpose of considering some means of securing a safe water supply. The attendance was large, but the State Board of Health was not represented. According to the report of the meeting in the public press, it transpired that the State Board of Health, and particularly the State Laboratory of Hygiene, were severely criticized by those interested in the Littleton Water and Light Company, to which sentiment support was given by a representative of the local board of health, either through a misinterpretation of laboratory reports, or to divert attention from alleged shortcomings of the board.

So unreasonable and misleading were some of the statements at that meeting, the following statement was given to the public:

LITTLETON WATER SUPPLY AND THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Littleton, held January 17, 1903, for the purpose of devising some means whereby that town might be furnished a public water supply that would not endanger the health and lives of the consumers, certain statements are reported in the public press to have been made concerning the State Board of Health and the State Laboratory of Hygiene that are so at variance with the facts, or so misrepresent the situation, that we feel compelled to consider as publicly a few of the allegations.

1. In the summer of 1899, after the outbreak of typhoid fever at Woodsville, and a warning to Littleton of what might be expected in that locality, Hon. James W. Remick wrote the attorney of the company, William B. Hord, Esq., in New York, that the public welfare required that the company should furnish a better water, and upon receipt of this letter the consulting engineer of the company, Mr. Edgar L. Street, went to Littleton, looked the situation over, and made a report. Mr. Hord, in reply to Mr. Remick's letter, quoted from Mr. Street's report, which, after admitting the danger of contamination, said: "The pump house stands on the bank of the Ammonoosuc River, and the pump draws water directly from the river. Surrounding the river is a level field, one

side of which forms the bank of the river. The formation of the soil of this field is sand and gravel, and its depth is about 25 feet. Under this bed of gravel lies hard rock. It was found that the water in the gravel stands at about the same level as the water in the river, when tested about 50 feet from the water's edge. This being the case, we have a bed of water-bearing gravel, from which a large supply of thoroughly filtered water may readily be drawn by the usual method of putting down a *series of tube-strainer wells* to the depth of the rock." (See page 33, Sixteenth Report of the State Board of Health.)

It should be noted that Mr. Street proposed a "series of tube-strainer wells to the depth of the rock." A few weeks later, by agreement, a conference was held between Mr. Edgar L. Street, consulting engineer for the company, Prof. Robert Fletcher, C. E., engineer for the State Board of Health, and the secretary of the board. It was finally agreed that four wells should be sunk in the gravel in the manner proposed by Mr. Street, at a reasonable distance from the river, which proposition was fully agreed to by the representatives of the State Board of Health as an experiment. (See page 34, Report of the State Board of Health, 1900.)

If the four wells mentioned have been sunk in the gravel to bed rock, so far away from the river as not to draw directly from it, properly piped and pumped from, then the agreement has been carried out. We have been informed by creditable persons that no such thing has been done. That a pumping pit, instead, near the river and quite remote from the proposed "series of wells," was made, and, like every temporary expedient of this kind, soon became a failure, for obvious reasons.

2. The samples of water which have been received from the Littleton water supply from Ammonoosuc River and analyzed at the State Laboratory of Hygiene during the past year and a half, and prior to the outbreak of the present epidemic of typhoid fever in that town, proved to be chemically good—that is, they did not contain a quantity of solids, nitrates, nitrites, chlorine, etc., sufficient to exclude them from the class of "good water."

3. The allegation that no bacteriological examinations had been made until the present epidemic is absolutely false. Repeated bacteriological examinations have been made of these waters sent from Littleton from time to time for the purpose of isolating the colon bacillus, the presence of which is always considered evidence of fecal contamination; but in no instance was it found until after the present epidemic had appeared. Without doubt this water is ordinarily free from disease germs, but under the existing conditions it is liable to receive them at any time.

In waters suspected of sewage contamination it is the custom to make bacteriological examinations at the laboratory, but no record of these examinations is kept unless something is found to report. Not finding any dangerous germs in the Littleton water, no report was made upon the bacteriological work when the chemical analysis was reported to the Board of Health of Littleton. It will be seen, therefore, that the allegation that no bacteriological examinations were made was purely an assumption because no record showing the results had been reported to the Littleton Board of Health.

The State Board of Health has warned the people of Littleton that the Ammonoosuc River water, if used for domestic purposes, is a constant menace to the health and lives of the community, and that an epidemic of typhoid fever is liable to follow at any time. It has come.

It is doubtful if an analysis of the water of Ammonoosuc River, even if made daily, would avert such a calamity. It might be that in an hour's time the germs that caused the outbreak might all have passed a given point in the river, leaving the water above in its normal condition. Chemical and bacteriological analyses can only reveal the condition of the particular sample examined. They do not show what the condition of a river like the Ammonoosuc may be in an hour, a day, or a week after the examination of the specimen received.

It seems rather an anomalous situation that the State Board of Health, after having made a very complete examination of Ammonoosuc River, and reported upon it *in extenso*, having warned the people of Littleton that the water was unsafe to drink, and having done everything in its power to induce the water company to carry out arrangements that might ensure a safe supply, should have been a target for public criticism, even by the friends of the water company in their weak attempt to defend a condition that has already brought most serious results to a large community.

(Signed)

IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

Concord, N. H., January 27, 1903.

Following the report of the meeting referred to and the publication of the foregoing statement, the State Board of Health received assurances from numerous prominent citizens of Littleton that the criticisms made at the meeting referred to were an injustice to the board. One of the prominent residents of that town, in a communication under date of January 29, 1903, said: "Personally I will say that it seemed to me that the criticisms of your department were unfounded and uncalled for, as you certainly outlined the situation plainly enough several years ago. The position that you take is exactly the one that I have taken in conversations several times during the last week, that it was utter nonsense to expect the State Board of Health to stand on the banks of this river above the pumping station and be ready when the first typhoid bacillus floated in sight to shout, 'Here they come, look out for them!' That, apparently, was what some people expected. The situation here, however, is bad enough as it is, and I have refrained from stirring it up any more."

At this time, Mr. Street, consulting engineer of the Littleton Water and Light Company, sent the following communication:

NEW YORK, February 5, 1903.

Irving A. Watson, Esq., Secretary State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from an extended business journey in the West, and have before me information which has been placed at my disposal concerning the deplorable epidemic in Littleton.

I expect to be in Littleton in the course of a few days for the purpose of conferring with the local manager and with the citizens as to the best course to pursue to meet this problem. Without going into details there have been in the past some very hard problems for the company to handle, on account of the

wholesale waste of water in Littleton and the unfriendly attitude of certain influential citizens of Littleton, which has extended over a long period of years.

Recently this waste has reached a point where it became impossible with the present filtering systems to supply the demand, and for this reason we have lately been pumping to some extent directly from the river, under an agreement with the local board of health that this should only be done after due notice to them. Whilst I am not prepared to say that this direct pumping is the cause of the present epidemic, nevertheless it is the idea which first occurs to me in explanation, and before condemning the system of filtration which has been adopted, I am anxious, not only in the interests of the company, but in my own interest, to satisfy myself that the good results at first achieved are no longer realized. In order to get at the truth about this, it seems to me that the best way is to have a daily sample of water taken from the collecting well at the lower pumping station, which sample should be analyzed for impurity under your direction in Concord. If this was carried on for a considerable period of time it seems to me that we should know what to expect from this source of supply. If proper measures are taken to check the waste of water in Littleton, the present consumption, without any inconvenience to the citizens, can be reduced 50 per cent., and the problem of keeping up the supply would then be a comparatively simple one.

I expect to be in Littleton on Sunday and Monday, and would be much obliged if you would write me in care of the Water and Light Company.

I notice from the published correspondence which has been forwarded me from Littleton that there has been some misunderstanding among the members of the State Board of Health about the attitude of the company towards the method of analysis adopted by the board. This is all based on a misunderstanding, and we certainly have no fault to find, since the results reported were such as we anticipated, and were uniformly satisfactory to the citizens.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDGAR L. STREET.

Mr. Street was replied to as follows :

CONCORD, N. H., February 9, 1903.

Edgar L. Street, C. E., 44 Wall Street, New York.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of February 5, and note its contents. I can scarcely see any good reason why further advice or aid should be asked from the State Board of Health by your company in the light of past experience, since the specific recommendations made have not been carried out at all. Advice which is not heeded is sometimes worse than useless, as it seems to have been in this particular case, inasmuch as it not only accomplished nothing, but proved to be retroactive in its nature, judging from the amount of misrepresentation, if not abuse, that has been heaped upon the State Board of Health in its endeavor to give your company and the citizens of Littleton the best possible advice in the matter.

I am of the opinion that both of your collecting wells are located too near the river, so that the river water that enters them is not properly filtered. But even if that is a debatable question, the proposition which you make to have the water from the lower collecting well analyzed daily at the State Laboratory of Hygiene would not be feasible, as the results could not be obtained in season to make any

change as promptly as the public demand, or as would be necessary to afford protection. It would be necessary to extend the bacteriological examinations over many months, or a year perhaps.

I do not wish you to understand that the State Board of Health is not willing to do everything in its power to assist the citizens of Littleton in their efforts to secure a water supply that shall be free from danger; but we feel that it devolves upon your company to present some definite and positive plan which you will agree to carry out, when we will give the matter such consideration as comes within the province of this board.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

Mr. Street, in his brief reply to the above, said: "I accept your suggestions with pleasure, that your further action had better be deferred until such time as the company has its plans perfected."

MAGNITUDE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The following table was compiled from the weekly reports of Dr. George F. Abbott, secretary of the Board of Health of Littleton:

TYPHOID FEVER AT LITTLETON.

Compilation of reports made by Dr. G. F. Abbott, Secretary Board of Health.

DATE OF REPORTS.—1903.	Number sick at last report.	Taken sick.	Recovered.	Died.	Number sick at close of week.
January 3.....		38	2	3	33
January 10	33	21	2	2	50
January 17	50	9	4	.....	55
January 24.....	52	13	13	.....	52
January 31.....	52	23	16	.....	59
February 7.....	59	11	13	2	55
February 14.....	55	13	5	1	62
February 21.....	62	8	26	1	43
February 28.....	43	3	8	2	36

It will be seen that there is an error in the report of January 17 or that of January 24. In the latter the number of cases given as existing at the time of the last report was 52, while the previous report gave the number as 55, a discrepancy of three.

The total number of cases reported was 139, with 11 deaths. It is not probable that these figures represent all the cases that occurred. How many there were that were not reported to the local Board of Health,

cannot be ascertained. Neither does this table include some cases that were contracted in Littleton but developed elsewhere.

The map of the village of Littleton, herewith given, and which may be considered as probably approximately correct, shows the location of the pumping station at Apthorp, the water pipes, which are represented by the broken lines through the middle of the streets, public buildings, residences, and the houses, marked with a cross, in which cases of typhoid fever occurred. It will be seen from the latter that the disease was distributed through all parts of the village.

Dr. H. N. Kingsford and E. H. Hunter, C. E., of Dartmouth College, visited Littleton for the purpose of obtaining data upon which to construct the map referred to, and it was drawn by Mr. Hunter.

In transmitting the map to the board, Dr. Kingsford said:

HANOVER, N. H., August 4, 1904.

I. A. Watson, M. D., Concord, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—In reply to your letter I am sending you the facts in connection with the Littleton typhoid epidemic. I am sending you a map showing the three different stations from which water was supplied to Littleton. The broken lines represent water pipes; the crosses indicate the houses where most of the cases occurred. The pipes are continuous, so when the pressure is low at the river the water is supplied from the Oak Hill reservoir, which is spring water and 256 feet above Main street, comes down into the lower part of the town.

As you know, the method of taking water from the river was a number of wells situated from 20 to 50 feet from the river, the water from the river filtering through sand into the wells, from which it was pumped into the mains.

It was found that the sand had become clogged, and the wells did not contain water enough to supply the needs, so, unknown to the town authorities (?), the water company placed pipes running directly from the river into the wells, so the water was pumped into the supply pipes without any filtration whatever.

I found that the typhoid cases were scattered pretty much over the town, but, as you will see from the crosses, which show where the cases occurred, they were for the most part in the lower part of the town, where they got river water, or river water mixed with spring water.

We found where there were three cases that were not connected with the town supply, but the surroundings were such they could not help getting infected from flies or other agencies. I also learned that there had been a case of typhoid fever a short way up the river from the upper dam, and that the people discharged practically everything into a small stream which emptied into the river; also that the individual had been ill about two weeks before medical advice was called, and that the epidemic occurred at about that time, so you can see how easy it was for the water supply to become infected. I also found that there was some suspicion among the people in town that the sewer leaked in some places; but could find no proof of it.

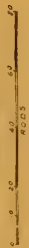
The map is not a very good one, but will illustrate the principal points.

We know that there were a number of cases of typhoid fever in Littleton;

LITTLETON
VILLAGE
TOWN OF LITTLETON

TOWN OF LITTLETON

GRAFTON CO.



EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION:
PUBLIC BLDGS

AND BLOCKS

RESIDENCES

X TYPHOID CASES



we know the water contained typhoid bacilli; we know that the water was taken directly from the river and sent into the pipes without filtration; we know there was a case of typhoid fever a short distance up the river—all of which facts are to my mind conclusive evidence that the water was the cause of the epidemic.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. N. KINGSFORD.

LABORATORY PROOFS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Allusion has been made elsewhere to the attitude of certain parties during the earlier part of the epidemic in alleging the cases were not typhoid fever, but *grippe*, or something of that character. Communications upon this point were received by the board. A prominent citizen of Littleton wrote that the friends of the water company contended that there was no typhoid fever, and that the doctors were improperly diagnosing the cases. He suggested the propriety of the State Board of Health's sending an expert to examine the cases, as it was important that the question should be definitely settled, and stated that if the water supply was contaminated and liable to injure public health at any time, a remedy must be sought. The reply of the board to this communication was that, as forty cases had already been reported as typhoid fever, these presumably occurring in the practice of all the physicians in the town of Littleton, the board would not feel warranted in sending an expert to examine the cases, as the unanimous opinion of the attending physicians was conclusive.

Notwithstanding that the board entertained no doubt as to the character of the disease, it was thought best to ask for some specimens for examination at the State Laboratory of Hygiene. This was done as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12, 1904.

George F. Abbott, M. D., Secretary Board of Health, Littleton, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am sending to you by express this morning some outfits for typhoid fever specimens upon which to make the Widal test.

As it has been alleged that typhoid fever does not exist in Littleton, it seems to me that it would be well to corroborate the diagnosis of the physicians by applying the test. Dr. McGregor is the only person who has sent specimens for this test to the laboratory.

Will you see some of the physicians and ask them to forward specimens to the laboratory, giving them as many outfits as they may require. If you have not enough outfits, will send more.

While I have no doubt whatever of the correctness of the diagnosis of the Littleton physicians, still, in view of the fact that the existence of the disease has been denied, I think it advisable, for certain reasons, that the examination be made.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

This letter produced no results.

Three of the physicians of Littleton, to wit, Dr. G. W. McGregor, Dr. J. M. Page and Dr. W. C. E. Nobles, who were by this time availing themselves of the services of the State Laboratory of Hygiene for diagnostic purposes, continued to send specimens; but none were received from any of the other physicians of that town.

Following is a tabulation of the results of the examinations referred to, giving laboratory number of case, date, and result of test. The minus (—) sign stands for negative, and the plus (+) for positive result.

RESULTS OF BLOOD EXAMINATIONS IN THIRTY-TWO CASES OF SUSPECTED TYPHOID AT LITTLETON.

DATE.	Laboratory number of cases.	Reaction.	Date.	Laboratory number of cases.	Reaction.
1902.			1903.		
December 26.....	64	—	January 22...	84	—
December 30.....	66	+	January 25..	75-2	+
December 31.....	67	—	January 25..	85	—
December 31.....	68	+	January 25..	86	+
1903.			January 27...	88	—
January 7.....	67-2	—	January 28...	89	—
January 7.....	69	—	January 31...	91	+
January 11.....	72	+	January 31...	92	+
January 18.....	73	—	February 2..	85-2	+
January 18.....	67-3	+	February 2..	93	+
January 18.....	74	—	February 2..	94	+
January 18.....	75	—	February 3..	95	+
January 18.....	76	+	February 16..	96	+
January 18.....	77	+	February 16..	97	+
January 19.....	78	+	February 16..	98	+
January 19.....	79	+	February 16..	99	—
January 20.....	64-2	—	February 17..	100	+
January 20.....	80	+	February 21..	101	—
January 20.....	81	+	March 6.....	102	—
January 20.....	82	+			

An examination of the table shows that 38 blood specimens, taken from 32 patients, were subjected to the Widal test, resulting in a positive reaction in 23 cases (showing that the disease was typhoid fever), and negative in nine cases.

The negative results by no means excluded typhoid fever, as physicians

will understand. In the earlier stages of the disease the Widal reaction is often not obtainable. It is probable that if successive examinations had been made in the negative cases a positive reaction would finally have resulted in most, if not all, of them.

A REVIEW IN BRIEF.

1. The cause of the epidemic was a sewage-polluted, typhoid-infected water supply.

2. The State Board of Health predicted an outbreak of this character in a special report made to the water commissioners and to the local board of health at Littleton, September 29, 1899, and in Volume 16 of the Biennial Reports of the State Board of Health.

3. The Littleton Water and Light Company agreed to make certain changes to guard against such a calamity as occurred, but failed to do so.

4. As the water was furnished by a private company, the most of whose stock was held outside of the state, the citizens of the town were powerless to remedy the threatening situation.

5. The State Board of Health at that time had no authority to act, and its recommendations proved valueless because they were not carried out.

6. Results: One hundred and thirty-nine reported cases of typhoid fever, with 11 deaths.

A NEW WATER SUPPLY FOR LITTLETON.

The citizens of Littleton are progressive, public spirited, and zealously considerate of all measures appertaining to the prosperity and welfare of the town. This is evidenced in the many public and private improvements in recent years.

It was, therefore, to be expected that they would not allow a second calamity in the nature of a typhoid-fever epidemic through the continued use of a dangerous water supply.

The old Littleton Water and Light Company was financially unable to furnish a new supply, its stock being worthless and the property being practically owned by the bondholders. Town meetings were held, committees appointed, proposals finally agreed to, and the town voted to purchase the entire property of the company, and to secure a water supply of unquestionable purity. No delays were allowed, no procrastination of effort tolerated, and in a few months a new supply, taken from a stream more than ten miles distant in the midst of a mountain region, beyond the dangers of an inhabited watershed, was secured to the people of Littleton.

We commend the energetic action of that community in ignoring all uncertain propositions, and in consummating an undertaking that safe-

guards the health of its citizens, and adds, immeasurably, to the prosperity of the town. Some of the features of the new supply have been furnished by Hon. D. C. Remich, who was one of the commissioners to construct the works:

1. The Littleton Water and Light system is owned by the town.
2. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from where we connect with the old system to our new intake, which is at the base of Mt. Garfield, which is in the wilderness and at least two miles easterly of any habitation.
3. The main pipe at the intake is 16 inches for a short distance, then for five miles it is 12 inches, and the balance of the distance to our reservoir, which is a mile east of the village and 280 feet above it, is 10 inches. From the reservoir to the village the pipe is 12 inches.
4. No sewerage of any description can get into the water supply, because there are no inhabitants above our intake. The old reservoir on Oak Hill is still in use for fire purposes.
5. We believe that we have one of the best water and light systems in New England. Our supply of water is ample for a population of 30,000, and is absolutely pure, and is giving entire satisfaction to the people. It has cost us about \$215,000, which money was obtained by the issue of \$200,000 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, and there is a floating debt outstanding of about \$15,000. We expect to be able to liquidate this indebtedness at the rate of at least \$5,000 per year from the surplus earnings of our plant, after paying all operating expenses, fixed charges, and also reasonable extensions.

The foregoing report on the typhoid fever epidemic in Littleton is given somewhat in detail for its instructive lesson to other communities where conditions exist that jeopardize the public water supply. It shows the danger that is always present where there is a liability of contamination, even though the water may be normally of good quality, as is Ammonoosuc River.

A stream, pond, or reservoir that supplies the public with drinking water, into which sewage from human sources may be discharged, is a constant menace to the public and should not be allowed to exist.

Not the least important lesson to be learned from the experiences recorded is the illustration of how an aroused and determined community, when beset by a great misfortune, can surmount what, before, seemed insuperable obstacles.

THE WOODSVILLE WATER SUPPLY AND
TYPHOID FEVER.

THE WOODSVILLE WATER SUPPLY AND TYPHOID FEVER

For more than five years the State Board of Health has, almost without cessation, been warning the people of Woodsville against the use, for domestic purposes, of the water furnished that village by the Woodsville Aqueduct Company. The supply is pumped from Ammonoosuc River without any effective filtration. It has already more than once been the source of typhoid infection of a fatal character. Indeed, so conclusively has this been demonstrated, that no exception to the statement is taken by the public or by the water company itself.

An outbreak of typhoid fever, with 14 cases and four deaths, occurred in Woodsville in March and April, 1899, a report of which was published in Vol. 16, Report of the State Board of Health, page 21. In the report referred to something of the extent of the pollution of Ammonoosuc River was shown as follows:

Between the 29th day of March and the 8th day of April, 1899, there occurred 14 cases of typhoid fever in the village of Woodsville, of which four proved fatal. The sudden outbreak, with no previous cases in town, was sufficiently alarming in itself to attract the immediate attention of the health authorities, and therefore a careful and studied investigation was made to discover the source of infection.

The cases were located in different sections of the town, with only one case at any given house, and with no local unsanitary conditions sufficient to account for the outbreak. In fact, the sanitary conditions were as good as the average in the community.

There are in Woodsville two sewer systems, one trapped, the other open. Some of the infected houses were connected with one system, others with the other, while some were not connected with either system.

The milk supply for these families was obtained from, at least, six different sources,—in fact, all common avenues of infection were eliminated, with the single exception of the public water supply. In this connection it may be stated that during the preceding year, 1898, 15 cases of typhoid fever were reported from Woodsville to the State Board of Health, and one in January, 1899. In previous years there has been more or less of this disease, and for a long time the public water supply has been under suspicion to the extent that many families have been supplied regularly with spring water for drinking purposes.

The present water supply was installed by the Woodsville Aqueduct Company in 1885, the water being taken directly from Ammonoosuc River at a point close to the village of Woodsville. No attempt was made to filter the water

other than to strain out the coarser floating material. The water is forced into the service pipes by a pump operated by water power, automatically controlled so as to maintain an approximately even pressure upon the pipes, thus giving sufficient force for hydrant purposes, with, of course, an abundance of water.

So far as the question of sewage is concerned, a large quantity is poured into the river. It should be remembered that this is a comparatively rapid stream, and that in all probability the germs of typhoid fever might be carried its entire length intact and capable of communicating the disease to persons who might drink of the water.

Independently of the numerous farmhouses that dot its banks or are in close proximity to the river, above Woodsville are villages, hamlets, and public hotels, to wit: Bath, Lisbon, North Lisbon, South Littleton, Littleton, Alder Brook Mills, Wing Road, Bethlehem Hollow, Twin Mountain, Fabyan, Mount Pleasant and Crawford houses. The total amount of sewage poured into the river is quite large, and the dejecta of a single case of typhoid fever discharged into the stream at any point in its course, under favorable circumstances, might readily infect the river its entire length below.

At Bath some drainage enters the river, but at Lisbon almost the entire sewage of the town goes directly into the stream. In addition to that, garbage and waste of all kinds are dumped into the river, so that it may be said that substantially all of the sewage, street washings, garbage and other waste material are discharged or thrown directly into the river.

Upon the appearance of the epidemic of typhoid fever at Littleton the authorities at Woodsville were immediately notified of the situation, as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., January 5, 1903.

Board of Health, Woodsville, N. H.

GENTLEMEN:—We deem it our duty to call your attention to the fact that there exists at the present time an epidemic of typhoid fever at Littleton, there being thirty-five cases of the disease at the present time in that town.

We believe that this condition of affairs endangers your water supply that is pumped from Ammonoosuc River to such an extent that its use for drinking purposes, unless it is boiled, should be prohibited for some time,—weeks, and perhaps months.

We believe it to be your duty to notify all consumers of this danger, which will certainly continue until after the snow and ice are carried away by the spring freshets, and perhaps longer. We believe that the danger which confronts the people of Woodsville from this source is by no means imaginary, and that unless the warning is heeded, serious consequences will follow.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

The above letter was published in *The Woodsville News*, January 9, 1903, by order of the local Board of Health, for the information of the water takers and the public.

A request was received from Health Officer A. H. Leighton, asking for

500 pamphlets on "The Restriction and Prevention of Typhoid Fever," for the purpose of distributing one to each family in Woodsville. He further said, "Is there not something that you can do to help us about our water supply in this place? It seems to me as though if we had the support of the State Board of Health we could have some legislation this winter on our water supply that would compel our water company either to put in a better supply, or else go out of the business."

The following communication was sent in reply:

CONCORD, N. H., January 25, 1903.

A. H. Leighton, Health Officer, Woodsville, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Your postal card received. I am sending to you by express today some five or six hundred copies of the pamphlet on "The Restriction and Prevention of Typhoid Fever." We no longer have placards for this disease.

I do not know in what way we can materially help you to avert the danger from your water supply. We have already asked you to notify water takers that if water from Ammonoosuc River is used for drinking purposes it should be boiled in every instance.

There is no law whereby the State Board of Health can compel the company to obtain water from another source. You say that it seems to you that if you had the support of the State Board of Health you could secure some legislation to improve the situation. I would say that you have the support of the State Board of Health in any effort to secure a better water supply for Woodsville.

We warned the people of Woodsville and Littleton, as you know, two years ago, in the report of this board, that an epidemic of typhoid fever was liable to appear in either of these places at any time. It has come at Littleton, and certainly will at Woodsville if Ammonoosuc River water is used for drinking purposes. We would respectfully ask you to keep the facts constantly before your people that, in order to escape typhoid fever, they must not drink water pumped from Ammonoosuc River unless it has been boiled. The river will, at best, remain in a dangerous condition for months, as you can readily understand.

If there is any way in which we can assist the citizens of Woodsville in securing a better water supply, we will gladly use every effort in that direction. The present conditions should be remedied, and until they are you will be liable to serious trouble at any time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

The following communication was transmitted to the superintendent of the water company:

CONCORD, N. H., February 5, 1903.

George E. Cummings, Superintendent Woodsville Aqueduct Company, Woodsville, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Under date of January 5 we notified the Board of Health of Woodsville that an epidemic of typhoid fever existed in Littleton that would

endanger the water supply of Woodsville to such an extent that it should not be used for drinking purposes unless boiled, and asked that board to notify all parties interested of the conditions and of the requirements necessary to protect the people of that vicinity.

Since that date some 14 cases of typhoid fever have been reported in Woodsville, showing that the danger predicted was not imaginary, and that sufficient precautions have not been taken in all cases to prevent infection. We assumed that the health officer of Woodsville would promptly notify your company of the advice received from the State Board of Health, but in view of existing conditions and the probability that the water of Ammonoosuc River at Woodsville will be infected with typhoid germs for several months to come, we would respectfully suggest that your company take this matter in hand, if you have not already done so, and use every means possible to avert the threatened serious public calamity.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

After the above letter was dictated a telephonic communication was received from Mr. Cummings stating that he was just issuing a warning to the people of Woodsville against the use of water furnished by the Woodsville Aqueduct Company for drinking purposes until it had been boiled, and stating that if they did not heed the warning it would be at their own peril.

The reply was as follows:

WOODSVILLE, N. H., February 6, 1903.

Irving A. Watson, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 5th, and I have distributed to all water takers at this place a circular, copy of which I attach. I have not undertaken a house to house visitation to distribute these to tenements, but have sent one of the circulars to every person who pays us for water, and have posted copies at all of our public drinking faucets belonging to the Boston & Maine Railroad.

It seems to me that this is all that we can do. This week's paper will also publish the notice. The local board of health had published in our paper here some weeks ago a notice practically the same as this, but there are some people, you know, who persist in doing what they ought not to do in spite of every warning. On the whole I think the matter is being handled as well as it can be here.

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. E. CUMMINGS,
Superintendent.

Inclosed in the foregoing letter was a copy of the notice referred to, which was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE
WOODSVILLE AQUEDUCT COMPANY.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., February 5, 1903.

To all Water Takers:

We are this date notified by the State Board of Health that on account of the typhoid fever epidemic in Littleton, the water supplied by the Woodsville Aqueduct Company is unfit for drinking purposes unless the water has been boiled.

G. E. CUMMINGS,
Superintendent Woodsville Aqueduct Company.

Under date of February 5, 1903, the secretary of the board wrote the health officer of Woodsville, asking for a copy of the notice which he had sent out to the people of Woodsville recently in relation to the public water supply of that village. Following is his reply:

WOODSVILLE, February 7, 1903.

Dr. I. A. Watson, Secretary.

DEAR SIR :—Yours received asking for notices sent out in regard to the use of the Woodsville Aqueduct Water Company's water taken from the Ammonoosuc River. We had your letter to us printed in the *Woodsville News*, which we thought would be heeded quicker than a notice from the local board of health, as some of the people think us cranks on this water question, but have an idea that anything the State Board does or says must be right. I have also been to the houses of those who do not receive the *Woodsville News* and told them to boil the water before using for drinking purposes. I send you a copy of the paper containing the letter to us; also a copy of the notice just published by the water company.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. H. LEIGHTON,
Health Officer.

At the April, 1903, meeting of the State Board of Health the Woodsville situation was thoroughly canvassed. The following is an extract from the records of that meeting:

Attention was called to an act of the last Legislature giving the State Board of Health authority to prohibit the use of contaminated public water supplies. The secretary suggested that this act placed a responsibility upon the board which could not be allowed to pass unheeded in connection with the water supply of the village of Woodsville, and that, in view of facts already in possession of the board, some action should be taken. It was suggested that it would be better to take the matter up with the water commissioners of that place, to see if the necessary changes might not be brought about in an amicable way, and without resort to legal action. It was suggested that the secretary take the matter in hand and communicate with the proper authorities, and to report results of his efforts at a subsequent meeting of the board.

The following extract from the records of the board shows all that was accomplished, directly, by the interview with the president of the Woodsville Aqueduct Company:

In accordance with recommendations made at the January, 1903, meeting of the board, the secretary arranged an interview with Mr. George E. Cummings, superintendent of the Woodsville Aqueduct Company, at the office of the State Board of Health, at which time were present Mr. Cummings, Dr. G. P. Conn and the secretary. The whole situation was carefully gone over and thoroughly considered. Mr. Cummings stated that it was an admitted fact that the water supplied by his company from Ammonoosuc River was unfit for drinking purposes, and that the company had notified its patrons to that effect, and had dissuaded them from its use as far as possible; that many families were supplied with water from springs outside the village; that a public supply from a spring had been installed near the school house, and that efforts had been made as far as could be to supply the people with a drinking water other than that furnished by his company. Mr. Cummings was of the opinion that it would cause great hardship to the community to prohibit the company from delivering the water for certain purposes, like, for instance, sprinkling lawns, washing carriages and the like, outside of supplying it for drinking purposes; that it was not probable that sufficient money could be raised to install a new public water supply for the village. Mr. Cummings stated that the company was willing to do anything possible, as they realized fully the dangerous character of the water supplied by their system.

The following letter was received from Health Officer Leighton:

WOODSVILLE, N. H., October 10, 1903.

Dr. I. A. Watson, Secretary.

DEAR SIR:—What is the outlook for the present company's furnishing us with better water for Woodsville? There must be something done about it before long, or our village will be the loser. There are people who would locate here if we had a good water supply who will not come here to live on account of the water. If the company cannot be made to furnish better water soon, they ought to be made to sell their plant at a reasonable figure to some one who will. Please let me know what progress you have made in the matter.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) A. H. LEIGHTON,
Health Officer.

The foregoing communication was replied to as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., October 30, 1903.

A. H. Leighton, Health Officer, Woodsville, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of October 10 was received in due season, but I have not been able to answer it until within a few days.

The subject of a better water supply for Woodsville has been considered by the State Board of Health for some time, and has been brought up at every meeting during the past year.

Within a few days past a communication was sent to the Woodsville Aqueduct Company, which will be printed by them and sent to all their patrons. I need not give the substance of it at this time, as you will see a copy of it very soon.

I will say that we felt obliged, after a long consideration of the matter, to take a conservative course at the present time, hoping that in the near future the company, itself, or some other parties interested in furnishing a better water supply for Woodsville, will take hold of the matter.

The notice referred to will warn the takers of the danger of the water and prohibit its use for drinking and culinary purposes. To prohibit its use for domestic purposes, other than those named would, we believe, work a public hardship without hastening the action of the company in the matter of obtaining water from some other source than Ammonoosuc River.

Your suggestion, that if the company cannot furnish better water they should be made to sell their plant to some one that will, would, perhaps, be a good one if it could be enforced; but there is no authority whatever that could compel them to take such a course.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health, held October 20, 1903, the matter was again under consideration, and the action of the board was transmitted to Mr. George E. Cummings, president of the Woodsville Aqueduct Company, as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., October 27, 1903.

Mr. George E. Cummings, President Woodsville Aqueduct Company, Woodsville, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed herewith is an official communication to your company, giving the action of the State Board of Health at its last meeting. It is understood by the board that you will publish this communication and transmit a copy of it to each patron of your system.

Please inform me if you will comply with this request.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., October 27, 1903.

Woodsville Aqueduct Company, Woodsville, N. H.

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the State Board of Health, held at the state house, Concord, N. H., Tuesday, October 20, 1903, the following statement, with recommendations, was adopted:

The State Board of Health has for a long time had under consideration the quality of the water supply of the village of Woodsville, having more than once reported officially, and at various other times pointed out to the public the dangerous character of the water of Ammonoosuc River.

Among the considerations which deter the board at the present time from fully enforcing the authority conferred upon it under the provisions of chapter 38, Laws of 1903, may be stated the following:

1. It is represented by the Woodsville Aqueduct Company that if they were enjoined from taking water from Ammonoosuc River for domestic use, the company would be wholly unable at present to obtain water from any other

source, and that such prohibition would be greatly to the inconvenience and detriment of the numerous patrons using the said water for other than household purposes.

2. Public notice has been given the water takers of the said Woodsville Aqueduct Company by the company, itself, by the local health officer and by the State Board of Health in published reports that the water is unfit for drinking purposes, so that the families now supplied from this source have, or should have, a thorough knowledge of the character of this supply.

3. It is reported that provisions have already been made by a large part of the community for obtaining water from other sources for drinking and culinary purposes.

In view of all these facts, and pending a further consideration of the matter of obtaining a satisfactory water supply for the said village of Woodsville, and in lieu of prohibiting wholly the use of the present supply, it is

ORDERED: That the Woodsville Aqueduct Company be requested to notify all the patrons of their system that the water supplied by the said company from Ammonoosuc River is unfit for culinary and drinking purposes, and at times exceedingly dangerous to life; that its use for said purposes is forbidden.

Per order,

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

Under date of October 30, 1903, the superintendent of the company caused to be printed and transmitted to each patron of the system the foregoing letter.

TYPHOID FEVER AT WOODSVILLE.

Outbreaks of typhoid fever have occurred in Woodsville from time to time during the past few years, due, it is believed, to an infected water supply. The cases which occurred in March and April, 1899,¹ were doubtless due to infection received through the public water supply, presumably from a case of the disease at Littleton.

As has been stated before, immediately following the receipt of the report of the cases of typhoid fever at Littleton, in January, 1903, the people of Woodsville were warned that their water supply was in great danger, and they were advised not to drink the water until after it had been boiled. Notwithstanding this warning, there were reported to the State Board of Health from Woodsville 48 cases of typhoid fever, undoubtedly due to water pollution from the Littleton cases. Following is a tabulation of typhoid fever reports received from the health officer of Woodsville from December, 1902, to July 16, 1904:

¹ See Vol. 16, Report State Board of Health, page 21.

TYPHOID FEVER AT WOODSVILLE—WEEKLY RETURNS TO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Date.	No. sick at last report.	Taken sick.	Recov- ered.	Died.	No. sick at close of week.	No. of infected houses.
1902.						
December 6.....		1			1	1
December 20.....	1	1	1		1	1
December 27.....	1				1	1
1903.						
January 3.....	1				1	1
January 10.....	1				1	1
January 17.....	1				1	1
January 24.....	1	7			8	8
January 31.....	8	7		1	14	14
February 7.....	14	8	1	1	20	19
February 14.....	20	2	2		20	19
February 21.....	20	4	4	1	19	
February 28.....	19	1	2	1	17	17
March 7.....	17				14	14
March 14.....	14	4	1		17	17
March 21.....	17	4	2		19	19
March 28.....	19	6	1		21	18
April 4.....	21	3	3		21	18
April 11.....	21	2	4	1	18	16
April 18.....	18		7		11	11
April 25.....	11		3		8	8
*						
1904.						
January 16.....		1			1	1
January 23.....	1	1			2	2
January 30.....	2				2	2
March 19.....		5			5	5
March 26.....	5	2			7	6
April 2.....	7				7	6
June 4.....	1	1			2	2
June 11.....	2		1		1	1
June 18.....	1	1			2	2
July 16.....	1		1			

* No cases in May, June, July, August, September, October. One case in November reported recovered December 12.

It will be remembered that in all probability Ammonoosuc River received typhoid-infected sewage at Littleton late in December, 1902, or early in January, 1903, and it will be noticed that seven cases of typhoid fever appeared in Woodsville during the week ending January 24, 1903, and that subsequent cases occurred, presumably from the same source, up to the week ending April 11, 1903.

A few slight discrepancies will be noticed in the table, but they do not alter in the least the general deductions.

Under date of September 21, 1904, for the purpose of obtaining the latest facts for this report, a communication was addressed to Health Officer Leighton at Woodsville asking if any cases of typhoid fever had recently occurred in that place, inasmuch as no reports of the kind had been received by the State Board of Health.

The following was his reply :

WOODSVILLE, N. H., September 24, 1904.

Dr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 21st at hand, and in reply I am glad to say that we have not a case of typhoid fever, or any of the other contagious diseases reported, in Woodsville (I enclose a copy of the last report I made, which was July 16), since my last report.

I am expecting that very probably we will have cases reported before long, as the heavy rains we are getting will raise the river, after which we have almost invariably, as you know, had a number of cases here.

The people here are using more spring water every year, and as little of the river water as possible, which I think accounts for the few cases of typhoid fever we have had so far this year.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) A. H. LEIGHTON,
Health Officer.

The situation at Woodsville, with respect to the water supply, may be summarized as follows :

1. The State Board of Health has repeatedly given warning to the citizens of that village, for several years past, that the water supplied by the Woodsville Aqueduct Co., is a constant menace to public health.

2. The fact that water from Ammonoosuc River is dangerous to use for domestic purposes has been kept before the citizens of Woodsville by the local board of health.

3. The water takers have been notified by the company, itself, on more than one occasion, in printed circulars and communications, that their supply was unfit for drinking purposes.

4. The problem of how to obtain a new supply for domestic uses has not been solved.

5. Water of good quality is being brought into the village and sold to families for drinking purposes.

6. All the facts have been carefully considered by the State Board of Health, and up to the present time it has not seemed to be justifiable to prohibit the company from furnishing water for domestic uses; but such action must necessarily follow if the warnings and notices that have been issued do not reasonably protect public health.

7. Chapter 38 of the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, passed at the January session, 1903, confers upon the State Board of Health authority to prohibit any person or corporation from furnishing water for domestic uses that is so badly polluted as to endanger public health, and it is by virtue of the authority of this act that the board may feel compelled to act at any time. It is imperative that a new water supply for domestic uses be provided for at the earliest possible date.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE WATER SUPPLIES OF SALEM,
TILTON AND NORTHFIELD.



PROTECTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF SALEM (CANOBIE LAKE).

Under date given below the following petition was received by the State Board of Health :

SALEM, N. H., July 20, 1903.

To the Honorable Board of Health of New Hampshire.

GENTLEMEN:—As complaints have come to us that the waters of Canobie Lake are being contaminated, or that filth is allowed to run into the lake, and that people are bathing in the water, and as the people of the town are using the water for domestic purposes, through the pipes of the Salem Water Works Company, we would respectfully ask your board to come and make such rules and regulations as you deem necessary for the protection of the water and the people who are using same at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

F. P. WOODBURY,

E. A. WADE,

T. M. RUSS,

Water Board, Salem Water Works Company.

The foregoing petition was presented to the State Board of Health at a meeting held August 25, 1903, and upon the same the secretary made the following report :

In order to be able to act more intelligently upon a petition of the Salem Water Works Company for the protection of the water supply, the secretary visited the locality on Tuesday, August 4, and thoroughly investigated conditions.

As is well known, several electric lines from various points of the compass, and connecting directly with numerous large cities, bring thousands of people to Canobie Lake Park each season, the total for some single days aggregating 14,000 persons.

The Park Company has expended a large sum of money in beautifying the locality, in establishing a system of sewage disposal, water works, etc., all of which they have done with a view to protecting the place against any possible contamination. The Park Company pumps water directly from the lake to a distributing tower, so that it is available for drinking purposes by the many who resort to the park.

The Salem Water Works Company in 1902 put in a system to supply a portion of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, supplying approximately 600 persons.

The quality of the water in the lake is excellent, as shown by several analyses at the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Upon the shores of Canobie Lake are some 70 cottages, aside from the buildings owned by the Park Company. It is known that in some instances sewage from private cottages is discharged directly into the lake; also that a small number of persons make a practice of bathing in the lake, which is seriously objected to by some of the water takers. The area of this lake appears, from a casual observation, to be somewhat less than that of Penacook Lake, and it is given in Hitchcock's Geology as seven tenths of a square mile. The lake (formerly known as Policy Pond) lies in the towns of Salem and Windham. Nearly all of the shore that is now inhabited is in the town of Salem. The location is a pretty one, has become popular on account of the park and transportation facilities, and is likely within a few years to have a great many cottages built along its shores.

When all phases of the situation are considered, it would seem that the petition of the Water Board is a reasonable one, and that regulations to protect the water of this lake against contamination should be put in force in the interests of the public.

After further discussion of the question, the following preamble and regulations were adopted :

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whereas, A legal petition having been presented to the State Board of Health asking for the establishment of regulations to protect the purity of the water of Canobie Lake under the provisions of Chapter 57, Laws of 1899, entitled "An Act for the better protection of public water supplies," the following regulations are promulgated:

REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PURITY OF THE WATER OF CANOBIE LAKE, IN THE TOWNS OF SALEM AND WINDHAM.

1. No privy, pig-pen, stable, or other building or structure in which horses, cattle, swine, or other animals or fowls are kept shall be built, continued, or maintained within 75 feet of Canobie Lake (meaning high water mark), or within 75 feet of any bay, cove, or inlet thereto, except in such cases as the local board of health may permit, upon the approval of the State Board of Health, and under such regulations as they may require.

2. No sinkwater, urine, or water that has been used for washing or cleansing either materials, person, or food, shall be allowed to run into said lake, or into any bay, cove, or inlet thereof, or into any excavation or cesspool in the ground, or on the surface of any ground, within 75 feet of said lake (meaning high water mark), or of any bay, cove, or inlet, except by consent, and under such regulations and conditions as may be given by the local board of health upon approval of the State Board of Health.

3. No dead animal, or fish, or parts thereof, or food, or any article perishable or decayable, and no dung, either human or animal, kitchen waste, swill, or garbage shall be thrown into or deposited in said lake, or left or permitted to remain within 75 feet thereof (meaning high water mark), or into any bay, cove, or inlet of said lake, or within 75 feet of such bay, cove, or inlet.

4. No person shall bathe or swim in said lake.

5. No boat, either for public or private use, nor house-boat or other construction for use to float, steam, or sail upon said lake, shall have, keep, or maintain a ship-closet, urinal, or other construction of easement which shall permit excrement or other offal to fall or empty into said lake.

6. No matter, waste, or materials such as are described in sections 2 and 3 shall be thrown, deposited, or allowed to remain upon the ice of the waters of said lake, or upon that of any bay, cove, or inlet thereof.

7. It is the duty of the local board of health to enforce the above regulations, and any person violating any regulation established by the State Board of Health is liable to a fine of twenty dollars (\$20) for each offence.

8. All of the foregoing regulations will take effect and be in force on and after October 15, 1903. Any deviation from the above rules must be by recommendation of the local board of health, and with the written consent of the State Board of Health.

REQUESTS TO MODIFY FOREGOING RULES.

An attempt was made to secure such modifications of the foregoing rules and regulations for the protection of the water of Canobie Lake as would permit bathing in the lake by the people residing upon its shores. The following correspondence, with the action of the board thereon, is given for the purpose of showing how the matter was regarded by the petitioners, as well as the conclusions arrived at by the board :

Ivar L. Sjöström,
M. Am. Soc. C. E.
Consulting Engineer.

LAWRENCE, MASS., August 11, 1904.

Dr. Watson, State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—The writer represents the Camp Ludwig Association, incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, who own property in Salem, N. H., on the shores of Canobie Lake, and have spent several thousand dollars, largely for the purpose of availing themselves of the bathing facilities.

We have noted your order forbidding bathing in this lake, and have hitherto refrained from expressing any opinion in the matter, but have been in the meantime carefully considering all phases of the case.

While we heartily approve your attitude in putting restrictions on the contamination of the water, yet we feel that considering the size of this body of water, and the comparatively few people who are using it for drinking purposes, that the amount of bathing done in this lake cannot be injurious to the health of the takers of this water, and the benefits arising from people taking their ablutions in this manner is certainly great.

Under the circumstances, would it be too much to request your board to reconsider your action, and grant such parties as make application the right to use the water in a limited way for bathing purposes?

We feel that you do not intend to put any unnecessary hardships on people who have invested their money in lakeshore property a number of years before the taking of water for drinking purposes was contemplated.

We were never given an opportunity to attend any hearing and state our views, and the writer would esteem it a personal favor to have an interview with your board, with the object of seeing if we cannot be afforded some relief.

Awaiting your kind reply, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) I. L. SJÖSTRÖM.

CONCORD, N. H., August 19, 1904.

Ivar L. Sjöström, C. E., Lawrence, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of August 11 I would say that your communication will be laid before the State Board of Health at its next regular meeting. I think I can assure you, however, that the board will not accede to your proposition to modify the rules and regulations established for the protection of the purity of the waters of Canobie Lake to the extent of allowing bathing in that body of water.

Regulations that prohibit bathing have been established to cover several bodies of water in this state, some of which are considerably larger than Canobie Lake, and I am certain of the attitude of the board with respect to this subject.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

LAWRENCE, MASS., August 20, 1904.

Mr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 19th and thank you for the trouble you have taken in writing me. I do not, myself, think that it would be a wise idea to allow the thousands of excursionists to indulge in promiscuous bathing, but it does seem to me that householders who have enjoyed the privilege hitherto might, without injury to anyone, be allowed to continue the same, especially in view of the fact that these cottages are all remote from the source of supply, and the people who live in them are cleanly persons. I trust you will place our views before the board at its next meeting, and thank you in advance for the trouble you have taken.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) I. L. SJÖSTRÖM.

BOSTON, MASS., August 29, 1904.

President N. H. Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you to get your advice. I own a cottage at Canobie Lake, Salem, N. H., and when I made this investment, several years ago, we had the privilege of bathing in the said lake, and it is hardly necessary to say we derived much benefit from it, and certainly enjoyed it.

Last year, without ever informing us of their intention or giving any of us non-resident taxpayers the slightest chance to be present at the town meeting when this matter was voted upon, the local board of health pasted notices on our houses that bathing would be prohibited after the 15th of October. You can well imagine that this is very hard on the campers around the lake, not alone the pleasure we derived from bathing, but also that it greatly deteriorates the value of the property.

Why this should have been done we cannot understand, as only a very few in Salem use the water in their barns and houses, and certainly not for drinking purposes, and it seems to me that as the town of Salem received quite a good revenue in taxes from non-residents, when formerly they hardly knew that such a lake ever existed so near their town, they should at least give us the chance of stating our side of the case before voting to take bathing off.

I, therefore, most earnestly petition you if possible to restore to us the bathing privilege in said lake, and if this cannot be done, to at least set aside a certain part of the lake for bathing, far enough removed from the pumping station, which certainly could be improved by filtering beds so that no impurities would enter the water pipes.

I hope I have not annoyed you and also to receive a favorable reply.

Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) G. G. LEDDER.

LAWRENCE, MASS., September 6, 1904.

Dr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I write you to inquire if something could be done to return to the cottagers the privilege of bathing at Canobie Lake in the town of Salem, also to solicit your aid in having the restriction removed if possible. It seems to me it is rather unjust to the non-resident taxpayers to have this restriction put on without giving them notice that a hearing would be given and a chance for them to remonstrate.

This water is taken (as far as I can learn) by a private company under a charter given them to secure fire protection for the village. It seems to me that reasonable men would not give them the right to place restrictions that interfere with the rights of property owners and decrease the value of property, if they thoroughly understood the situation, and I think as a private company they should be compelled to put in filtering apparatus, if the water is to be used for drinking purposes. If the town had put this through instead of a private corporation, I think the standing might be different, but I think it is safe to say that not more than a dozen or fifteen people use this water for drinking purposes, and as a taxpayer I think it unjust to allow them to restrict privileges under this condition.

I might add that so far as my knowledge of the campers exist (and I have been at the lake with my family for several years), the Salem people who own, or have owned property there, have been the least careful of preserving the purity of the lake and the respectability of the neighborhood.

I would be pleased to have the board investigate this matter, and if they would take the trouble to come to the lake I will entertain them while there at my camp and at my expense.

I can assure you that the people who own their own property at the lake, and do not rent same, are perfectly in accord with a desire for a thorough investigation, and of the uselessness in prohibiting bathing.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

T. HOLGATE,

Asst. Supt. Pacific Mills,

The opinion expressed in the last letter given above, that only a few persons use this water for drinking purposes led the secretary to make inquiries of the local board of health for information upon this point, and the following was received :

SALEM DEPOT, N. H., Sept. 16, 1904.

Irving A. Watson, M. D.

DEAR SIR :—Yours of the 14th at hand. Yesterday I saw Mr. Williams, superintendent at Canobie Lake Park, relative to your inquiry regarding the consumption of water by thousands of persons at Canobie Lake.

He informed me that all of the water used there is taken from the lake. There is a well located where the pump is, but it is so near the lake that it practically is the same water.

I saw Mr. Russ, president of the Water Works Company, last night. He estimates the number of persons using the water as five persons to a family. There are about 85 takers of water, and he thinks 400 persons or over use the water one way or another.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

JAMES AYER,
Secretary Board of Health.

At a special meeting of the State Board of Health, held September 21, 1904, the foregoing communications were considered, together with other matters bearing upon the question of this water supply, and the board voted "That the petitions be respectfully dismissed." The petitioners were informed of this action as follows :

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE HOUSE.

PETITIONS TO ALLOW BATHING IN CANOBIE LAKE.

This question was fully discussed before the rules and regulations referred to were adopted and promulgated, and a subsequent examination of the situation does not present to the board any good reason why the regulations should be changed. On the other hand, the board believes that the regulation is a reasonable one, and that it should be sustained and enforced.

Some of the statements made by the petitioners were evidently based upon incorrect information concerning the situation. The facts in the case are substantially as follows :

1. The Salem Water Works Company furnish drinking-water to approximately 400 persons.

2. The drinking-water supplied to the many thousand visitors who go to Canobie Lake each summer is pumped either directly from the lake or from a single shore well, which furnished practically the same water.

3. It is conceded by all authorities that bathing in a public water supply, aside from esthetic considerations, presents an opportunity to infect the water, and particularly so should a bather be convalescing from typhoid fever.

4. The State Board of Health could not make a reasonable or valid regulation giving certain persons the privilege of bathing in this lake, and restricting others.

5. After considering all these points the State Board of Health voted, "That the petitions be respectfully dismissed."

(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

Concord, N. H., September 21, 1904.

PROTECTION OF THE TILTON AND NORTHFIELD WATER SUPPLY.

The following correspondence shows what conditions existed in connection with the water supply of the towns of Tilton and Northfield, and that led to the action taken by the State Board of Health in the matter:

TILTON, N. H., March 15, 1904.

I. A. Watson, M. D., Concord, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—We find that parties have been teaming across the pond where we get our water supply all winter, and we have insisted that they clean up the ice. Are we exceeding our authority any? As we understand the matter, under the law we could be perfectly justified in either compelling the parties to clean up, or doing so ourselves, and collect the bill of them. If I am incorrect, please advise.

Also, supposing one of the abutting owners of the pond claims a right to team across there in the winter, can we not, as the board of health, prevent his doing so?

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ARTHUR T. CASS,
Member Board of Health.

The following letter was sent in reply:

CONCORD, N. H., March 16, 1904.

Arthur T. Cass, Member Board of Health, Tilton, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of March 15 received. In reply I would say that you have a right to protect your ice and water supplies from contamination, to the extent of compelling parties who team across the pond to clean the ice. I would call your attention to Section 1, Chapter 76, Pamphlet Laws, 1895, which prohibits any person from knowingly defiling water or ice that is taken for public use.

I am not certain that you could prevent a riparian owner from crossing the ice with a team; but you certainly could compel him to take such measures as would prevent ice contamination.

It is possible that you have a right to prohibit teaming on this body of water. On this question I would advise you to consult good legal authority.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

Under date given below, Judge W. B. Fellows, of Tilton, transmitted a petition signed by a majority of the members of the boards of health of the towns of Tilton and Northfield, with a letter as follows:

TILTON, N. H., March 25, 1904.

Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a petition to the State Board of Health signed by and in behalf of the boards of health of the towns of Tilton and Northfield under the provisions of Chapter 57, Laws of 1899.

It is hoped the State Board of Health will come here at once so as to view the situation while the ice is on the pond.

The pond is public water, and the water company seem to be powerless to prevent teaming on it. Furthermore, the exception as to handling lumber, in Section 1, Chapter 76, Laws of 1895, seems to relieve lumbermen from the other provisions of that section, and it seems to be a question as to how far Sections 13 and 14, Chapter 108, Public Statutes, are modified by Chapter 76 above mentioned.

If the local boards of health are powerless and the water company is powerless, there seems to be but one remedy for the public, and that is under Chapter 57, Laws of 1899, and it looks as if that chapter was enacted to cover this very case.

There is a highway on the pond now which will be obliterated by warm weather within a few days, hence the need of immediate attention that you may see all the conditions.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. B. FELLOWS.

PETITION.

[See New Hampshire Laws 1899, Chapter 57.]

To the New Hampshire State Board of Health:

The undersigned boards of health of the towns of Tilton and Northfield in the State of New Hampshire respectfully represent that they have reason to believe that a public water and ice supply, viz., Chestnut Pond, so called, in said Northfield, the source of water supply for public and domestic uses in said towns, is in danger of contamination by teaming across said pond on the ice, and that the local regulations are not sufficient and effective to prevent contamination and pollution. They therefore request you to investigate the case and to establish such regulations as you may deem necessary for the protection of the said supply against any pollution that will endanger the public health.

(Signed) JOHN E. SENTER,
GEO. S. MORRISON,

Board of Health of Northfield, N. H.

ARTHUR T. CASS,
CHAS. A. TOWNS,

Board of Health of Tilton, N. H.

March 25, 1904.

Following the receipt of the above petition the secretary of the board visited Chestnut Pond in the town of Northfield and examined the condi-

tions complained of. It was found that certain parties had been teaming the entire length of the pond during the greater part of the winter, hauling lumber to a portable sawmill a short distance below the pond, and as no attempt had been made to prevent the pollution of the ice by the animals used in teaming, the road had gotten into such a condition as to create an unquestionable nuisance.

The parties responsible for this condition were, at the time of the examination, scraping and carting off large quantities of this material, although it was not possible to remove all of it.

The facts were presented to the State Board of Health when the petition was under consideration. The president of the water board, together with other interested parties, personally appeared at the office of the board and urged action in the matter.

At a meeting of the board, held April 27, 1904, the following was adopted:

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WHEREAS, A legal petition having been presented to the State Board of Health, asking for the establishment of regulations to protect the purity of the water of Chestnut Pond, from which the public water supply of the villages of Tilton and Northfield is taken; and the matter having been carefully considered with respect to present and possible future conditions, the following regulations are promulgated under authority given the said State Board of Health in Chapter 57, Laws of 1899:

REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PURITY OF THE WATER OF CHESTNUT POND IN THE TOWN OF NORTHFIELD.

1. No privy, pig-pen, stable, or other building or structure in which horses, cattle, swine, or other animals or fowls are kept, shall be built, or maintained within 75 feet of Chestnut Pond (meaning high water mark), or within 75 feet of any inlet thereto, except in such cases as the local board of health may permit, upon the approval of the State Board of Health.

2. No sinkwater, urine, or water that has been used for washing or cleansing either materials, person, or food, shall be allowed to run into said pond, or into any inlet thereof, or into any excavation or cesspool in the ground, or on the surface of any ground within 75 feet of said pond (meaning high water mark), or of any inlet, except by consent, and under such regulations and conditions as may be given by the local board of health, upon approval of the State Board of Health.

3. No dead animal, or fish, or parts thereof, or food, or any article perishable or decayable, and no dung, either human or animal, kitchen waste, swill, or garbage shall be thrown into or deposited in said pond, or left or permitted to remain within 75 feet thereof (meaning high water mark), or into any inlet of said pond, or within 75 feet of such inlet.

4. No person shall bathe or swim in said pond.

5. No matter, waste, or materials such as are described in Sections 2 and 3, shall be thrown, deposited, or allowed to remain upon the ice of the waters of said pond, or upon that of any inlet thereof.

6. No cattle, horses, or other animal used either for teaming, riding, or speeding, shall be driven, ridden, or speeded upon the ice of said pond, except by permission of, and under such regulations as may be given by the local board of health, upon approval of the State Board of Health.

7. It is the duty of the local board of health to enforce these regulations, and for the violation of any regulation established by the State Board of Health adequate punishment is provided by law.

SPECIAL REPORTS, INSPECTIONS, INQUIR-
IES, ETC., CONCERNING WATER
SUPPLIES.



SPECIAL REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF WATER SUPPLIES.

It is the policy of the State Board of Health to make inspections of water supplies where the surroundings are such that there is a possibility of contamination or where local conditions demand thorough consideration. In several instances local boards of health have requested the State Board to visit their water supplies for the purpose of advising the change of sewers so located as to afford a possible source of contamination and for suggesting practicable methods for preventing further pollution.

Correspondence and reports of investigations are given below as an illustration of this branch of the work of the State Laboratory and as guides to towns where similar conditions may exist.

DERRY, N. H., October 18, 1902.

Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord.

DEAR SIR :—A large shoe factory employing I should judge some 600 men is constructing a cesspool close to the bank of a brook that flows close by the wells of the Derry Water Works Company, about 3,400 feet distant. It seems to me that such a cesspool is quite likely in a short time to become a serious menace to the purity of our water supply, and even if it is not it will greatly disturb the peace of mind of the people obliged to use the water. The factory is about 400 feet from the brook and the ground slopes to the brook quite rapidly.

Please write me your opinion in regard to this matter in such form that I can show it to the proprietors of the factory.

Careful tests show that our pumps draw water from the brook through the wells.

Yours, etc.,

C. S. CAMPBELL.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONCORD, N. H., October 28, 1902.

Prof. C. S. Campbell, Derry, N. H.

DEAR SIR :—The State Board of Health received from you, on October 19, 1902, a communication requesting the advice of the Board relative to the construction of a cesspool by the Perkins & Hardy Co., close to the bank of a brook which flows by the wells of the Derry Water Works Co., some 3,400 feet distant, and inquiring if the construction of the cesspool would impair the quality of the water furnished by said company.

The Board has caused the locality to be examined by its chemist, and has considered the plans for the disposal of its sewage by the Perkins & Hardy Co.

It appears that the supply of the Derry Water Works Co. is derived from a number of driven wells some 40 feet in depth, located in a meadow bordered by a brook which drains the larger part of the village of West Derry. A private sewerage system disposes of much of the sewage of the village, but at present cannot be reached by the Perkins & Hardy Co. It has, therefore, been proposed by the company to build a cesspool and filter chamber on the bank of the brook which will receive the waste and drop water from their boilers, water taps, etc., and to build a system of cesspools or septic tank some 400 feet from the brook which will receive the sewage from the closets of the shop. The sewage will be treated in the septic tank and the filtered effluent passed into the cesspool which is located near the brook, and from there pass into the brook after undergoing a second filtration.

It is also proposed to change the course of the brook opposite the shops so that it will flow on the opposite side of the meadow, some 400 feet from its present channel.

When these plans for the disposal of waste, drip, tap water and sewage from the closets of the factory are carried out and after the course of the brook is changed, there will be no pollution of the brook from these sources.

It is possible that the large number of cesspools located along the ridge that drains into the brook will eventually pollute the water to a considerable extent, but at present they do not appear to have done so. The main pipes of the sewerage system discharge into the brook some 10 rods beyond and below the wells of the water company and the sewage is at once carried away by the rapid current.

A chemical analysis of water from the wells of the Derry Water Co. shows it to be of excellent quality. Whether it will deteriorate when drawn continuously and in increasing amounts cannot be predicted definitely. The ground water underlying the meadow flows away quite rapidly in the direction of the brook and it is therefore probable that the wells derive their main supply from springs and not from the brook.

The Board recommends that Perkins & Hardy be allowed to construct and operate cesspools and filter chambers according to the plans herein discussed and suggests that the present sewerage system be enlarged until it drains all parts of the watershed of the brook which passes the wells of the Derry Water Company.

Very respectfully,
IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

NOTE.—Perkins & Hardy at once installed a system of cesspools and filter chambers after plans suggested to them by the State Board of Health. Since then there has been no further fear of contamination of the water supply and repeated analyses of the water have shown that its quality is not at present affected by seepage from the brook.

In the spring of 1903 the board of health of Pittsfield applied for advice relative to preventing the pollution of the watershed of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company. It appeared that the owners of land by the side of

the stream supplying the reservoir of the company had spread "night soil" and barnyard manure on slopes draining directly into the stream, thus exposing the water supply to a serious pollution. The board of health, after requesting the removal of the nuisance, without avail, applied to the State Board for advice and in response to their request an examination was made of the reservoir, tributary streams and watershed, and a report rendered as follows:

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 29, 1903.

P. S. Elliott, Chairman Board of Health, Pittsfield, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request of the State Board of Health for advice as to the possibility of pollution of the water supply of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Co. by surface drainage and leachings from fertilizers applied on the watershed of the tributaries supplying the reservoir of said company, I have personally examined the reservoir, tributary streams and watershed.

Analyses No. 1112 and No. 1117, made of water taken from the reservoir at the intake, both before and after heavy rains, show the water to be of excellent quality; but containing considerable sediment and dissolved organic matter. It is free from sewage and is an acceptable supply.

From an examination of the reservoir, the brook tributary to it and its adjacent watershed, I found that the brook runs for some distance through a field owned and cultivated by Lewis B. Adams. This field is located on a hillside which slopes sharply in two directions, thus draining into a "run" communicating with the brook supplying the reservoir, and on a small "meadow" which is bordered on one side by the "run" and on the other by the brook itself.

It appears that the said Adams has been in the habit of applying to this field so-called "night soil" taken from vaults in the village of Pittsfield, and at the present time ground on the upper slope of the hillside about two hundred (200) feet from the run is covered with this "night soil." It is evident that heavy rains will wash portions of this "night soil" down the hillside into the "run," through which it will be carried to the brook and thence to the reservoir, thus exposing users of the water to danger. Portions of the "meadow" are also heavily covered with the stable manure which will be readily washed into the "run" and brook, increasing the color and organic content of the water and to a certain extent rendering it unfit for use.

These conditions are detrimental to the health of users of the water and should be remedied at once.

No human or animal excrement should be placed on any portion of the field of L. B. Adams which drains toward the "run" or brook. The only fertilizers allowable are the mineral fertilizers or raw chemicals unmixed with bone or other animal waste. These raw chemicals may be used in moderation without impairing the quality of the water.

In view of possible contamination of the water supply by surface wash and fertilizers I suggest that the Pittsfield Aqueduct Co. purchase this field and allow it to become wooded, thus effectually guarding against deleterious surface wash of any kind.

I am not prepared to suggest legal measures which would be of service in prohibiting Mr. Adams from dressing his land as he may desire. Section 13, chapter 108 of the Public Statutes is explicit on this matter but prosecutions brought to test the strength of the law would be expensive and long drawn out. If the land cannot be bought at a reasonable price an injunction restraining Mr. Adams from placing dressing from vaults or barn on such portions as slope towards the "run" and brook can undoubtedly be obtained from the courts.

We have no precedent for such action but feel sure that when the court understood the situation it would not hesitate to grant a permanent injunction.

I also suggest that the water company scrape the bottom of the reservoir free from silt and mud; build bank walls around the shore suitable for preventing surface wash from entering the reservoir; erect such fences as will keep animals out of the enclosure; and keep, at all times, the banks free from vegetable growths. Such measures will improve the color of the water, decrease its turbidity and render it more free from dissolved organic matter.

Trusting that this report will be serviceable to you and assuring you of our desire to aid you in preserving the purity of your water supply, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

THE LEBANON WATER SUPPLY.

In 1897 a supply was installed by the fire precinct, the source being a canal leading from the Mascoma River, which was also utilized as a source of power for pumping the water to the reservoir.

After several years of satisfactory service it became apparent that the Mascoma River was being seriously polluted by sewage from the village of Enfield and by factory waste. A series of driven wells was, therefore, sunk in a triangular piece of ground lying between the river and the canal, the idea being that they would be supplied by infiltration of water from the canal, and that the water so obtained would be thoroughly purified from sewage in its passage through the ground. It was found, however, that the supply of water from these sources was insufficient and an additional large gallery well, 63x30x15 feet, was dug and 900 feet of loosely-jointed drain pipe laid in such a way that all their discharge was collected at the well.

The supply of water being still insufficient, two long trenches about six feet deep and 12 feet wide were excavated between the drain pipe to receive water directly from the canal. At the most there is less than 20 feet of earth between these trenches and the drain pipes.

The condition of the water has been good up to August of this year, when a sample of water, collected from a tap of the supply, showed the presence of the colon bacillus.

Thereupon the following letter was sent to the shipper of the water together with the report of the analysis (see No. 2251, page 49):

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., August 13, 1904.

C. E. Lewis, Lebanon, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—I have just reported to Mr. R. B. Jacobs of your town the analysis of a sample of water from a tap of the town supply. And that you may understand the situation I am enclosing you a copy of my letter to him. It is evident that if the condition of your water supply is indicated by the results of the analysis of this particular sample that some steps should be taken at once to determine the cause of the unfavorable condition and to remedy it. The presence of the colon bacilli,—the bacillus which is found in fecal matter and nowhere else,—is a suspicious indication of pollution by sewage, and unless it can be explained away by finding that it is due to contamination by cattle or by surface washings from pastured land, the condition of the supply is certainly bad.

I trust you will at once make a thorough examination of the supply and of the end of the pipe from which Mr. Jacobs drew his sample.

The water from your supply has always been of excellent quality and my analysis about two months ago was entirely satisfactory. If the entire supply is now of the quality shown by this last analysis its condition has been much changed.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

Following the discovery of the colon bacilli in the supply several analyses were made of water from the well, river and reservoir. The well water was free from the colon bacilli, but the other samples contained them. This unusual condition suggested the idea that water was being pumped directly from the river to the reservoir, and as a precautionary measure the chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners was addressed as follows:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONCORD, N. H., September 13, 1904.

C. E. Lewis, Chairman Board of Water Commissioners, Lebanon, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—The condition of your water supply, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examinations at the State Laboratory of Hygiene, is such as to be looked upon with considerable apprehension, to say the least. Several analyses have been made of this water supply from June, 1901, to the present time; but not until analysis No. 2251, made August 12, 1904, when colon bacilli were found, was there anything to render this water suspicious. A previous analysis, made May 19, 1904, showed the water to be in its normal condition. Another analysis, No. 2293, made August 26, 1904, also revealed colon bacilli. This sample was taken from the same source as sample No. 2251; to wit, tap from town supply at the mill of Mr. R. B. Jacobs.

On the same date as the latter an analysis was made of another sample, No. 2294, taken from a tap on Main Street, in which colon bacilli were found. On the 9th of the present month bacteriological examinations of the water were

made by Dr. Charles Duncan, at the State Laboratory of Hygiene, as follows: No. 2347, from well near river; colon bacilli not found. No. 2348, river water; colon bacilli present. No. 2349, reservoir water; colon bacilli present.

The fact that colon bacilli were not found in the well water does not indicate positively the purity of that water, although they escaped detection in the sample examined.

It would seem that the wells from which the water is pumped, as we understand the situation, must be receiving their supply from a sewage-polluted source, and that the intervening earth does not act as a filter further than to arrest suspended matter, or that the earth is saturated with sewage beyond its power to oxidize—else water is being pumped to your reservoir without being filtered at all.

The fact that colon bacilli and typhoid bacilli will pass through otherwise adequate filter beds or masses of earth, without being destroyed, makes it impossible to purify a water that is sewage-polluted by filtration of this kind. It has been proven repeatedly that wells sunken along a river or pond in this way do not receive a thoroughly filtered water.

It is evident that your reservoir and main are receiving water containing bacteria derived from sewage, although the amount is comparatively small. It is not, however, the purpose of this letter to discuss this phase of the question, but, rather, to inform your board officially, that this water possesses certain elements of danger that should receive your immediate consideration. We would, therefore, suggest that you notify your water takers that all water to be used for drinking should be boiled for the present, or until there is a change in the situation.

While the colon bacillus is not regarded as, in itself, dangerous, it does constitute a warning that such waters are liable to contain the typhoid bacillus also, the latter of which, although it may exist in sufficient numbers to cause a typhoid fever epidemic, has very rarely been isolated in the water itself. Examinations, therefore, are not made for the typhoid bacillus, but when the colon bacillus is present the warning should be heeded.

The advice herewith given is for the purpose of protecting the public health until you can make such changes as will place your supply beyond all danger of typhoid infection.

We feel obliged to transmit a copy of this letter to the Board of Health of Lebanon.

Very truly yours,

IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

Three days after the receipt of this letter the following notice was sent to users of the Precinct water supply:

NOTICE.

Owing to the low state of the water in the lake the condition is such that the Board of Health consider that the water should be boiled before using for drinking purposes until further notice.

C. E. LEWIS,

Superintendent.

September 16, 1904.

On September 19 a request was received from Dr. Von Tobel, a member of the Board of Health of Lebanon, that a personal examination of the locality from which the public water supply is taken be made by a representative of the State Board of Health. This request was granted and on the 22d the following report was made to Dr. Von Tobel:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONCORD, N. H., September 22, 1904.

Dr. F. Von Tobel, Member Board of Health, Lebanon, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—In response to your request by telephone, that a representative of the State Board of Health examine the locality from which your public water supply is taken, I sent, on the following morning, September 20, as you know, Mr. H. E. Barnard, Chemist, State Laboratory of Hygiene, to investigate the subject as far as practicable. Mr. Barnard reported as follows:

It appears that the water, which is pumped into the reservoir, is taken from wells that are filled by infiltration from Mascoma River, and that in dry seasons, when much water is used for sprinkling streets, lawns, etc., this supply is inadequate, making it necessary to pump water directly from the river into the reservoir. Inasmuch as Mascoma River received the sewage of Enfield, with its several factories and numerous dwellings located directly on the river that flows into Mascoma Lake, it is evident that sewage must be present at all times in the water as it reaches the pumping station. To remove this sewage a large well has been sunk in the ground lying between the river proper and the canal that furnishes power at the pumping station.

This well is further supplemented by other wells and a drainage pipe extending the entire length of the ground mentioned above, which are supplied by filtered water from two trenches that run beside and above the drainage pipe. Under ordinary conditions it is probable that the water is purified in passing through the ground between the canal and the wells, and the examinations that we have made of the water sustain this statement. Nevertheless the capability of a soil to purify a water indefinitely depends greatly on the amount of sewage in the water, the nature of the filtering material, the rapidity of the flow of the water, and the distance through which it passes, so that we cannot say how long the water in the wells will remain pure. Frequent chemical and bacteriological analyses will be made of water from the reservoir, and in that way any change of condition will be quickly noted.

You will see that the report is a conservative one, as no other could be expected at this time, for the reason that the data upon which an opinion concerning the character of the water in the well from which the town supply is supposed to be pumped are too meagre at this time for a basis for a conclusive statement, inasmuch as but one analysis of the well water has been made since the colon bacillus was discovered in the sample of water from the reservoir.

It is true that the one analysis of the well water was negative, but that does not conclusively prove that the colon bacillus might not have been present.

As Mr. Barnard suggests, nothing but occasional analyses, chemical and bacteriological, of the water from this well will determine the filtering capacity of the soil. It may, or may not, be sufficient to exclude pathogenic bacteria.

Sterilized containers have already been forwarded for the collection of more samples of water, and frequent examinations will be made to determine whether or not the water from the well is a safe supply for the public.

We now know that the presence of the colon bacillus in the reservoir was due

to the pumping of unfiltered water directly from the river into the reservoir. Until the question of the character of the water is settled we believe that the precautions which have already been suggested should still be maintained.

Very truly yours,

IRVING A. WATSON.

Secretary.

The theory that the presence of the colon bacillus in the reservoir was due to the fact that water was being pumped directly from the river was substantiated by the inspection of the supply. But as it seemed, at least, possible that the earth banks were not satisfactorily filtering the water a series of bacteriological analyses have been made of water from the storage well. The results of these analyses proves the presence of the colon bacillus in the filtered water and makes it incumbent upon the precinct to devise some satisfactory method of purifying the Mascoma River water or to seek a new source of supply.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING WATER SUPPLIES.

In the course of our analytical work on waters we frequently receive inquiries concerning the meaning of our reports; the proper kind of pipe most suited for conveying certain waters; the possibility of purifying wells that have been condemned because of sewage pollution; the treatment necessary to remove odor, color or turbidity, from foul waters. We believe that information of this character is as valuable as the analyses themselves, and wherever possible we endeavor to give it.

Below are a few self-explanatory letters and answers that will show the nature of the many inquiries, and also give a general idea of the conditions to be met and the methods to be employed in so doing.

LITTLETON, N. H., May 19, 1903.

Mr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—We had some correspondence with you recently concerning spring water which you analyzed. This was water which came from a slope near the river five or six feet from the surface of the ground and it was evidently surface water.

We decided not to use this water and will now make another inquiry. Our factory is situated on the bank of the Ammonoosuc River, and we will ask that, if we should drive a pipe a few feet from the river and run it down 15 or 25 feet below the bed of the river would there be any chance for fever germs or impure water to reach our pipe. A member of our local board of health says there would be no such danger as there would be below the bed of the river. If this seems favorable to you, please advise how deep you would drive the pipe to secure pure water.

Your prompt attention will be considered a great favor by

Yours very truly,

THE LITTLETON SHOE COMPANY.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., May 25, 1903.

The Littleton Shoe Co., Littleton, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 19th inst. concerning a new source for a water supply for your shops is at hand. In reply I would say that your proposed action in sinking a pipe below the bed of the river does not meet with our approval inasmuch as it has been proven time and time again that it is impossible to remove entirely typhoid germs from water by ordinary sand filtration. While you would undoubtedly secure a very clear and palatable supply, the danger of contamination from the water of the river would certainly put the water on the doubtful list as regards permanent purity.

The stratum of sand above the level on which you propose to draw for water is saturated with the river water and not exposed to the bacterial action which is necessary to make successful the purification of water by sand filtration, and, while it is probable that the Ammonoosuc River is usually free from the germs of typhoid, it is possible that in case the river was infected some of the germs would filter through the sand and reach your supply. In view of this possibility, however remote it may be, I suggest that you take other measures looking toward a supply of absolute purity.

Yours very respectfully,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, N. H., July 26, 1903.

H. E. Barnard.

DEAR SIR:—The water analysis was received last evening. We thank you for the same. It will be a great help to us in the future. Our doctor thinks that if a galvanized iron pipe is put in there will be no more trouble from lead. Will you please write and tell us if it is all right to use that kind of pipe? If we use iron pipe will it rust clothes for washing, and is it any better than the first mentioned? The water does not stand in the pipe at all.

I remain respectfully yours,

MRS. WALTER C. PATTERSON.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 27, 1903.

Mrs. Walter C. Patterson, South Lyndeborough, N. H.

DEAR MADAM:—Your communication of the 26th inst. concerning the best kind of pipe suitable for use with your water supply is at hand, and I take pleasure in advising you as follows:

Galvanized iron pipe will be perfectly satisfactory. It will not cause zinc poisoning, and will not rust sufficiently to injure the water. It will wear longer than plain pipe, and is the most suitable pipe for conveying water supplies. It may be that for a short time after being laid the water will be milky and slightly greasy, due to the minute particles of zinc washed off the lining of the pipe. While this condition persists, it should not be used for drinking. You will have no trouble with the water, however, after the pipe has been in use for a few days.

I shall be very glad to advise you further at any time. Trusting that you may be successful in securing a water supply free from lead and wholly suitable for drinking and domestic use, I am

Yours very respectfully,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

NEW HAMPTON, N. H., July 31, 1904.

To State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

I desire to acknowledge thanks for courtesy of the board pertaining to sanitary water analysis, Lab. No. 2180.

The board would do myself and others of this town a great service if it would kindly suggest a variety of water pipe suitable for local conditions as indicated by the analysis. Is a galvanized-iron pipe, a tin-lined lead pipe, or a purely iron pipe the thing for us, or is there a more desirable variety unknown to us? Does a galvanized iron present the same sanitary objections as the lead we are now using? Some suggestions in this line from your honorable body would be a decided help.

With thanks in advance for your favor, I am

Very truly yours,

A. W. BACHELER.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., August 2, 1904.

Mr. A. W. Bachelier, New Hampton, N. H.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your communication of the 31st ult., requesting advice as to the kind of pipe most suitable for conveying water like that analyzed under Lab. No. 2180, I am pleased to reply as follows:

If the expense does not become an important factor, the tin-lined lead pipe possesses many advantages over other pipes, as it is easily laid and very durable. Care should be taken to secure a good pipe, as some of the tin-lined pipes have been known to have a considerable proportion of lead in the lining.

Galvanized-iron pipe will prove quite satisfactory for your use. It will last longer than the plain iron, and will not become choked by corrosion and rust as quickly. The zinc coating does not render the water injurious, and poisoning by solution of the zinc by the water need not be feared. It is true that for a short time after the pipe is laid there will be a very considerable quantity of zinc washed out of the pipe, enough to color the water and render it turbid. The water should not be used until all the loose particles of adherent zinc have been washed out of the pipe, but after that it will give no more trouble.

It is to be regretted that a pipe which possesses the advantages of a lead pipe without the disadvantage of possible lead poisoning has never been placed on the market at a reasonable cost.

There are other pipes in use which are satisfactory, but which are not adapted to use in a small system. The cement-lined pipe is durable, safe and comparatively inexpensive, but the fact that it has to be made where it is to be laid because of breakage during shipment prevents its general use. The pitch-lined

and coated iron pipes wear well, but are poorly adapted for conveying drinking water because of a decided taste they impart to the water.

You will undoubtedly be pleased with either the galvanized iron or tin-lined lead pipe. The last pipe is, perhaps, the more preferable, but its higher price is a weighty disadvantage.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

CHESHAM, N. H., August 7, 1904.

H. E. Barnard, B. S., Chemist State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR :—I thank you much for your analysis of my spring water, sample 2,238.

Will you now simply advise me what pipe to use in place of the present lead pipe—whether galvanized iron, or tin-lined lead, or what? and greatly oblige

Yours truly,

JAMES B. BELL.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., August 8, 1904.

Dr. James B. Bell, Chesham, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR :—In reply to your query as to the best kind of pipe for use in conveying water like sample 2,238 I can advise you as follows :

If the matter of expense is not to be considered the tin-lined pipe is the most satisfactory pipe made. It is easily laid, very durable and entirely safe. The only objection to the tin-lined lead pipe is the first cost. Galvanized iron pipe is also satisfactory pipe and should be used instead of lead pipe whenever the more expensive tin-lined lead pipe is too costly. When first laid the adherent zinc particles will wash out of the pipe and will render the water turbid or milky for a time. This condition does not last long, however, and as soon as the water runs clear it will be entirely suitable for use.

The only other satisfactory pipe to be considered is the cement-lined iron pipe. Unfortunately this excellent pipe in point of length of service, cost and safety, has to be made on the spot where it is to be laid. And while the machinery necessary to make it is simple it is rarely possible to make use of it except when laying an extensive pipe system.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Chemist.

SANBORNVILLE, N. H., August 17, 1904.

H. E. Barnard.

DEAR SIR :—I want to ask your advice as to the water in my well as per your analysis No. 2,264.

Is this water safe to drink? If not, what course would you advise me to take? The water-closet has a brick vault and is tight. The stable manure is about 60

feet from well in barn cellar and is on a slope away from the well. Would cleaning out the well be of any use? Would you advise removing the lead pipe? The water I sent you had been standing in the pipe several hours. Would you like another sample of the water? If so please send me another container. If there is any charge for your advice in this matter let me know, for I want to correct this trouble if I can.

Very truly,

W. S. DAVIS, M. D.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

CONCORD, N. H., August 18, 1904.

Dr. W. S. Davis, Sanbornville, N. H.

DEAR DOCTOR:—By far the worst feature of your water is the presence of so much lead. The sewage pollution is of itself of little moment as all the sewage is oxidized and filtered before reaching the well.

If care is taken to keep the vault tight and all surface drainage turned away from the well I think you can anticipate no trouble from using the water. I should advise you to replace the lead pipe with galvanized iron or tin-lined lead pipe.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,
Chemist.

CHESHAM, N. H., September 15, 1904.

Mr. H. E. Barnard.

DEAR SIR:—Thank you for the analysis of the well water No. 2,336, I sent you some days ago. May I trouble you further to tell me whether galvanized iron pipes would be suitable to use in conducting this water about 275 feet, or whether I should need tin-lined lead pipe?

Yours truly,

ISABELLE MAY.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGENE.

CONCORD, N. H., September 16, 1904.

Miss Isabelle May, Chesham, N. H.

DEAR MADAM:—In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst. concerning the kind of pipe most suitable with water which was analyzed under the number 2,336, I can advise you to use either galvanized iron or tin-lined pipe. Both are quite safe; the galvanized iron pipe is the cheaper but the tin-lined pipe is much more durable and is more easily laid. Trusting that the substitution of either of these pipes for the lead pipe now in use will solve for you the problem of pure water,

I am very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,
Chemist.

THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHLORINE
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE WATERS.

THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHLORINE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE WATERS.

BY H. E. BARNARD.

Sanitary water analyses are made for the purpose of determining the potability of water, with special reference to proving the absence of sewage and polluting material that may contain disease germs.

The character of a water may be modified by excessive organic decomposition, by vegetable growths, by micro-organisms and by the influx of sewage and manufacturing waste. An excess of any one of these classes of impurities renders a water, normally potable, distasteful, unpleasant, and possibly unwholesome. Chemical analyses reveal the presence of decomposing organic matter and of abnormal quantities of the natural mineral constituents; biological examinations most readily determine the forms of algae and of micro-organisms. But a chemical analysis of a water often only partially shows its true character and results so obtained must be supplemented by microscopical and bacteriological examinations. On the other hand, the biologist may be able to prove the absence of disease germs and still fail to detect those characteristic changes of composition that are the surest signs of an abnormal water. The exact results of chemical analysis are therefore of first importance in revealing the true character of a water, and when a series of determinations, extending over a period of time, shows but slight departures from the normal condition, it may be assumed that the supply is free from pollution.

There are two principal factors determinable by chemical analysis that have much weight in proving the purity or impurity of a water: first, nitrogen, in the four forms of free ammonia, albuminoid ammonia or nitrogen present in organic combination, nitrites and nitrates; and, second, chlorine, in its combined form as common salt. The nitrogen may be present in the form of albuminoid ammonia, due to living micro-organisms or to decomposing organic matter, either animal or vegetable; as free ammonia and nitrites from decaying animal matter, animal and household wastes, etc., or it may be entirely oxidized through the various

phases of free ammonia and nitrites to the harmless nitrates, thus changing it from organic life to inorganic matter, as salts of soda, lime and potash.

The presence of chlorine in a water is of greatest import in sanitary interpretation, as it is a factor which never misleads, and which, when intelligently considered, measures the contamination of a water in absolute terms.

Common salt, a combination of sodium and chlorine in the proportions of about two parts by weight of sodium to three of chlorine, is a necessity in the human and animal economy where it plays an important role in the blood and in many physiological processes.

But little of it is retained in the system, however, and, the chlorine, leaving the body with other wastes, is not appropriated by vegetation as are the nitrogen compounds, but as it is very soluble in water, remains there as a most useful indication of sewage pollution. The sources of chlorine are usually the sink drain, with its burden of salted water from domestic operations; the house drain, with its chlorine containing excreta, and the stable drain with but a slight chlorine content in comparison with the other two. Chlorine of itself is not harmful as it occurs in combination as salt. Its use to the chemist is due to the fact that its presence in water reveals a past or present history of pollution by some form of sewage.

Repeated investigations have established the fact that the amount of chlorine in any given body of water is directly proportional to the number of inhabitants upon its watershed. This is due to the fact that the amount of salt consumed is so constant that household sewage contains definite quantities. It is even claimed, and we have reason for supposing the theory true, that the population of any particular district may be very closely estimated from a determination of the chlorine content of the sewage effluents and run-off. Investigations conducted by the Massachusetts State Board of Health show that an increase of 28 persons per square mile raises the chlorine content for that section one tenth part. Calculations based on observations in England indicate that the amount of chlorine contributed to sewage by each individual is approximately .045 pounds per day. Broadly speaking, we may say that four families, or 20 persons per square mile, will add, on an average, .01 of a part of chlorine per 100,000 parts of water to the water flowing from this area, and that a very much smaller population will have the same effect during seasons of low flow.

It is well known that waters near the sea-coast normally contain considerable salt; that waters further inland have less salt, and that water

far removed from the seaboard has a very slight chlorine content. The reason for this drop in chlorine content is due to the fact that all the salt present in normal waters comes from the ocean, being borne in by the winds as salt-laden moisture which is precipitated as rain. The amount present in any given locality is nearly constant, although along the seaboard it is somewhat influenced by the direction and force of the winds and the amount and distribution of the rainfall. Waters near salt deposits are, of course, liable to be influenced by this fact, and when such conditions obtain no normal chlorine content can be attributed to any water that comes in contact with salt beds. There are no such disturbing factors in New Hampshire, and whatever salt is present in the waters of the state is due to the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean.

The determination of the varying quantities of chlorine in the waters of any particular area is therefore necessary before intelligent analyses can be made. This is clearly illustrated by a comparison of the chlorine figures of normal waters in different parts of the state. The normal chlorine content of the waters of low-lying North Hampton, one half mile from the coast, is 2.95 parts per 100,000 parts of water, and of Rye 2.37 parts, while at Hanover, on the western border of the state, the normal chlorine is .07 parts. If, then, a well water at Hanover contains 0.40 parts of chlorine per 100,000 it contains but one seventh as much chlorine as the normal unpolluted water of North Hampton, and to one unacquainted with the conditions, judging from the chlorine content, would appear to be very pure. As a matter of fact it contains over five times as much chlorine as it should, and the excess is wholly due to the presence of sewage or sewage effluents.

The great importance of knowing the normal chlorine content is, therefore, an absolute necessity in the interpretation of water analyses and has led to the preparation of so-called chlorine maps, which show at a glance the amount of chlorine that should be present in water in any part of the territory mapped out. The State of Massachusetts did pioneer work along this line, and their chlorine map, prepared at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and as a result of a great many analyses, extending over a period of several years, has been of inestimable importance to sanitarians, not only of that state, but of other states and countries of the world.

New Hampshire waters had been but little studied before the State Laboratory of Hygiene was established. Since then, for a period of three and one half years, both public and private supplies have been under constant supervision. One of the first questions to be taken up was the determination of the normal chlorine content of the various waters,

and to this end several hundred spring waters of known purity were analyzed during 1901-'02, and from figures so obtained a general idea was reached of the normal chlorine contents. The work has been continued until, after three and one half years, we have in our possession a sufficient number of analyses of unpolluted waters to warrant us in publishing a chlorine map of the state.

In preparing this map we have analyzed nearly 700 waters of known purity, collected from 142 towns located in every part of the state, but perhaps more numerous along the south and eastern borders. The chlorine contents so obtained are placed upon the map, and the corresponding figures, that is, figures which are the same in different sections, are connected by lines. These lines are very properly called isochlors (like chlorine), and upon their arrangement depends the value of the map. To draw properly these isochlors we have made repeated analyses of unpolluted spring waters taken at different seasons over the area to be covered. The chlorine content of all waters is liable to slight changes through the year, as it is influenced by the amount of rainfall and the severity of the storms which blow in off the Atlantic. But by taking the samples at different seasons we arrive at a fair average without difficulty. The largest amount of data has been obtained near the sea-coast, where the isochlors change rapidly. Areas exposed to the direct winds from the ocean receive the greatest amount of salt, and consequently those towns bordering our short coast have a high and varying chlorine content. For instance, in the town of North Hampton, located on the coast, a spring water one half mile from salt water contains 2.945 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts of water, a water one and one half mile from the coast, 1.01 parts, and a water five miles inland, .81 parts. In going inland one mile from the coast the chlorine content dropped almost 2.00 parts, and in going still further inland four miles, the drop was but .20 of a part, or but one tenth of the drop of the first mile.

Waters in the northern and western part of the state do not show any evidence of being influenced by the storms which occasionally sweep inland from the Atlantic, and their chlorine content is as low as can be accurately determined. North of the White Mountains the content is below 0.05 parts per 100,000, and fully three fourths of the area of the state is within the region having a chlorine content of 0.10 parts or below.

It is interesting to note that Great Bay, which flows inland from Portsmouth for 20 or more miles, does not change the chlorine content of adjacent waters to any appreciable extent, although deep well waters near Great Bay and the salt Exeter River frequently show increased chlorine. This is due to the mingling of the brackish water of the river and bay

CHLORINE MAP
—OF—
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
PREPARED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
—AT—
STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
SHOWING NORMAL DISTRIBUTION
OF CHLORINE

SCALE OF MILES
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with the natural ground water supply. In the analysis of waters from Exeter excessively high chlorine contents have been observed which could not have been due to any other cause.

It was impossible to make the very many determinations at stated distances inland necessary to fix the contents for the first few lines by analysis alone, and so in drawing the isochlors through Rockingham and Strafford counties in the southeastern part of the state we have followed the contour of the sea-coast, thus keeping different points between the isochlors at the same distances from the sea. As the results we obtained on the many samples analyzed accord with the position of the lines as established we feel that the isochlors are correct within very slight limits.

A departure from the normal of .05 parts per 100,000 within the area covered by the lines that fall within a few miles of each other is not unusual and does not invalidate the accuracy of the map. But after passing isochlor .25 the direct influence of the sea is not felt and the chlorine content diminished slowly, so that comparatively large areas are included. Besides drawing the isochlors we have arranged the normal chlorines of all the towns by counties, and it is noteworthy that in the counties of Grafton, Sullivan, Cheshire, Coös, Carroll and Belknap, the normal chlorine content does not vary throughout the county more than 0.05 parts per 100,000.

That the chlorine content of every town in the state may be borne in mind by persons who may not have access to the chlorine map we insert the following table. The results obtained by analysis of several samples of waters of known purity are given as observed chlorine. Where we obtained no satisfactory chlorines from a town we have calculated the normal chlorine from the map and insert the figures in black-faced type. In but few instances is the observed chlorine different from the normal chlorine, and both series of figures may be accepted as accurate within the limits of analytical error.

NORMAL AND OBSERVED CHLORINE OF THE TOWNS AND CITIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Black-faced figures indicate normal chlorine.

Acworth.....	.08	Bath.....	.05	Campton.....	.06
Albany.....	.06	Bedford.....	.14	Canaan.....	.07
Alexandria.....	.06	Belmont.....	.07	Candia.....	.29
Allenstown.....	.15	Bennington.....	.08	Canterbury.....	.11
Alestead.....	.06	Benton.....	.05	Carroll.....	.05
Alton.....	.12	Berlin.....	.06	Center Harbor.....	.09
Amherst.....	.10	Bethlehem.....	.05	Charlestown.....	.08
Andover.....	.07	Boscawen.....	.09	Chatham.....	.06
Antrim.....	.10	Bow.....	.14	Chester.....	.39
Ashland.....	.10	Bradford.....	.09	Chesterfield.....	.08
Atkinson.....	.30	Brentwood.....	.35	Chichester.....	.10
Auburn.....	.16	Bridgewater.....	.07	Claremont.....	.08
Barnstead.....	.15	Bristol.....	.07	Clarksville.....	.04
Barrington.....	.20	Brookfield.....	.13	Colebrook.....	.05
Bartlett.....	.06	Brookline.....	.14	Columbia.....	.04

Concord.....	12	Jaffrey.....	.08	Piermont.....	.06
Conway.....	.06	Jefferson.....	.04	Pittsburg.....	.04
Cornish.....	.09	Keene.....	.08	Pittsfield.....	.15
Croydon.....	.07	Kensington.....	.40	Plainfield.....	.06
Dalton.....	.04	Kingston.....	.30	Plaistow.....	.30
Danbury.....	.09	Laconia.....	.12	Plymouth.....	.09
Danville.....	.25	Lancaster.....	.05	Portsmouth.....	1.07
Deerfield.....	.18	Landaff.....	.05	Randolph.....	.05
Deering.....	.06	Langdon.....	.06	Raymond.....	.20
Derry.....	.18	Lebanon.....	.08	Richmond.....	.10
Dorchester.....	.07	Lee.....	.30	Rindge.....	.10
Dover.....	.32	Lempster.....	.07	Rochester.....	.21
Dublin.....	.09	Lincoln.....	.05	Rollinsford.....	.28
Dummer.....	.04	Lisbon.....	.07	Roxbury.....	.09
Dunbarton.....	.12	Litchfield.....	.15	Rumney.....	.09
Durham.....	.38	Littleton.....	.07	Rye.....	2.37
East Kingston.....	.35	Livermore.....	.06	Salem.....	.24
Easton.....	.05	Londonderry.....	.17	Salisbury.....	.10
Eaton.....	.08	Loudon.....	.09	Sanbornton.....	.10
Effingham.....	.09	Lyman.....	.04	Sandown.....	.15
Ellsworth.....	.07	Lyme.....	.07	Sandwich.....	.08
Enfield.....	.05	Lyndeborough.....	.10	Seabrook.....	.92
Epping.....	.17	Madbury.....	.32	Sharon.....	.09
Epsom.....	.20	Madison.....	.08	Shelburne.....	.06
Errol.....	.04	Manchester.....	.13	Somersworth.....	.24
Exeter.....	.32	Marlborough.....	.09	South Hampton.....	.43
Farmington.....	.20	Marlow.....	.05	Springfield.....	.10
Fitzwilliam.....	.10	Mason.....	.11	Stark.....	.05
Francetown.....	.10	Meredith.....	.10	Stewartstown.....	.04
Franconia.....	.05	Merrimack.....	.14	Stoddard.....	.09
Franklin.....	.10	Middleton.....	.15	Stratford.....	.18
Freedom.....	.08	Milan.....	.08	Stratford.....	.05
Fremont.....	.24	Milford.....	.11	Stratham.....	.67
Gilford.....	.10	Milton.....	.18	Sullivan.....	.08
Gilmanton.....	.07	Monroe.....	.04	Sunapee.....	.07
Gilsum.....	.10	Mont Vernon.....	.11	Surry.....	.08
Goffstown.....	.14	Moultonborough.....	.09	Sutton.....	.08
Gorham.....	.07	Nashua.....	.15	Swansey.....	.10
Goshen.....	.07	Nelson.....	.10	Tamworth.....	.10
Grafton.....	.07	New Boston.....	.11	Temple.....	.10
Grantham.....	.11	Newbury.....	.08	Thornton.....	.06
Greenfield.....	.08	Newcastle.....	1.00	Tilton.....	.10
Greenland.....	1.27	New Durham.....	.15	Troy.....	.10
Greenville.....	.11	Newfields.....	.32	Tuftonborough.....	.10
Groton.....	.07	New Hampton.....	.08	Unity.....	.06
Hampstead.....	.26	Newington.....	.55	Wakefield.....	.12
Hampton.....	1.00	New Ipswich.....	.11	Walpole.....	.06
Hampton Falls.....	1.20	New London.....	.07	Warner.....	.09
Hancock.....	.08	Newmarket.....	.32	Warren.....	.07
Hanover.....	.07	Newport.....	.08	Washington.....	.07
Harrisville.....	.07	Newton.....	.36	Waterville.....	.07
Hart's Location.....	.05	Northfield.....	.10	Weare.....	.12
Haverhill.....	.06	North Hampton*.....	2.94	Webster.....	.10
Hebron.....	.07	North Hampton†.....	1.61	Wentworth.....	.10
Henniker.....	.08	North Hampton‡.....	.81	Westmoreland.....	.07
Hill.....	.10	Northumberland.....	.04	Whitefield.....	.04
Hillsborough.....	.07	Northwood.....	.22	Wilmot.....	.09
Hinsdale.....	.12	Nottingham.....	.23	Wilton.....	.11
Holderness.....	.05	Orange.....	.06	Winchester.....	.09
Hollis.....	.13	Orford.....	.07	Windham.....	.18
Hooksett.....	.15	Ossipee.....	.08	Wolfeborough.....	.08
Hopkinton.....	.11	Pelham.....	.19	Windsor.....	.09
Hudson.....	.13	Pembroke.....	.15	Woodstock.....	.05
Jackson.....	.05	Peterborough.....	.10		

*One half mile from coast. †One and one half miles from coast. ‡Five miles from coast.

COPPER SULPHATE TREATMENT OF
HANOVER WATER SUPPLY.

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE BY DR. H. N. KINGSFORD
UPON THE WATER IN THE RESERVOIR OF THE HAN-
OVER, N. H., WATER CO., WITH DR. G. T. MOORE'S COP-
PER SULPHATE TREATMENT, JULY 19, 1904.

For the past few years, during the warmer months, there have been many complaints from the people of Hanover regarding the bad taste and odor of the reservoir water. This odor and taste at times has been very offensive, especially when the water was warmed.

The odor was at times fishy, not the odor of decomposing fish, but an odor similar to that about a fish soon after it is caught; sometimes the odor was decidedly musty. The taste was not easily described; it had, as the majority of people expressed it, a "nasty taste." There was also a slight yellowish color to the water. Bacteriological investigation showed quite a number of different varieties of micro-organisms; a few of these produced slight colors on culture media and a few gave off an odor. The algæ were also cultivated and the odor produced by their growth was identical to the odor noticed in the water.

The facts were presented to the water board and the suggestion made that they apply Prof. G. T. Moore's copper sulphate treatment to the water, trusting the taste and odor would be improved.

After some delay because of slight objections entertained by some of the members of the water board, on July 19th, 1904, the application was made.

The water supply for the town of Hanover, New Hampshire, comes from a reservoir situated about three miles northeast of the post-office, 155 feet above the main street, covers about 33 acres, has a capacity of 136,000,000 gallons, is supplied by springs and brooks, and the water is carried to consumers through iron pipes. The reservoir has a water shed of a little less than 1,200 acres and was built in August-November, 1893.

On account of the gradual sloping of the banks of the reservoir, and the presence of many fish, a one to four-million solution was used instead of a one to one-million solution, as Professor Moore recommends. It was estimated that there were about 100,000,000 gallons of water in the reservoir at the time. The copper sulphate was weighed out into 25 pound lots. One lot was placed in a gunny sack which was held open by an iron spreader, the sack fastened at the top, and then attached to the stern of a rowboat. The boat was rowed back and forth across the reservoir, commencing where the water was deepest and ending along the edges where the water was shallow. This process was repeated along lines 25 to 30 feet apart until the whole area had been covered. The copper dissolved very quickly, the water being warm, which necessitated rowing rapidly

while the sack was full and slowing up as the copper in the sack diminished.

Another small body of water was treated in the same way except in this case a one to one-million solution was used. No bacteriological examination had been made previous to the application to this smaller body of water. The application was made to this water as an experiment in reference to the effect upon the fish.

This body of water was quite shallow at the edges and about eight feet deep in the center. The application was made in both cases on the same day, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. The day was very warm, no wind, and a heavy thunder shower took place just as the work was finished.

The edges of the reservoir were inspected next morning and no dead fish were found, no odor was noticed, and many very small fishes were seen swimming about.

On the edges of the smaller body of water 86 small dead fish were picked up, the largest of these measuring one and one half inches in length. The appearance of these dead fish was very striking. Their abdomens were very much distended and many of them had buried their heads in the mud, and in all cases their eyes looked "popped out" from their sockets. No fish were seen which seemed to be injured. Quantities of fishes about two inches long, and from that size up to one foot long, were seen swimming about in the water apparently in a perfect state of health. Both bodies of water were inspected each morning for four days; no more dead fish were found and nothing remarkable was seen. There was no perceptible change in the appearance of the water. Samples were taken from the reservoir and from taps in town and examined for micro-organisms with the following results:

June, 1904 . . . 1,800 micro-organisms, other than algæ, per c. c.
 July 16, 1904 . . . 2,600 micro-organisms, other than algæ, per c. c.

The above was tap water. Algæ not included in this table.

	<i>Reservoir.</i>	<i>Tap.</i>
July 20,	7 per c. c.	2,400 per c. c.
21,	5 "	400 "
22,	15 "	20 "
23,	20 "	15 "
30,	no examination.	40 "
August,	" "	500 "
September,	" "	986 "
October,	" "	840 "
November,	" "	800 "

Algæ, July 16th, 1904, large numbers from tap water.

	<i>Reservoir.</i>	<i>Tap.</i>
July 20,	None.	Large numbers.
21,	"	Few.
22,	"	None.
23,	"	"

Last examination for algae was in August, when only a few grew on media.

The first day after the application the taste and odor had perceptibly diminished, and on the second day had disappeared altogether. The color also practically disappeared, and only a slight color reaction could be detected by delicate color tests. Chemical examination showed no trace of copper in the reservoir water. A sample was not examined from the small pond. No one in town except those immediately concerned in the work knew that anything was being done, but in two days after the treatment two different persons remarked upon the improvement and within a week no less than 11 individuals spoke of it. It is not generally known at this time that anything has been done to the water. Up to date there has been no bad taste, no color and no odor when cold. At times I think I can detect a very slight odor on close observation when the water is warm.

Conclusion: That the odor and taste were due to microscopic organisms. The color to a great extent was also due to micro-organisms. That the application of copper sulphate in the strength of one part to four millions of water is sufficient to destroy these organisms without injury to fish. That one part of copper sulphate to one million parts of water as found in the ordinary reservoirs and ponds will, in addition to destroying micro-organisms, destroy the small fish.

The probabilities are that if the water was of an equal depth in all parts of our reservoirs and ponds one part of copper sulphate to one million parts of water would not kill the fish, but as the edges are shallow and the bottom irregular, it is impossible to get an equal distribution of the solution until after the smaller fishes succumb. There can be no fixed general rule, each case must be treated as conditions require.

THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF FOOD
PRODUCTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY H. E. BARNARD, CHEMIST.

In the absence of national legislation on the subject it has remained for the several states to solve the problem of pure food as best they might. Inability of the individual state to interfere with interstate commerce has been one of the chief drawbacks to the framing of an entirely satisfactory pure food law. A state can, provided the means are afforded it, regulate the manufacture and sale of all home products. But when all other states are allowing the manufacture of impure goods it becomes an impossibility for any one state to keep such goods from coming over its borders. Notwithstanding this vital defect in the working of any local pure food law every state has some form of a food law on its statute books.

Pure food laws are a part of the police power of the state and as such are subject to the broadest interpretation. The extent to which a state may go to protect public health and prevent fraud is indefinable and unlimited. The laws are justified by the unquestioned fundamental right of the state to provide for the protection and preservation of health. Even before the enactment of special food laws it was an indictable offense to mix anything in the food made and supplied for human consumption which would be unwholesome and deleterious to health, and the wilful adulterating or mixing unwholesome ingredients in foods was considered an act dangerous to the public health and life and constituted a public nuisance.

The state food laws were first intended to prohibit the sale of foods injurious to health. The statutes were strictly drawn for this purpose and the courts have in all instances upheld them. This class of adulterations has been so rigidly restricted that its extent is much less than formerly, except in the cases of the use of antiseptics and coloring materials. The contention is made that the use of the extremely small quantities of antiseptics necessary to prevent fermentation and decay in no way imperils the life or health of the consumer. But the courts have held that "It is not the quantity but the nature of the substance which the act prohibits."

By far the greater part of the adulteration of food is not an attack upon the health of the consumer, but an economic fraud, and consists in forcing upon him without his knowledge products different from what they purport to be,—lacking in valuable constituents or made from cheap ingredients so prepared as to counterfeit the genuine article. It is to the suppression of adulterations of this class that most recent legislation has been directed.

The control of the sale of food products in New Hampshire dates back only as far as 1860, when an enactment regulating the sale of impure milk, butter and cheese, became a law. At the same session a general food law, very similar in form to the one now in force, was enacted. The law forbade the adulteration of bread or any other food substance and was extended so as to cover drugs and liquors, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment. A law to regulate the sale of vinegar was passed in 1881 but was later stricken out on a revision of the statutes. In 1891 the present pure food law went into effect, supplanting with its provisions most of the earlier legislation, but incorporating into the body of the law several sections relating to the sale of liquor, etc., that were a part of the original law.

The present pure food law of this state is as follows :

ADULTERATIONS, AND THE SALE OF UNWHOLESOME FOODS AND POISONS.

(Chapter 269 of the Public Statutes.)

SECTION 1. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any adulterated drug or substance to be used in the manner of medicine, or any adulterated article of food or substance to be used in the manner of food or drink.

SECT. 2. If any drug or substance used for medicine, sold under a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia, or in some other pharmacopœia, or other standard work of materia medica, differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work, or contains less of the active principle than is contained in the genuine article, weight for weight, or falls below the professed standard under which it is sold, it shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this chapter.

SECT. 3. *If any food or substance to be eaten or used in the manner of food or drink contains a less quantity of any valuable constituent than is contained in the genuine article, weight for weight, or contains any substance foreign to the well known article under whose name it is sold, or is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or contains any added poisonous ingredient, or consists wholly or partly of any decomposed, putrid or diseased substance, or has become offensive or injured from age or improper care, it shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this chapter.*

SECT. 4. Whoever fraudulently adulterates for the purpose of sale any article of food or drink, drug or medicine, or knowingly sells any fraudulently adulterated article of food or drink, drug or medicine, or any kind of diseased or unwholesome provisions as defined in this chapter, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding four hundred dollars.

SECT. 5. Every person offering or exposing for sale any drug or article of food within the meaning of this chapter, shall furnish to any analyst, or other officer duly appointed for the purpose, who shall apply to him for the same and tender him its value in money, a sample sufficient for the purpose of the analysis of such drug or article of food.

SECT. 6. Any person who has reason to doubt the purity or genuineness of any article of food which he has purchased, may send at his own expense a sealed sample of it to the State Board of Health for inspection. If upon examination the article appears to be adulterated, the board may obtain a certified sample of it, and should this sample prove to be adulterated, the board shall begin proceedings at once against the vendor.

SECT. 7. Whoever hinders, obstructs or in any way interferes with any inspector, analyst or other officer appointed hereunder, in the performance of his duty, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense, and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

SECT. 8. Before commencing the analysis of a sample, the analyst shall reserve a portion, which shall be sealed; and in case of a complaint or indictment, part of the reserved portion of the sample alleged to be adulterated shall, upon application, be delivered to the defendant or his attorney, and part to the secretary of the State Board of Health.

SECT. 9. The State Board of Health shall adopt such measures as it may deem necessary to facilitate the enforcement of this chapter, and for the collecting and examining of drugs and foods, articles of clothing, fabrics, wall paper or anything containing poisonous pigments or substances whereby the health of any person may be injured.

SECT. 10. Whoever adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any liquor used or intended for drink, with cocculus indicus, vitriol, grains of paradise, opium, alum, capsicus, copperas, laurel water, logwood, Brazil wood, cochineal, sugar of lead or any other substance which is poisonous or injurious to health, or knowingly sells any such liquor so adulterated, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SECT. 11. Whoever kills, or causes to be killed, for the purpose of sale, a calf less than four weeks old, or knowingly sells, or has in possession with intent to sell, for food, the meat of any such calf, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days or both.

SECT. 12. Any meat, unwholesome provisions or articles sold, kept or offered for sale, and any articles adulterated, in violation of any of the preceding sections, shall be forfeited.

SECT. 13. Every apothecary, druggist or other person who sells any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, nux vomica, strychnine or prussic acid, shall make a record of such sale in a book kept for that purpose, specifying the kind and quantity of the article sold, and the time when, and the name of the person to whom such sale is made, which record shall be open to all persons who may wish to examine the same.

SECT. 14. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 15. The two preceding sections shall not apply to physicians, in their prescriptions or their recipes to their patients.

SECT. 16. Any corporation, person, firm or agent who shall sell or offer for sale or exchange any woven fabric or paper containing arsenic in any form, or

any article of dress or of household use composed wholly or in part of such woven fabric or paper, or any article of dress containing arsenic, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars ; *provided, however, that this section shall not apply to dress goods or articles of dress containing not more than one one-hundredth grain nor to other material containing not more than one tenth grain of arsenic per square yard of the material.* (Ch. 27, Laws of 1901.)

ADULTERATION OF CANDY PROHIBITED.

(Chapter 26, Laws of 1899.)

SECTION 1. No person shall, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person or corporation, manufacture for sale, or knowingly sell or offer to sell, any candy adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, bar-ytes, talc or any other mineral substance, by poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

SECT. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) nor less than fifty dollars (\$50). The candy so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under direction of the court.

SECT. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of this state to appear for the people and to attend to the prosecution of all complaints under this act in all the courts in their respective counties.

Under Section 9 the State Board of Health is made the legal authority for the enforcement of the law. But not until the establishment of the State Laboratory of Hygiene in 1901 was it possible to do more than to make occasional analyses of suspicious articles of food, so that, except for the work of the State Board of Agriculture, which with some success enforced the provisions of the oleomargarine law, until 1901 no practical measures had ever been taken to secure for the people of the state pure and wholesome food products.

During the first two years after the Laboratory of Hygiene was opened analyses of public and private water supplies occupied most of the time available for analytical work, so that it was not until the summer of 1903 that active enforcement of the pure food law was taken up. One of the first steps toward securing practical results in food work is in enlisting the interest and coöperation of all dealers in such products. And that our position in regard to carrying out the provisions of the law might be easily understood, in the issue of the *Sanitary Bulletin* for January, 1904, the State Board of Health published the following rulings :

FOOD STANDARDS AND DEFINITIONS.

RULINGS BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The laws relating to food products are so varied and the standards of composition so dissimilar among different states that for the guidance of manufacturers,

jobbers and retailers the State Board of Health has made rulings which define and fix standards for all ordinary food stuffs.

These rulings furnish a definite basis for work in the enforcement of the "Pure Food Law," and are intended to anticipate any questions as to the attitude of the State Board of Health in regard to the application of the law to particular articles of food, and will be recognized as such at the State Laboratory of Hygiene. The definitions and standards here given are those advised by the United States Department of Agriculture, given in the United States Pharmacopœia, or after thorough investigation and trial adopted by many of the states.

Authority for such rulings is given the Board by section 9, chapter 269 of the Public Statutes, which reads as follows: "The State Board of Health shall adopt such measures as it may deem necessary to facilitate the enforcement of this chapter, and for the collection and examination of drugs and foods," etc.

DEFINITIONS :

I. Offering or exposing for sale or selling adulterated food is prohibited.

II. The term "food," as used herein, shall include confectionery, condiments, and all articles used for food or drink by man, and if there be more than one quality of any article of food known by the same name, the best quality thereof shall be furnished to the purchaser, unless he otherwise requests at the time of making such purchase, or unless he be notified at such time of the inferior quality of the article delivered.

III. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of section 3, chapter 269 of the Public Statutes.

In the case of food : (a) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; (b) if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted, wholly or in part, for it; (c) if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been, wholly or in part, abstracted from it; (d) if it consists wholly or in part of any decomposed, putrid, or diseased substances, or has become offensive or injured from age or improper care; (e) if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; (f) if it contains any added poisonous or injurious ingredients, or any foreign substance.

ANTISEPTICS :

Salicylic acid, benzoic acid, boric acid, hydrofluoric acid, sulphurous acid and compounds of these acids; formaldehyde or formalin, and various mixtures known to the trade as "Freezine," "Iceine," "Formol," "Preservalines" of various kinds, etc., are antiseptics, and foods or food products containing them are adulterated.

The use of salt, sugar, vinegar, spices, saltpeter, and wood smoke, as employed in curing meat, is not prohibited.

BAKING POWDERS :

Baking powders must be of standard strength and quality.

BUTTER :

Standard butter is butter containing not less than eighty-two and one half (82.5) per cent. of butter fat. The use of harmless vegetable coloring matter is allowable.

BUTTER—RENOVATED OR PROCESS :

Standard renovated or process butter must contain not more than sixteen (16) per cent. of water, and at least eighty-two and one half (82.5) per cent of butter fat. Renovated or process butter must be so marked and must not be substituted for butter unless so requested by the purchaser.

CANDY :

The use of poisonous colors or flavors or other injurious ingredients, the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc, or other mineral substance to give weight and volume to the mass, is an adulteration.

CANNED GOODS :

Canned goods must bear the name and address of the packer. If dried before packing they must be labeled "SOAKED OR BLEACHED GOODS" in letters not less than two line pica in size. The sale of peas or other vegetables greened with copper is prohibited.

CATSUPS :

Catsups are preparations of tomato pulp and spices, and must contain no added coloring material or preservatives.

CHEESE :

Standard whole milk cheese, full cream cheese, or cream cheese is cheese containing, in the water free substance, not less than forty-eight (48) per cent. of butter fat. The use of harmless vegetable coloring matter is allowable. The use of preservatives other than salt is prohibited.

CIDER :

Cider is the unfermented juice of the apple. Any substitute for apple juice, or any added antiseptic constitutes an adulteration.

COFFEE :

Coffee must be true to name. It must not be coated or polished to conceal inferiority.

COFFEE COMPOUNDS :

Mixtures of cereals or other articles sold as substitutes for coffee must be sold as a mixture or compound under an original or coined name, and not under the name of any ingredient thereof.

CREAM :

Standard cream is cream containing not less than eighteen (18) per cent. of milk fat. Cream shall be produced wholly from pure milk and be free from added coloring matter, preservatives, or other additions of any kind.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS :

Bottles or packages containing extracts must bear the name and address of the manufacturer. Lemon extract shall contain at least five (5) per cent. of the pure oil of lemon dissolved in alcohol. Vanilla extract shall be made wholly from vanilla bean, and shall contain no artificial coloring. When other flavoring substances are used, such as vanillin, coumarin or tonka, the extract shall be labeled so as to show its true character. The label, "Compound Extract of Vanilla," will not be deemed sufficient notice of the composition of the article.

FLOUR :

Flour must be composed entirely of one single ground cereal. The admixture of other flours or materials constitutes an adulteration.

GLUTEN FLOUR :

Gluten flour is flour from which the starch has been washed, wholly or in part. Standard gluten flour must contain at least thirty (30) per cent. of proteids calculated by multiplying the nitrogen content by the factor 6.25, and not over forty-eight (48) per cent. of starch.

FRUIT, JELLIES, FRUIT JAMS, PRESERVES, ETC.:

Fruit jellies, fruit butters, preserves, canned fruits, fruit conserves, confections, fruit juices and syrups, etc., must consist of the fruit specified on the label, preserved only with cane sugar, with or without the addition of glucose, and must not contain artificial flavors, coloring matters or preservatives. If such articles contain any substitute for the fruit, or any injurious material to make up bulk or weight, any artificial flavor, color or antiseptic, or any substance not naturally occurring in such fruit, except spices or other wholesome natural flavoring materials, they shall be considered to be adulterated.

HONEY:

Honey is the nectar of flowers and saccharine exudations of plants gathered by bees. Honey made by feeding bees glucose, sugar syrup or other saccharine substance is not pure honey. Adding glucose sugar or syrup to honey, or substituting these materials for honey constitutes an adulteration.

LARD:

Lard is the fat of swine, the fat being melted and separated from the flesh. Adding beef fat or stearine, cotton seed oil, or other substitutes for swine fat constitutes an adulteration. Lard must contain not less than ninety-nine (99) per cent. of fat.

MILK:

Milk must contain three and one half (3.5) per cent. of fat and thirteen (13) per cent. of milk solids, except in the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, when it must contain three (3) per cent. of fat and twelve (12) per cent. of milk solids. Milk must not be skimmed, colored, watered, preserved with antiseptics, or produced from sick or diseased cows, or cows fed upon the refuse of breweries or distilleries. Milk from which the cream has been removed may be sold as skimmed milk from vessels, cans or packages on which the words "Skimmed Milk" are distinctly marked in letters not less than one inch in length.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP:

Maple syrup and sugar must be true to name. The chief element of value in maple syrup and sugar is the maple flavor, and any admixture of other sugars is an adulteration.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS:

All molasses and syrups are assumed to be made from the juice of cane or other sugar-producing plants, and any molasses or syrup containing starch sugar, glucose or corn syrup shall be considered to be adulterated. Glucose syrups or corn syrups may be sold when so marked.

OLEOMARGARINE:

Oleomargarine, butterine, or kindred compounds, or mixtures of these with butter cannot lawfully be sold if colored in imitation of butter.

OLIVE OIL:

Olive oil is the expressed oil of the olive. The substitution of other oils or fats for olive oil, either in part or in whole, constitutes an adulteration.

SAUSAGE:

Sausage must be prepared from the properly prepared edible parts of animals, and must contain no preservative other than sugar, salt, saltpeter, smoke and condiments and no artificial coloring matter.

SPICES:

Spices are aromatic vegetable substances used for the seasoning of food. Standard spices are sound spices, true to name, from which no portion of volatile oil or other flavoring principal has been removed. All spices must be pure. Any mixture of any foreign article with any spice is an adulteration.*

SUGAR:

Standard sugar is white sugar containing at least ninety-nine and one half (99.5) per cent. of sucrose and without any added substance.

TEA:

Tea consists of the dried leaves of the true tea plant, without addition of artificial coloring matter or filler, or extraction of essential properties. Any article offered for tea which does not conform to this definition is adulterated.

VINEGAR:

Vinegar shall contain no artificial coloring matter, and shall have an acidity equal to the presence of not less than four and one half (4.5) per cent. by weight of absolute acetic acid. Cider vinegar shall, in addition, contain not less than two (2) per cent. by weight of cider vinegar solids. If vinegar contains any artificial coloring matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, or if cider vinegar contains less than the required amount of acidity or cider vinegar solids, it shall be deemed to be adulterated.

METHODS EMPLOYED IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PURE FOOD LAW.

All samples of food or food products that are suspected of being of inferior quality, or in any way different from what they purport to be, may be sent to the Laboratory of Hygiene for analysis by any resident of the state provided the sample is an original package. But, as the number of samples received from grocers and consumers is small and but poorly represents the class of food products on our markets, we make personal collections of samples throughout the state. It is the desire of the board to canvass the state thoroughly each year and to visit the larger cities as frequently as may be necessary to familiarize the grocers with the vigor of the enforcement. When a sample of food is received at the laboratory it is given a serial number and entered on the records under its name and brand, including the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler, the firm from whom collected, date of collection and name of collector.

If the sample proves to be pure and of good quality, the dealers are so notified and are given the results of the analysis. Upon the discovery of an article that does not meet the requirements of the Public Statutes of New Hampshire, the following warning notice is sent to the parties from whom that particular specimen was obtained :

*A preparation of mustard, vinegar, spices and enough filling of starch to make a mustard of mild flavor, to meet a legitimate demand which undoubtedly exists, may be sold as "French Mustard," or "Prepared Mustard."

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

WARNING NOTICE.

To _____:

You are hereby notified that a sample of _____ was bought at your place of business on _____, 190 , and upon examination of same at the

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE,

Mr. H. E. Barnard, Chemist,

it was found to be in violation of the provisions of Chapter 269 of the Public Statutes of the State of New Hampshire.

The article referred to was adulterated with _____.

The further sale of said article if found to be adulterated will be deemed sufficient grounds upon which to begin legal action for the violation of the law.

Per order of State Board of Health,

_____, Secretary.

Concord, N. H., _____, 190 .

The above notice is accompanied by the following :

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTE CONCERNING THE SALE OF ADULTERATED FOODS.

The "Warning Notice" sent to dealers, when articles bought of them are found to be adulterated or do not meet the requirements of the law, is not to be regarded as any reflection on their honesty and integrity. It simply informs them of the fact that a certain article is not up to the standard established by the Public Statutes, and thus warns them against the purchase and sale of the same.

We believe that an overwhelming majority of dealers are honest men, who would not offer for sale any class of goods known to be adulterated or prohibited by law ; and that they will heartily coöperate with the board in its effort to suppress the sale of adulterated foods, drinks, drugs, etc.

We propose, as far as possible, to protect the dealers against these commercial frauds by giving information concerning their nature, and the public against the deleterious effects of this class of goods.

We would suggest that dealers, whenever they have a suspicion as to the quality of goods, should specify when ordering from the wholesale or jobber that said articles must not be adulterated and must meet the requirements of the laws of the state of New Hampshire.

Food products to which preservatives have been added cannot legally be sold in this state.

In addition to notifying the dealer that a certain article is adulterated the results of the analysis are published in the *Sanitary Bulletin* and so reach the eye of every dealer in food products in the state, and as well of many consumers. The effect of this publication is to shut out of the market, within a very short time, all proscribed goods. The dealer, once notified of the quality of any brand of goods refuses to sell it, both because he does not wish to incur the penalty of the law and because he is anxious to supply only pure articles to his customers. And when a firm that does an illegal business in manufacturing or jobbing adulterated goods finds it impossible to sell the proscribed brands it leaves the field and is quickly supplanted by the honest trader.

This method of notification and publication is working excellently, and but few prosecutions have ever been necessary, and then only in the case of the adulteration of milk by the use of preservatives. We believe that it is far more essential to secure the good will and active coöperation of the tradesmen in food products than to invite their antagonism by ill-advised prosecutions in cases of unintentional violation of the law. We have endeavored to protect the honest grocer from the impositions of dishonest manufacturers and to assist him in keeping a stock, as far as possible, free from unlawful goods. The ready response of the firms we have visited to our suggestions that they withdraw from sale and return goods that have been found to be in violation of the law goes far to show that when the office of the State Laboratory of Hygiene in detecting the adulteration of foods is thoroughly appreciated by the dealers, we shall have little difficulty in keeping our markets free from impure products.

The State Board of Health appreciates fully the valuable assistance rendered by the members of local boards of health and by health officers in collecting samples of food products for analysis and in serving notices to dealers in adulterated goods. It would be impossible to enforce effectively the pure food law without this willing coöperation. It is the desire of the board still further to enlist the aid of the local officials and eventually to establish a system of local inspection that will constantly be in touch with all features of food distribution.

REPORT OF WORK IN FOOD LABORATORY.

In the absence of a regular food inspector we have made personal collections of food samples carried in stock by the retailers in the cities of Manchester, Concord, Nashua, Dover and Keene, and in several of the larger towns. This necessarily limited inspection, confined to but a small portion of the state, does not bring the work of the laboratory before the

retailer and consumer in our other cities and towns as prominently as we should like. The samples of food collected, however, probably represent fairly well the standard of quality of food products offered for sale throughout the state. The results of our analyses bear out only too well the often repeated statement of the salesmen of the wholesale houses that "New Hampshire is a dumping-ground for adulterated foods." We are glad to say that the enforcement of our Pure Food law, which has remained so long unobserved on our statute books as to become a dead letter in the eyes of the manufacturer, has aroused to a remarkable extent his latent conscience, as well as that of the wholesaler and retailer, so that there now seems to be an honest desire on their part to comply with all the rulings of the State Board of Health concerning our law.

By correspondence and personal inquiry we have brought the laboratory in touch with most of the houses that cater to the New Hampshire trade. In this way, and through the distribution of information regarding the brands of adulterated foods through the *Sanitary Bulletin*, we have accomplished much in an educational way, and laid a foundation for a gradual improvement in the quality of the food products on our markets.

Of the 1,292 articles examined 513 were adulterated or varied from the legal standard. This is equivalent to an adulteration of 39.77 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that in collecting samples for analysis care was taken to collect articles of a suspicious character. Therefore, the extent of adulteration of all food products is not shown by this figure, and is represented by a much smaller percentage.

BOTTLED BEVERAGES.

During the summer months large quantities of soft drinks, carbonated waters, syrups and fruit juices are consumed. The demand for such beverages has created a large business in bottled goods and has prompted the manufacture of a great variety of products. Broadly speaking, however, they can be classed as follows: Carbonated waters, colored and flavored; root beers, combinations of syrups and extracts of herbaceous plants; and fruit juices, such as grape juice and lime juice.

We have found that the grape juices were usually pure, free from added color and preservatives. However, two of the samples of grape juice examined were highly fermented and contained from 5.84 per cent. to 7.17 per cent. of alcohol, thus putting them into the class of wines. This fermentation had taken place in one instance in the presence of salicylic acid. The fact that both brands were the product of the same house renders it probable that the manufacturer was attempting to sell a low grade wine of very inferior quality as unfermented grape juice. The amount of

alcohol present, however, readily discloses the true character of the article. The lime juices are all much below the standard acidity and had been diluted by adding from two to three volumes of water. They were generally preserved with salicylic acid, although in one instance benzoate of soda was employed for the purpose.

It is apparent that the use of preservatives, usually salicylic acid, though benzoate of soda is frequently employed, is very common among manufacturers of fruit syrups. Coal tar dyes are also freely used to impart an attractive and realistic color to the drink. The flavors employed in the carbonated beverages are frequently synthetic ethers. The percentage of adulteration of this class of products was very high. Of 36 samples analyzed, 23, or 63.9 per cent., were adulterated by the use of preservatives or coal tar dyes, or both. [See analytical report, page 188.]

BUTTER.

Of the two samples examined, one was found to be oleomargarine. As heretofore, the inspection of butter will be made by the State Board of Agriculture and only occasional samples will be examined by us.

RENOVATED BUTTER AND OLEOMARGARINE.

The samples of renovated butter and oleomargarine were found to be free from coloring matter and to contain only the quantity of water allowed by law. It appears, however, that the manufacturers of these products are using great skill in incorporating all the water allowable. In one instance a renovated butter contained 15.98 per cent. of water, or but .02 per cent. less than the legal limit.

There is no doubt but that much renovated butter is sold to boarding-houses where it is served instead of genuine butter. Such practices are felt both by the consumer of the product and by the maker of genuine butter, and can only be stopped by rigid enforcement of the Federal law.

CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES AND JAMS.

Under this heading is included all the products made from fruit and sugar, either cane or glucose, and including fruit butters, preserves, fruit juices and syrups.

The base of the imitation fruit jelly, jam, etc., is apple juice or apple pulp, obtained principally from the waste parings and cores of the apple drying or evaporated apple factory. These waste products are partially dried at the factory, packed in bales or barrels, and shipped to the manufacturer of fruit products at a very low cost. Upon arriving at the factory the stock is boiled for a time in open kettles and then placed in large,

closed, copper kettles and heated by blowing with superheated steam until the clear apple juice drains out of the mass to the bottom of the kettle. It is then drawn off into tanks and serves as stock for making all varieties of jellies and preserved fruits.

For the production of a satisfactory jelly or jam large quantities of sugar are necessary for jellifying and preserving the fruit. The cost of this sugar contributes largely to the cost of manufacture. Cheaper sugars in the form of glucose and glucose syrup are therefore employed as a substitute for cane sugar. Glucose is a wholesome and nutritious article of food and no objection can be made to its use except that products containing it are sold at prices not warranted by their actual cost. In some cases saccharine, a coal tar product of no food value but of great sweetening power, is used where a very sweet article is desired. Saccharine has antiseptic properties which make its use profitable. Its influence on the system is not determined and its employment is not allowable.

The apple juice and glucose syrup are mixed in the necessary proportions, colored with a coal tar dye to counterfeit the genuine product; flavored with compound ethers,—the synthetic fruit ethers technically known as ethyl buterate, amyl acetate, etc.; preserved by the addition of benzoate or salicylate of soda, and ultimately placed upon the market as pure currant, raspberry, or strawberry jelly.

Foreign coloring matter is employed in preparing fruit products for two reasons: one is that the color of fruit is not very stable and is liable to be destroyed during the process of preserving, and, furthermore, that goods packed in glass will lose their color when constantly exposed to the light on the grocer's shelves. The other reason for the use of dye colors is that they enable the manufacturer to use fruit of deficient color and thus to conceal inferiority. Apple stock uncolored is readily distinguished, but when dyed a brilliant crimson passes to the eye of the inexperienced buyer for the genuine fruit color. The preservation of this color is important, as the value of a jelly or jam for table use or in the sick room is doubtless enhanced by the attractiveness of its coloring, but the possibility for deception as to quality and purity afforded by the use of coloring matter overbalances any argument in its favor. By the judicious use of coal tar colors apple jellies flavored with small quantities of the true fruit, or by the artificial fruit ethers, can be given the appearance of the genuine article, or a cheap fruit or a vegetable pulp can be mixed into a jam, and jellies made from glucose and starch may be served to consumers who demand pure goods.

The harmfulness of the coal tar dyes depends on their composition. Many of them are quite innocuous, but are always liable to contain metal-

lic impurities such as zinc, copper, tin, lead, and arsenic retained during the process of manufacture. Others are distinctly injurious and entirely unsuitable for use in food products.

The use of preservatives in packing fruit products is almost universal. Salicylic acid and its sodium salt has been most frequently employed, but within the last few years benzoate of soda has supplanted it as a preservative, because its physiological effects are less marked and possibly less generally known. Borax or boric acid, formaldehyde and the sulphites are also met with. It appears to be the custom of the manufacturer to pack away large quantities of semi-raw material in barrels during the fruit season to be worked up into marketable products during the winter months when the trade demands are most active. The bulk goods do not contain enough sugar to preserve them and the barrels and casks are not hermetically sealed, but the use of these vigorous antiseptics effectually prevents any fermentation taking place. It is argued by the manufacturers that the quantities of preservatives employed are so small that they cannot possibly affect the human system, and that the ingestion of fermented food products is far more injurious than the traces of preservatives necessary to prevent the action of the ferments. Their employment in food products, however, on this plea, or any other, is to be unequivocally condemned. The consumer has the right to demand that drugs be administered to him only with his knowledge and consent and in such quantities as his physician may prescribe. It cannot be gainsaid that a preservative active enough to arrest fermentative action in a food product, so carelessly packed as to be constantly exposed to infection, will as surely arrest, in a like manner, the action of the digestive ferments when the food is taken into the stomach.

The cheap food products have undoubtedly become a necessity in the homes of the poor, where they have supplanted, to a large degree, more costly forms of food. But the apparent demand for low priced food does not amount to a license to the manufacturer to place adulterated goods on our market nor authorize him to lower, still further, the cost of production by making entirely fraudulent articles that could not command a sale at any price if honestly labeled and sold for what they were.

The custom of labeling jellies made from apple stock with some trade name that does not in any way lead the purchaser to suppose he is getting something which he is not is becoming more common. The sale of the cheap and wholesome apple jellies is thus placed on an honest basis and relieves the trade of the responsibility incurred by meeting the demand for cheap goods with base imitations.

The ruling of the State Board of Health on this subject is as follows :

Fruit jellies, fruit butters, preserves, canned fruits, fruit conserves, confections, fruit juices and syrups, etc., must consist of the fruit specified on the label, preserved only with cane sugar, with or without the addition of glucose, and must not contain artificial flavors, coloring matter, or preservatives. If such articles contain any substitute for the fruit, or any injurious material to make bulk or weight, any artificial flavor, color, or antiseptic, or any substance not naturally occurring in such fruit except spices or other wholesome natural flavoring materials, they shall be considered to be adulterated. [See analytical report, page 189.]

CANNED GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Canned goods, including canned corn, tomatoes, beans, soups, and prepared foods, such as clam chowder, corned beef hash, baked beans, etc., are, for the most part, free from adulteration. The use of preservatives is occasionally noted, but in a lesser degree than formerly. Canned meats are usually pure products. The frequent statement that the high color of canned meats is due to coloring matter is undoubtedly an error. The finely ground meats, like deviled ham, veal loaf, etc., occasionally contain borax, presumably added to prevent souring while in the process of manufacture.

Canned peas, greened with copper, are occasionally met with, and canned corn is frequently sweetened with saccharine. Soaked goods, that is, dried peas, beans, corn, etc., that have been soaked out to their original size and appearance, sometimes appear on the market when prices are high. Unusual quantities of tin have been found in some classes of goods, and it is recommended that only the highest grade of tin plate be used in making tin cans; that no zinc chloride be used in soldering, and that no solder be in contact with the contents of the can.

COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

The articles of this class have been pure. The sale of adulterated coffee is apparently a thing of the past, although the misbranding of cheap Central American and Brazilian coffees as genuine Mocha and Java is very common. Cocos and chocolate are subject to adulteration with starch and flour and undue amounts of the outer covering of the cocoa bean. [See analytical report, page 190.]

CONDENSED MILK.

Condensed milk is made by evaporating whole milk to one half or one third its original volume and adding cane sugar. In reporting the results of the analysis of the several samples we have given the amount of fat present in the condensed sample and also shown the percentage of fat in

the original milk. The results show that every sample examined was made from normal, whole milk. A single sample labeled "Evaporated Cream" was analyzed. This name is usually applied to evaporated milks to which no sugar is added. The analysis showed that the product was made from ordinary milk and in no sense was it a condensed cream. The use of the term "Condensed Cream," when applied to the product produced by evaporating whole milk is an attempt to deceive and is not allowable. [See analytical report, page 191.]

CREAM OF TARTAR AND BAKING POWDERS.

There is no standard of purity for these preparations in New Hampshire, and no law exists compelling manufacturers to mark their products with the name and percentage of their ingredients. The value of a baking powder is determined by its ability to bring about the leavening of bread as a result of the liberation of carbon dioxide by an acid salt. We have, therefore, attempted to determine the relative value of various powders by comparing the amount of available carbon dioxide contained in them. Our results show that several times as much baking powder of low grade must be taken to produce equal results with a good article, and that the high grade baking powder thus becomes the most economical in use. If a baking powder evolves 10 per cent. of its own weight of carbon dioxide when brought into contact with water it is of good quality. Several samples of cream of tartar were found to be grossly adulterated, in two instances containing no acid potassium tartrate whatever.

HONEY.

Honey, both in the comb and strained, finds a large sale, especially in the cities. The comb honey is undoubtedly pure; much of the strained honey is wholly or partially artificial. Samples of "Orange Blossom Honey," guaranteed "strictly pure," and of "Pure Extracted Honey" have been found to consist entirely of glucose or corn syrup. One sample of "Pure California Honey" marked, "This honey contains a small amount of cane sugar, added to prevent crystallization," contained nearly 40 per cent. of cane sugar. Honey compounds purporting to contain from 25 to 50 per cent. of honey proved to be corn syrup in which a piece of extracted honeycomb was immersed. Many of the honeys passed as pure gave polarimetric readings considerably higher than we have observed when working on honeys of known purity, and may be adulterated with invert sugar, either introduced directly, or by feeding the bees cane sugar. [See analytical report, page 191.]

LARD AND LARD COMPOUNDS.

Our analyses have shown that much of the lard represented as pure lard or pure leaf lard contains small quantities of beef stearine, apparently added to stiffen the product by raising its melting point.

Pure lard must be made from the melted fat of the hog, and contain no added ingredients. The incorporation of beef stearine, lamb suet or any other stiffener constitutes an adulteration. The compound lards, made from cottonseed oil, beef stearine and lard, are wholesome products, but labeling a mixture of cottonseed oil and beef stearine "Compound Lard" or "Lard Compound" is a misrepresentation of the facts, and constitutes an adulteration.

LEMON EXTRACTS.

In the analysis of lemon essences or extracts we have required that at least five per cent. of pure lemon oil should be present. Many terpeneless lemon extracts are sold as pure extracts, but as they contain no lemon oil must be considered to be adulterated.

The action of certain manufacturers of flavoring extracts in attempting to override the standard which we have adopted for lemon extract by claiming that their products, made from citral, or with a "washed out oil," are pure lemon oil and therefore not adulterated, calls for special attention on the part of wholesalers and retailers to the fact that our standard for lemon extract reads as follows:

Lemon extract shall contain at least five per cent. of the pure oil of lemon dissolved in alcohol.

Under this ruling, which is in accordance with the standard set by the U. S. Pharmacopœia and by all the states that have adopted a standard, the extracts made from the "terpeneless" lemon oil and from "washed out oil" must be considered to be adulterated. While oil of lemon owes much of its characteristic aroma to citral, it is none the less true that lemon extract, as we know it, does not depend for its flavor on the citral alone, but that its character is influenced to a considerable degree by the terpenes present in normal oil of lemon. Limonene, the chief terpene of lemon oil, is an essential constituent, and when blended with the citral gives the true flavor of lemon.

To claim that extract made from citral and "washed out oil" is made from lemon oil is as fallacious as the statement of the vinegar manufacturer that his compound of acetic acid, water and color is cider vinegar because the acetic acid content is present.

When we first analyzed the lemon extracts on our markets we found that several brands that we had supposed to be of high grade were low in

lemon oil content. Inquiry revealed the fact that the manufacturers were using citral, in part, in their formula. It is to the credit of these firms that when notified of the standard we had set for lemon extracts they immediately changed their formulas and are now sending to their retailers a high grade product, wholly in accordance with our law. It is the custom of the larger houses who have established a reputation on the quality of their goods to put out a cheaper, low grade article under a misleading name to compete with the products of other firms. This practice has flooded the state with ten-cent goods, entirely artificial and of almost no value as a flavoring, and yet costing as much for mixing, packing advertising and selling as the high grade article. We shall endeavor to assist the producers of legal products in driving these cheap, adulterated articles from the market. Thirty-four of the 53 samples of lemon extract were adulterated, a percentage of adulteration of 64.1 per cent. [See analytical report, page 192.]

MAPLE SYRUP.

If every farmer in New Hampshire owned a grove of maple trees and made each spring all the maple sugar and syrup possible, the amount produced would hardly equal the quantity sold each year as pure maple sugar or syrup. It is undoubtedly true that even in New Hampshire, a large producer of maple products, four fifths of the sugar and syrup sold in our markets is wholly or in part fraudulent. An inspection of three maple syrup bottling houses in the city of Manchester which were producing large quantities of "pure maple syrup," showed that their product was a dilute cane syrup colored with caramel, to which about 20 per cent. of melted maple sugar had been added. Another manufacturer had dispensed with maple sugar entirely, and was branding a mixture of cane syrup and corn syrup as "Pure Maple Syrup." A sample of "Cream Maple Sugar" selling for a high price as a superior article proved to be brown sugar and glucose. It matters not whether the maple syrup is made direct from the unadulterated sap of the maple tree or by remelting a sugar which has been made from a syrup, the product of such an unadulterated sap. We cannot consider, however, every syrup a maple syrup because it may have been made from what purports to be a maple sugar. Our analyses have shown that syrups bottled by houses of the highest reputation and guaranteed by them to be pure undoubtedly have been made from adulterated sugar.

We have analyzed several samples of maple syrup of known purity for the purpose of obtaining data for comparison when working with syrups of unknown quality. The greatly increased ash content of the true syrup over that of the cane sugar syrup is very noticeable, and offers most val-

uable information as to the character of the syrup. Hortvet's method for the examination of maple sugar and syrup has also been employed with good results. We are now in possession of entirely satisfactory methods for detecting the use of syrups other than maple, and shall hope to publish soon the results of the examination of a large number of brands of syrup purporting to be pure. [See analytical report, page 193.]

MILK.

A systematic inspection of milk has been undertaken, and because of the coöperation of local health boards, who are empowered by law to appoint milk inspectors to collect samples for analysis, is demonstrating the value of rigid inspection of the milk supply in preventing adulteration.

The inspectors of the different towns and cities who are collecting samples of milk for analysis at the Laboratory of Hygiene are furnished with the necessary bottles, blanks, tags, etc., and are instructed to collect samples of milk from all dealers in the town and ship directly to the laboratory by express. We have endeavored to examine in this way the milk from the several cities and towns a number of times a year, more especially in the summer when the inducement to use preservatives is the greatest.

During the summer months very few samples of milk have been examined which fell below the standard as established by law; but after the change of standard from 12 per cent. to 13 per cent. of total solids on the first of October, a large number of samples have been examined which contained the required amount of milk fat, but which were from 0.5 per cent. to 1 per cent. low in milk solids. This condition has been particularly noticeable in milk from Holstein cows. One herd of 16 cows included but one cow whose milk contained normal solids, though all the samples had the required amount of fat.

Three hundred and seventy-one samples of milk and cream have been analyzed in the last two years, and of that number 111 were below the legal standard, an adulteration of 30.0 per cent.

But few samples were adulterated by the use of preservatives. In one instance of flagrant violation of the law in this respect the dealer has been held to await the action of the superior court.

One sample of cream examined was found to contain gelatine, added to stiffen the cream and thus simulate a very rich product.

MOLASSES.

Molasses is made from the juice of cane or other sugar producing plants, and is commonly understood to be the liquid material draining

from granulated sugar made from sugar cane, either by natural percolation or by being treated in centrifugal machines. The commercial term, molasses, however, applies to other syrups, including that made from sorghum. The perfection of sugar making processes has increased the amount of cane sugar obtainable from a given quantity of juice and consequently diminished the molasses residue.

With the diminishing of the quantity the quality of the molasses has also depreciated until frequently it is unsuitable for table use. It has become a common custom, for that reason, to add glucose, or corn syrup, to these dark, strong residuums, and thereby produce a lighter colored and more attractive syrup, of fine body and flavor.

While this addition produces an article of increased value from a commercial standpoint, the use of glucose in improving the grade of molasses is considered by all authorities to be an adulteration, and is prohibited by our law.

Of 51 samples analyzed 16 contained glucose in quantities varying from 13 to 42 per cent. One sample contained but 13 per cent. of sucrose to 42.5 per cent. of glucose. [See analytical report, page 193.]

OLIVE OIL.

The adulteration of olive oil is by no means as extensive as is generally believed. We have found but few samples purporting to be olive oil to be impure. These few samples, labeled "Huile d'Olive" with foreign trade-mark, are wholly cottonseed oil, and were made in this country.

OYSTERS.

During the fall of 1903 samples of tub oysters were collected in the cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Manchester and Concord, and the results obtained showed conclusively that it was the practice of Boston wholesalers to add boric acid, or a preparation known as "Preservaline" to every tub of oysters they sent out. A vigorous correspondence with dealers in Norfolk and Providence River tub oysters produced such beneficial results that later inspections of samples collected from the same dealers in most cases showed no preservatives. But after a lapse of several months the old practice was resumed and boric acid again appeared in many samples, showing that the temptation to use preservatives instead of ice had been too great for the wholesalers to withstand.

The results of the extended investigations of the effect of borax on the human system have shown conclusively that its use is injurious, even to healthy persons. Of course the harmful effects of the drugs are accentuated when introduced into a supposedly nourishing oyster broth, or in

the many forms in which oysters are employed in the sick dietary, as food for the weak and invalid.

One hundred and twenty-three samples of oysters were examined for borax, and in 50 cases it was found. Many samples of clams have also contained borax. [See analytical report, page 194.]

SAUSAGE.

Twelve of the thirteen samples of prepared meats known as sausage were adulterated with borax. The use of borax in these meat products is very common, as the manufacturer, by its use, is able to keep in a fresh condition the scraps which are finally worked up as sausage.

The employment of borax or any other preservative for this purpose is a violation of the Pure Food law.

In one instance a sausage, supposed to be pure, contained borax, which was found to have been introduced in a "sausage filler," consisting largely of starch, used to make the sausage less fat.

SPICES.

Forty-five samples of spices have been analyzed and but five were adulterated. The custom of employing makeweights of ground bark, sawdust, flour, etc., is evidently a thing of the past. While bulk goods may sometimes still be of poor quality, it is apparent that the trade favors the use of the small package or carton and that the manufacturer is using his name more and more on his products, thus guaranteeing, in a measure, the quality of the goods by the reputation of the house. One sample marked "Gold Label Mustard" consisted of wheat flour and ground mustard hulls colored with tumeric.

TOMATO KETCHUPS.

By far the greater number of the brands of tomato ketchups are adulterated either by coloring matter or preservatives or both. Recent analyses, however, lead us to believe that certain houses are now bottling a tomato ketchup free from added color and preservatives. While it is claimed by other manufacturers that goods so packed will prove objectionable to the consumer because of their lack of color and liability to ferment, we do not believe that the public will allow its natural prejudice in favor of pure foods to be overcome by the absence of the high color. If the open bottle is put in a cool place there is no danger of its fermenting before it is used up.

But five of the 36 samples of tomato ketchup analyzed were pure. [See analytical report, page 195.]

VANILLA EXTRACTS.

A true vanilla extract is made by macerating the vanilla bean with sugar and extracting the mass with diluted alcohol. Adulteration of vanilla extract consists of substituting, wholly or in part, the inferior and cheaper tonka bean for the vanilla bean, or the addition of the artificial coumarin to weak extracts of the true bean or even preparing solutions of artificial vanillin or artificial coumarin in dilute alcohol, colored with caramel or coal tar dye to represent the true extract. As in the case of lemon extracts we have ruled that the only vanilla extract salable under our law is a pure extract prepared according to the Pharmacopœia formula. Compounds bearing on any part of their label the word "Vanilla" are adulterated.

Of 32 samples of vanilla extract analyzed 21 were adulterated by the use of color or were entirely fraudulent preparations of coumarin. [See analytical report page 196.]

VINEGAR.

It has many times been asserted by those engaged in enforcing pure food laws that vinegars are subject to adulteration to an extent perhaps greater than is the case with any other article of food.

Analyses of samples of vinegar collected from dealers in Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Portsmouth and Dover offer good evidence, that, in this state, at least, the statement is not overdrawn.

Sixty-eight samples of cider vinegar were analyzed and 39 were found to be adulterated.

Of adulterated samples nine are artificial and 30 are below the standard required for cider vinegars, in acidity or solids, or both. Of the 58 genuine cider vinegars 26 are above the legal requirements for acid and solids and 32 are below.

The striking fact to be noticed in the summary of results is that nearly 60 per cent. of the vinegars examined were adulterated, a finding which is remarkable in view of the fact that our state is well able to make every gallon of vinegar consumed within it. The home product is displaced by the artificial, acetic acid solution, colored with caramel, to the loss of the farmer or local manufacturer and the defrauding of the consumer who pays cider vinegar prices for a cheap, spurious product, lacking all the peculiar aroma and delicate flavor which has given cider vinegar its reputation.

Another significant thing to be seen is that 55 per cent. of all the cider vinegars were below the standard, or legal requirement, and were, therefore, adulterated. Such a condition points to one of two things: either

the vinegar had been watered or it was improperly made. The adulteration by dilution with water is so obvious a fraud that no comment is necessary, but to many vinegar makers the statement that their product is adulterated will seem unfounded and impossible.

When the standard of acidity and solids is fixed, all vinegars which do not come up to the standard are adulterated and the manufacturer or dealer in such an article is liable for violation of the pure food laws. The practice of saving the first pressing from apple pomace for cider, and then wetting down the exhausted cheese with water before a second pressing, produces a diluted cider which is low in solids and malic acid and which will never make good vinegar. Imperfect acetification is frequently met with. In such cases the vinegar has not been sufficiently aged or has been kept out of access to air. The oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid can only take place in the presence of a liberal supply of oxygen, and vinegar makers should not expect that cider put into a cool cellar in unvented barrels will make vinegar.

The quality of a vinegar is sometimes injured by an abnormal fermentation or the development of moulds, or by the presence of vinegar eels (*Anguillula oxophila*). Foreign substances are occasionally accidentally introduced into vinegar which injure its color or render it injurious to health. The common practice of using as a funnel a wooden bucket with a lead tube or of employing a lead spigot leads to the formation of sugar of lead (lead acetate) which is an active poison. [See analytical report, page 197.]

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS.

Under this head are included all those articles that cannot be readily classified and those products of which but few samples have been analyzed. A number of samples of prepared codfish were analyzed and but one sample was found to be free from borax.

Several brands of mince meat were examined but all were pure with the exception of one sample that was preserved with benzoate of soda.

A sample of preserved desiccated eggs was analyzed and the yolk proved to be full of salicylate of soda. The white of the egg was put in a separate package and was sold in a frozen state. [See analytical report, page 198.]

FOOD PRODUCTS ADULTERATED OR BELOW STANDARD.

The following lists have been analyzed at the State Laboratory of Hygiene with results as stated. These lists include chiefly such goods as have been found not to meet the requirements of the Public Statutes of New Hampshire.

BOTTLED BEVERAGES.

Lab. No.	Name.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Remarks.
961	Orange Phosphate.....	F. E. Flanders, Boston.....	Dover.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1125	Clifton Club Birch.....	Clifton Club Co., Millis, Mass.....	Concord.....	Preserved with salicylate of soda.
1126	Belfast Crystal Ginger Ale.....	S. Birch & Co., Belfast.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
1128	London Shrub.....	Hoffman & Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with salicylate of soda.
1129	Orange Cider.....	Cal. Orange Cider Co., Ocean Grove, N. J.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1130	Pure Fruit Syrup, Strawberry.....	F. P. Adams & Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with salicylate of soda.
1131	Ambrosia Punch.....	Curtis & Moore, Boston.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye; preserved with benzo-
1132	Strawberry Fruit Syrup.....	Curtis & Moore, Boston.....	Concord.....	ate of soda.
1135	Sarsaparilla Fruit Syrup.....	Falcon Packing Co., New York.....	Concord.....	Preserved with salicylic acid.
1136	Orangeade.....	H. L. Bowker Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1137	Perfection Lime Juice.....	M. L. Hall Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda; acid as citric, 2.66%.
1138	Bee Brand Jamaica Lime Juice.....	G. W. Bently Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda; acid as citric, [4.06%.
1139	Orangeade, Pan-American.....	J. Hungerford Smith, Rochester, N. Y.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda; alcohol, 5.84%.
1255	Red Grape Juice.....	San Angelos Valley, Cal., A. Prince, N. Y.....	Nashua.....	Preserved with salicylic acid; alcohol, 7.17%.
1257	Grape Juice.....	Adolph Prince, New York.....	Nashua.....	Preserved with salicylic acid; acid as citric, 2.59%.
1259	Fancy Lime Juice.....	A. J. Gifford, Haskell & Adams, Boston.....	Nashua.....	Preserved with salicylic acid; acid as citric, 5.88%.
1560	Ross' Brand Lime Juice.....	W. A. Ross & Bro., London.....	Nashua.....	Acid as citric, 3.06%.
1261	Crown West India Lime Juice.....	J. P. W. Von Layer.....	Nashua.....	Acid as citric, 4.51%.
1262	Kingston Lime Juice.....	Puritan Carbonating Co.....	Nashua.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1263	U. S. Club Ora-Ade.....	Puritan Carbonating Co.....	Nashua.....	

CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES AND JAMS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Remarks.
407	Evaxco Strawberry Jelly.....	Exley, Watkins & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
438	Duchess Canned Raspberry.....	John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md.	Epsom.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
439	Duchess Canned Strawberries.....	John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md.	Epsom.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
507	Crabapple Jelly.....	A. H. Knights Sons Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
510	Raspberry Jelly.....	Victor Packing Co., Boston.....	Keene.....	Wholly artificial.
511	Canned Raspberries.....	Ontario Pres. Co., Middleport, N. Y.	Keene.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
512	Canned Raspberries.....	Herbert Chapin & Co., Boston.....	Keene.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
513	Chapin's Delight Raspberry Jelly.....	Central Preserving Co., Boston.....	Woodsville.....	Wholly artificial.
546	Current Jelly.....	Columbia Preserving Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Artificial jelly; so marked.
579	Pomona Jellies, Grape Flavor.....	E. T. Cowdrey Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Colored with coal tar dye; pres. benzoate soda.
580	Wild Strawberry Jam.....	N. E. Preserving Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Coal tar dye; apple stock.
581	Current Jelly.....	Logan & Johnson Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Coal tar dye.
582	Strawberry Jelly, Shaker Brand.....	E. D. Pettigill Co., Portland, Me.....	Manchester.....	Coal tar dye.
583	Strawberry Jelly, Shaker Brand.....	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Manchester.....	Coal tar dye; benzoate of soda.
611	Fresh Fruit Jelly, Currant.....	Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pa.	Concord.....	Wholly artificial; colored and preserved.
612	Red Raspberry Preserves.....	Ideal Preserving Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Coal tar dye present; benzoate of soda.
613	Choice Strawberry (comp.).....	Haskell, Adams & Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Pres. with benzoate of soda; not in formula.
615	Strawberry (comp.).....	E. T. Cowdrey Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Coal tar dye pres't; benz'te soda; not in formula.
616	Red Currant Jelly.....	Silas Pierce & Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Coal tar dye.
617	Suffolk Brand Pure Fruit Preserves,	John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Concord.....	Coal tar dye.
618	Duchess Extra Quality Fruit Pres'ves	E. T. Cowdrey Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Benzoate of soda; coal tar dye.
619	Raspberry Jelly.....	E. T. Cowdrey Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Wholly artificial; apple stock, colored, flavored.
620	Danson Fruit Preserves (comp.).....	Central Preserving Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Ben. of soda, coal tar dye; package so marked.
621	Red Currant Jelly.....	E. T. Cowdrey Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Coal tar dye present.
675	Red Raspberry Preserves.....	Jos. Campbell Pres. Co., Camden, N. J.	Concord.....	Largely apple stock colored with coal tar dye.
714	Currant Jelly, Homemade Table Jelly	J. T. Pihlman, Ayer, Mass.....	Newport.....	Coal tar dye; preserved benzoate of soda.
716	Red Raspberry Preserves.....	Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pa.	Newport.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
717	Raspberry Preserves, Ft. Henry Br'nd	West Va. Pres. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	Newport.....	Benzoate of soda and coal tar dye.
718	Fruit Pres'erves, White Daisy (comp.)	T. Edward & Co., New York.....	Newport.....	As labelled.
724	Red Raspberry, White Daisy Brand.....	T. Edward & Co., New York.....	Newport.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
727	Danson Jam (comp.).....	J. T. Pihlman, Ayer, Mass.....	Newport.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
728	Pitted Cherries, Souvenir Brand.....	Cobb Preserving Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Newport.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
729	Tomato Preserves.....	Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pa.	Newport.....	Benzoate of soda.
763	Danson Plum.....	J. T. Pihlman, Ayer, Mass.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
764	Winner Brand Jam, Pineapple.....	No name.....	Concord.....	Preserved, salicylic acid.
765	Currant Jelly, Quaker Brand (comp.).....	John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
766	Cherry Jam, Seal Brand.....	P. J. Ritter Conserve Co., Phila., Pa.....	Concord.....	Benzoate of soda.
767	Blackberry Jam, Seal Brand.....	P. J. Ritter Conserve Co., Phila., Pa.....	Concord.....	Benzoate of soda.
776	Cherry Preserves.....	Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pa.	Concord.....	Benzoate of soda.
812	Fresh Fruit Lemon Preserves.....	Interstate Preserving Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Artificial compound, falsely labelled.
813	Raspberry Jam (comp.).....	Interstate Preserving Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Colored with coal tar dye.

CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES AND JAMS.—*Concluded.*

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Remarks.
816	Fruit Jelly, Peach Flavor (comp.).....	Haskell, Adams Co., Boston.....	Manchester..	Colored with coal tar dye.
817	Raspberry Flavor (comp.).....	Middleby Co., Boston.....	Manchester..	Apple stock, coal tar dye, flavored. [preserved.
819	Fresh Fruit Jelly, Raspberry (comp.).....	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Manchester..	Wholly artificial; apple stock, colored and
820	Raspberry Jam, Merrimack Brand....	Riverside Preserv'g Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Manchester..	Largely apple stock; colored with aniline dye.
822	Strawberry Jam, Riverside Fruit Pres.	Mansfield, Witham Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Manchester..	Coal tar dye; largely apple st'k artificially flav.
824	Sweet Violet Raspberry Jam.....	Mansfield, Witham Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Dover.....	Benzoic and salicylic acid present; colored with
945	Sweet Violet Strawberry Jam.....	P. J. Ritter Conserve Co., Phila., Pa.....	Dover.....	[coal tar dye.
946	Raspberry.....	Mansfield, Witham Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Dover.....	Colored with coal tar dye; preserved with ben-
947	Raspberry.....	Special Preserving Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Dover.....	[zoate of soda.
948	Special Brand, Strawberry Preserve.	Milliken, Tomlinson Co., Portland, Me.....	Dover.....	Colored with coal tar dye; preserved with sali-
949	Golden Rod Jelly, Currant Flavor.....	The Williams Bros., Detroit.....	Dover.....	[crylic acid.
950	Highland Brand Strawberry Pres. (comp.)	Herbert Chapin Co., Boston.....	Dover.....	Colored with coal tar dye; preserved with ben-
951	Golden Rod Preserves, Peach.....	The Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Dover.....	[zoate of soda.
952	Chapin's Delight, Raspberry (comp.)..	J. H. Folkins Co., Boston.....	Dover.....	Colored with coal tar dye; preserved with ben-
954	Choice Lemon.....	F. L. Miller Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
955	Manhattan Club, Currant Flavor.....	W. S. Moore, Boston.....	Nashua.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1143	Superior Fruit Jam, Raspberry (comp.)	W. C. Moore Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	Boston.....	Colored with coal tar dye; preserved with ben-
1235	Bacon Brand Jelly, Strawberry Flav.	Curtice Bros. Co., Boston.....	Nashua.....	[zoate of soda.
1237	Red Currant Jelly.....	G. K. McMeachen & Sons Co., Wheel-	Nashua.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1239	Old Virginia Fruit Jam, Cherry.....	ing, W. Va.	Nashua.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
1240		Grocers' Preserving Co., Boston.....	Nashua.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1242	Raspberry Jelly.....	Columbia Preserving Co., Boston.....	Nashua.....	Colored with coal tar dye.
1243	Currant Jelly.....		Nashua.....	Colored with coal tar dye.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Remarks.
397	Plasmon Cocoa.....	Plasmon Co. of America, N. Y.....	Concord.....	Adulterated, cocoa husks.
398	London Breakfast Cocoa.....	N. E. Chocolate Co., Winthrop, Mass.....	Concord.....	Adulterated, cocoa husks.
931	Alkethrepta Chocolate.....	Smith Mfg. Co., New York.....	Dover.....	Contains foreign starch, adulterated.
933	Breakfast Cocoa.....	J. H. Folkins & Co., Boston.....	Dover.....	Adulterated, small amount of cornstarch.

CONDENSED MILK.

These samples are all pure; results are here given for purposes of comparison.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Per cent. Ash.	Per cent. Fat.	Times condensed.	Per cent. Original Fat.
94	Frost Cream.	The Cold Process Co., Contoocook, N. H.	Concord.	.....	18.75	.....	.....
387	Pine Tree.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Concord.	1.53	9.00	.....	.....
389	Red Clover.	Scranton Dairy Co., Scranton, Pa.	Concord.	1.35	10.08	.....	.....
390	Eagle.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Concord.	.....	9.00	.....	.....
491	Challenge.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Keene.	.....	9.54	.....	.....
492	Empire State.	United States Condensed Milk Co., Deansboro, N. Y.	Keene.	.....	10.08	.....	.....
493	Tip Top.	Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Keene.	.....	10.80	.....	.....
943	Peerless.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Dover.	.....	7.00	.....	.....
1190	Anchor.	American Condensed Milk Co., Jackson, Mich.	Nashua.	2.00	9.00	2.71	3.32
1191	White Pansy.	American Condensed Milk Co., Jackson, Mich.	Nashua.	1.75	10.20	2.50	4.08
1192	Hero.	Vermont Condensed Milk Co., Richmond, Vt.	Nashua.	1.69	9.90	2.42	4.10
1193	Up-to-date.	Huron Condensed Milk Co., Uby, Mich.	Nashua.	1.95	10.80	2.78	3.83
1194	Highland Brand Evap. Cream	Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highland, Ill.	Nashua.	1.21	10.50	1.73	6.08
1195	Wingold.	Huron Condensed Milk Co., Uby, Mich.	Nashua.	1.98	13.20	2.88	4.66
1267	Baby Brand.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Nashua.	1.69	11.40	2.41	4.73
1268	Cloverdale.	Cloverdale Creamery Co., Boston.	Concord.	1.83	8.10	2.62	3.10

HONEY.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Polarization.		Remarks.
				Direct.	Invert.	
589	White Clov'r H'n'y Comp.	F. Whitcher, Marshfield, Vt.	Manchester.	+153.2	+148.5	Made from glucose.
633	Orange Blossom Honey.	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.	Concord.	+36.40	+31.35	Made from glucose.
634	Wild Rose.	San Diego Honey Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Concord.	+6.40	0.0	Adulterated with cane sugar.
747	Cat Strained Honey.	Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co., Providence, R. I.	Newport.	+14.40	+7.70	Adulterated with glucose.
784	Extracted Honey.	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.	Manchester.	+140.0	+120.4	Made from glucose.
785	White Clov'r H'n'y Comp.	No name.	Manchester.	+121.6	+106.4	Largely glucose.
786	Pure California Honey.	No name.	Manchester.	+21.6	-23.8	34.13 per cent cane sugar.
788	Comp. Syrup and Honey.	No name.	Manchester.	+155.0	+135.6	Very little honey.
859	Wild Rose.	San Diego Honey Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Concord.	+6.40	+0.0	Adulterated with cane sugar.
860	Orange Blossom.	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.	Concord.	+36.40	+31.35	Adulterated with glucose.
925	Orange Blossom.	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.	Dover.	+36.50	+33.99	Adul. 20 per cent. with glucose.

LEMON EXTRACTS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Lemon Oil.	Alcohol.	Remarks.
404	French's Lemon.	The R. T. French Co., Rochester N. Y.	Concord.	0.0%	35.18%	Contain no lemon oil.
414	Perfect.	Williams, Carleton & Co., Hartford, Ct.	Concord.	4.4%	89.95%	Below standard.
415	Lemon Extract.	Bastine & Co., New York.	Concord.	2.8%	84.40%	Below standard.
500	Lemon Extract.	Wightman & Co., Boston, Mass.	Keene.	2.2%	70.41%	Below standard.
501	Lemon Extract.	McHenry & Co., Portland, Me.	Keene.	0.4%	69.66%	Below standard.
504	Forest City.	Forest City Ext. Co., Portland, Me.	Keene.	2.4%	28.51%	Very little lemon oil.
545	Lemon Extract.	Saratoga Ext. Co., Saratoga Springs.	Woodsville.	0.90%	63.60%	Very little lemon oil.
573	O. K. Lemon.	C. L. Cotton Co., Earlville, N. Y.	Manchester.	0.0%	34.58%	Wholly artificial.
575	Globe Mills Extract Lemon.	No name.	Manchester.	2.1%	72.28%	Below standard.
576	Lemon Extract.	Trumbull & Co., Hartford, Conn.	Manchester.	0.0%	50.57%	Wholly artificial.
577	High Grade.	Hall Extract Co., Portland, Me.	Manchester.	0.9%	61.81%	Below standard.
578	Standard Quality.	H. Pariseau & Co., Manchester.	Manchester.	0.44%	59.09%	Colored with di-nitro cresol.
608	Lemon Extract.	Saratoga Extract and Chemical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Manchester.	1.56%	71.58%	Below standard.
639	Extract Lemon.	St. John Co., New York.	Concord.	0.0%	35.12%	Coal tar dye; wholly artificial.
641	Concentrated Extract Lemon.	Kidder & Co., Boston.	Concord.	1.4%	89.02%	Below standard.
657	Extract Lemon.	Williams & Carleton Co., Hartford, Ct.	Concord.	4.40%	89.70%	Below standard.
711	Lemon Extract.	Burlington Extract Co., Burlington, Vt.	Concord.	0.0%	41.55%	Coal tar dye; wholly artificial.
744	Extract Lemon.	Bell Preserving Co., Boston.	Newport.	1.50%	77.19%	Colored with coal tar dye; below standard.
790	O. K. Compound Lemon Flav'g	C. L. Cotton & Co., Earlville, N. Y.	Manchester.	0.0%	36.16%	Wholly artificial.
791	Essence Lemon.	Daniels, Cornell Co., Worcester, Mass.	Manchester.	0.0%	59.67%	Wholly artificial.
792	Concentrated Extract Lemon.	J. H. Perkins & Co., Boston.	Manchester.	1.35%	76.20%	Below standard.
794	Extract Lemon.	Lyons, Delaney Co., Pawtucket, R. I.	Manchester.	2.94%	78.45%	Below standard.
795	Conc. Fruit Extract Lemon.	George A. Moss, New York.	Manchester.	0.0%	24.0%	[orange Artificial; colored with methyl
796	Victoria XXX Pure Lemon.	No name.	Manchester.	0.0%	16.72%	[wholly artificial.
797	Pure Essence Lemon.	A. J. Precourt, Manchester.	Manchester.	4.56%	93.08%	Colored with methyl orange;
845	Lemon Extract.	Upton & Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Concord.	0.0%	35.41%	Below standard.
893	Lemon Extract.	N. Y. Extract Co., New York.	Dover.	0.06%	62.17%	Wholly artificial.
895	Extract Lemon.		Dover.	0.0%	16.88%	[methyl orange. Col'd with
1203	Vionana.	Vionana Specialty Co., Boston.	Nashua.	3.00%	93.22%	[di-nitro cresol.
1204	Lemon Extract.	C. L. Cotton, Earlville, N. Y.	Nashua.	0.0%	51.10%	Below standard.
1205	O. K. Lemon.	New York Extract Co., Earlville, N. Y.	Nashua.	0.0%	29.98%	Colored with
1206	Extract Lemon.	Danvers Extract Co., Danvers, Mass.	Nashua.	8.94%	91.71%	Wholly artificial; coal tar dye.
1207	Standard Lemon.	S. W. Hartison & Co., Providence, R. I.	Nashua.	0.0%	43.56%	Coal tar dye, otherwise pure.
1208	Pure Extract Lemon.	L. N. Lussier & Son, Nashua.	Nashua.	1.87%	78.36%	Wholly artificial.
1310	Concentrated Lemon.	California Ext. Co., New York.	Hillsborough Bridge.	1.91%	74.25%	Below standard.

MAPLE SYRUP.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Polarization.		Remarks.
				Direct.	Invert.	
554	Maple Syrup.....	Maple Grove Sugar Co., Manchester.	Manchester.....	+63.50	-21.04	Made from cane sugar.
585	Sap Syrup.....	F. Whitcher, Marshfield, Vt.....	Manchester.....	+36.6	-20.13	Dilute syrup, largely cane sug.
586	Maple Syrup.....	Haskell, Adams & Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	+42.00	-17.05	Dilute syrup, 44.9% sucrose.
587	Maple Syrup.....	Huntington Maple Syrup and Sugar Co., Providence, R. I.....	Manchester.....	+38.6	-18.48	Dilute syrup, 43.41% sucrose.
669	Maple Syrup.....	J. T. Pillman & Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Concord.....	+57.40	-22.26	Largely cane sugar.
670	Maple Syrup.....	Falcon Packing Co., New York.....	Concord.....	+63.60	-22.11	Largely cane sugar.
740	Vermont Maple Syrup.....	Ayer Preserving Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Newport.....	+68.30	-22.66	Largely cane sugar.
741	Maple Syrup.....	J. T. Pillman & Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Newport.....	+65.20	-21.56	Largely cane sugar.
869	Vermont Maple Syrup.....	Maple Grove Sugar Co., Manchester.....	Manchester.....	+63.50	-17.40	Largely cane sugar.
810	Maple Syrup.....	Geo. Malhot, Manchester.....	Manchester.....	+81.30	+11.40	Cane sugar and glucose.
811	Vt. Table Syrup (Comp.).....	Eagle Extract Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	+91.90	+20.4	As represented.
832	Cream Maple Sugar.....	Fournier & Schiller Co., Central Falls, R. I.....	Manchester.....	+102.60	+20.0	Made from sugar cane and
926	Maple Sugar Cream.....	Riverside Preserving Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Dover.....	+74.00	-22.00	Adulterated with brown sugar.
927	Spindle City.....	Mansfield, Witham Co., Lowell, Mass.....	Dover.....	+63.50	-21.67	Adulterated with cane sugar.*
973	Maple Syrup.....	Not known.....	Concord.....	+49.80	-20.46	Adulterated with cane sugar.†
975	Maple Syrup.....	Not known.....	Concord.....	+63.20	-21.45	Adulterated with cane sugar.†
976	Maple Syrup.....	Not known.....	Concord.....	+45.70	-22.66	Very low grade.
1308	Champion Brand.....	C. A. Reed, Medford, Mass.....	Concord.....	+60.20	-20.35	Adulterated with cane sugar.§

* Ash, 0.20 per cent.; † Ash, 0.14 per cent.; ‡ Ash, 0.30 per cent.; § Ash, 0.14 per cent.;

MOLASSES.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Wholesaler.	Where Collected.	Polarization.		Remarks. Per cent.
				Direct.	Invert.	
28	Dark Porto Rico.....	.....	Concord.....	.....	28.57	glucose.
29	Light Porto Rico.....	.....	Concord.....	.....	27.78	glucose.
30	Light Porto Rico.....	.....	Concord.....	.....	11.11	glucose.
928	50 cent.....	.....	Dover.....	+64.80	-23.32	31.4 cane sugar; 19.10 glucose, adult.
929	40 cent.....	.....	Dover.....	+73.20	-30.66	30.9 cane sugar; 24.5 glucose, adult.
1086	.....	Milliken, Tomlinson Co., Portland, Me.....	Portsmouth.....	+60.26	-33.53	35.3 cane sugar; 42.55 glucose, adult.
1092	.....	S. Pierce & Co., Boston.....	Portsmouth.....	+72.40	-34.54	28.90 cane sugar; 24.86 glucose, adult.
1102	.....	Briggs, Seaver & Co., Boston.....	Portsmouth.....	+87.80	-64.42	17.84 cane sugar; 40.00 glucose, adult.
1103	.....	S. Pierce & Co., Boston.....	Portsmouth.....	+84.60	-64.42	15.40 cane sugar; 39.54 glucose, adult.
1105	.....	Wood, Pollard & Co., Boston.....	Portsmouth.....	+72.40	-22.44	26.68 cane sugar; 17.56 glucose, adult.
1106	.....	Milliken, Tomlinson Co., Portland, Me.....	Portsmouth.....	+67.80	-25.96	31.92 cane sugar; 20.50 glucose, adult.
1110	.....	Milliken, Tomlinson Co., Portland, Me.....	Portsmouth.....	+49.20	-11.41	19.72 cane sugar; 11.65 glucose, adult.
1171	40 cent.....	F. M. Bill, Boston.....	Nashua.....	+84.00	-51.48	20.09 cane sugar; 42.43 glucose, adult.
1173	50 cent.....	Holbrook Grocery Co., Nashua.....	Nashua.....	+73.20	-29.04	25.53 cane sugar; 15.70 glucose, adult.
1175	45 cent.....	Holbrook Grocery Co., Nashua.....	Nashua.....	+78.20	-53.68	16.43 cane sugar; 34.13 glucose, adult.
1178	.....	.....	Nashua.....	+78.20	-53.68	.....

OYSTERS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Wholesaler.	Where Collected.	Preservative Found.
286			Concord.....	Boric acid.
287			Concord.....	Boric acid.
288			Concord.....	Boric acid.
289			Concord.....	Boric acid.
352			Concord.....	Boric acid.
366			Concord.....	Boric acid.
367			Concord.....	Boric acid.
368			Concord.....	Boric acid.
370			Concord.....	Boric acid.
371			Concord.....	Boric acid.
372			Concord.....	Boric acid.
373			Concord.....	Boric acid.
430	Norfolk.....		Dover.....	Boric acid.
431	Providence River		Dover.....	Boric acid.
432	Providence River		Dover.....	Boric acid.
433	Norfolk.....		Dover.....	Boric acid.
434	Providence River		Dover.....	Boric acid.
435	Providence River		Dover.....	Boric acid.
436	Norfolk.....		Dover.....	Boric acid.
441			Concord.....	Boric acid.
442			Concord.....	Boric acid.
448			Concord.....	Boric acid.
449			Concord.....	Boric acid.
452			Concord.....	Boric acid.
473	Norfolk.....		Concord.....	Boric acid.
474	Large Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
475	Medium Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
476	Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
482		R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
484		D. Atwood & Co., Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
486		D. Atwood & Co., Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
521	Large Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
532	Medium Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
552			Dover.....	Boric acid.
978	Large Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
979	Small Norfolk.....	R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.....	Boric acid.
1285		R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
1288		R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
1290		Norfolk Oyster Co., Boston.	Keene.....	Boric acid.
1293		W. L. Chase, Norfolk, Va.	Keene.....	Boric acid.
1316		Boston Oyster Co., Boston.	Concord.....	Boric acid.
1321		Wheeler & Barnes, Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
1323		Wheeler & Barnes, Boston.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
1326		E. S. Newton & Co., Manchester.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
1330		E. S. Newton & Co., Manchester.	Manchester.....	Boric acid.
1333		R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Dover.....	Boric acid.
1334		R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Dover.....	Boric acid.
1336		R. R. Higgins & Co., Boston.	Dover.....	Boric acid.
1340		Wright & Willis, Boston.	Raymond.....	Boric acid.
1341		Boston Oyster Co., Boston.	Concord.....	Boric acid.

CLAMS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Wholesaler.	Where Collected.	Preservative Found.
528	R. E. Higgins & Co., Boston.	.....	.....
1159	J. H. Stubbs, Boston.	.....	Boric acid.
1327	Wheeler & Barnes, Boston.	Concord..... Manchester.....	Boric acid. Boric acid.

TOMATO KETCHUPS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Color.	Preservative.
97	Tomato Ketchup.....	Lutz & Selmann Co., Allegheny, Pa.	Concord.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoic acid.
316	Gimax Homemade.....	C. F. Loudon, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Concord.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
385	Tomato Ketchup.....	J. S. Burbank & Co., South Hooksett.	Concord.....	Coal tar dye...	Salicylic acid.
437	Ideal Ketchup.....	N. E. Packing Co., Boston.	Epsom.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoic acid.
591	Pride of Rhode Island.....	American Pickling Co., Providence, R. I.	Manchester.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
592	Our Favorite.....	Farnham Canning Co., Farnham, N. Y.	Manchester.	None.....	Benzoate of soda.
660	Van Camp's.....	Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Concord.....	None.....	Benzoate of soda.
661	Slaker.....	E. D. Pettigill & Co., Portland, Me.	Concord.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
663	Surprise.....	Crecent Preserving Co., Camden, N. J.	Concord.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
746	Daisy... ..	F. E. Warden, New York.	Newport.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
827	Spindle City.....	Mansfield, Witham & Co., Lowell, Mass.	Concord.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
910	Imperial Relish.....	Sawyer Crystal Blue Co., Boston.	Manchester.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
911	Shaker Sweet Tomato Pickle	E. D. Pettigill, Portland.	Dover.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate of soda.
912	Le Roy.....	Le Roy Packing Co., Boston.	Dover.....	Coal tar dye...	Salicylic acid.
915	Violet.....	J. W. Sharpe Canning Co., Williams'tn, N. J.	Dover.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
916	Honey Dew.....	Erie Preserving Co., Buffalo.	Dover.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
987	Sunny Side.....	Tip Top Ketchup Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Dover.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
988	Metropolitan.....	J. H. Folkins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
989	Home Made.....	The T. A. Snyder Preserve Co., Cincinnati, O.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
990	Blue Label.....	Curtsbank Bros., Allegheny, Pa.	Portsmouth.	None.....	Benzoate soda.
991	Tomato Ketchup.....	Lutz & Selmann Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	None.
992	Diamond.....	Curtsbank Bros., Allegheny, Pa.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Salicylic acid.
993	Barbants.....	J. S. Burbank, Manchester, N. H.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
994	Our Favorite.....	Farnham Canning Co., Farnham, N. Y.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
995	Columbia.....	The Mullen-Blackledge Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
996	Campbell's.....	Jos. Campbell Preserving Co., Camden, N. J.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
997	Le Roy.....	Le Roy Packing Co., Boston.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
1024	Tomato Ketchup.....	H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, Pa.	Portsmouth.	None.....	Benzoate soda.
1073	Catsup.....	Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Portsmouth.	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
1231	Health Brand.....	J. P. & D. Plummer, Boston.	Nashua.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.
1232	Old Virginia Tom'to Bouillon	G. K. McMeachen & Sons Co., Wheeling.	Nashua.....	None.....	Benzoate soda.
1269	Port Henry Chili Sauce.....	West Virginia Pres. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	Nashua.....	Coal tar dye...	Benzoate soda.

VANILLA EXTRACTS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Vanillin.	Coumarin.	Remarks.
742	Genuine Extract Vanilla.....	R. T. French Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	Newport.....	.038%	Much.....	Colored with caramel.
743	Vanillette Extract.....	Henry Horner & Co., Chicago.....	Newport.....	.000	Much.....	Colored with caramel. [car.
799	Compound Extract of Vanilla.....	J. H. Folkins & Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	.125	Much.....	Vanillin is synthetic. Col. with
801	Gem Fruit Extract Vanilla.....	G. A. Moss, New York.....	Manchester.....	.137	Present..	Vanillin is synthetic. Color
844	Vanilla Extract.....	Upton & Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	Concord.....			is Bismark brown.
897	Concentrated Extract Vanilla.....	N. Y. Extract Co., New York.....	Dover.....	.075	None.....	Vanillin artificial, adulterated.
899	Extract Vanilla.....	Acme Extract Co., Binghamton, N. Y.....	Dover.....	0.0	Much.....	Colored with car.; fraudulent.
900	Acme Brand Vanilla.....	J. H. Folkins & Co., Chelsea.....	Dover.....	0.0	Much.....	Colored with car.; fraudulent.
901	Extract Vanilla.....	F. A. Barker, Gloucester, Mass.....	Dover.....	.0875	Present..	Colored with car.; fraudulent.
902	Vanilla.....	R. T. French, Rochester, N. Y.....	Dover.....	.025	Much.....	Adulterated with coumarin.
903	French's Extract Vanilla.....	Vionana Specialty Co., Boston.....	Dover.....	.025	None.....	Col. with car.; adulterated.
1211	Vionana Conc. White Vanilla.....	C. L. Cotton, Earlville, N. Y.....	Nashua.....	0.275	None.....	Entirely artificial.
1212	Superior Extract Vanilla.....	Franklin Extract Co., New York.....	Nashua.....	0.0375	Present..	Weak extract. [artificial.
1213	Royal Palm.....	Francis Leggett & Co., New York.....	Nashua.....	0.112	Present..	Colored with car.; vanilla
1214	Premium.....	_____, Binghamton, N. Y.....	Nashua.....	0.05	Present..	Col. with car.; wholly artifl.
1215	Good Value.....	Danvers Extract Co., Danvers, Mass.....	Nashua.....	0.125	None.....	Col. with coal tar dye; whol-
1216	Extract Vanilla.....	Forest City Extract Co., Portland, Me.....	Nashua.....	0.0	Present..	Colored; artificial.
1217	Forest City.....	Crofts & Reed, Chicago.....	Concord.....	.100	Present..	Colored with caramel.
1273	Frescent Ext. Vanilla and Tonka.....	Crofts & Reed, Chicago.....	Concord.....	.075	None.....	Colored with caramel.
1274	Pure Concentrated Extract.....	Grand Union Tea Co., Brooklyn.....	Concord.....	.075	Present..	Colored with caramel.
1275	Concentrated Extract.....		Concord.....	.025	Present..	Colored with caramel.

CIDER VINEGAR.

Lab. No.	Acidity as Acetic Acid, Per cent.	Solids, Per cent.	Ash, Per cent.	Polarization.	Precipitate with Lead Acetate.	Remarks.
804	5.27	1.64	.260	-1.4	Heavy	Below standard.
805	4.89	2.30	.297	± 0.0	Heavy	Below standard.
806	4.24	.64	.....	+2.0	None	Artificial.
807	4.37	.64	.....	+1.0	None	Artificial.
808	4.19	.64	.....	-2.6	None	Artificial.
846	1.93	2.09	.314	-1.0	Heavy	Below standard.
848	4.19	.....	.....	-1.5	Heavy	Below standard.
882	4.39	.55	.111	-2.8	Slight	Artificial.
904	3.24	± 1.4	None	Artificial.
906	4.16	± 0.0	Heavy	Below standard.
907	4.46	.....	.....	-0.4	Heavy	Below standard.
1045	2.77	1.32	.199	-0.4	Heavy	Below standard.
1046	3.16	1.74	.184	-1.6	Slight	Below standard.
1047	1.74	3.83	.137	-3.5	Heavy	Below standard.
1049	3.49	1.77	.104	-1.7	Heavy	Below standard.
1052	3.16	1.29	.337	+2.0	None	Artificial.
1054	2.97	.89	.078	+1.0	None	Artificial.
1055	4.58	.91	.097	+0.6	None	Artificial.
1057	6.00	1.58	.357	-0.4	Slight	Below standard.
1060	2.85	1.83	.420	-0.8	Heavy	Below standard.
1061	2.97	1.80	.200	-0.4	Heavy	Below standard.
1063	3.86	2.13	.202	-0.7	Heavy	Below standard.
1066	2.39	.86	.088	± 0.0	None	Artificial.
1070	3.18	3.32	.330	-2.6	Heavy	Below standard.
1182	5.08	1.39	.269	.....	Heavy	Below standard.
1184	3.21	5.11	.237	.....	Heavy	Below standard.
1186	4.39	3.09	.108	.....	Heavy	Below standard.
1188	2.78	3.62	.256	.....	Heavy	Below standard.
1189	4.39	2.43	.135	.....	Heavy	Below standard.
1295	6.48	1.53	.400	.....	Heavy	Slightly below standard.
1296	4.34	2.06	.300	-1.00	Heavy	Solids low.
1297	3.73	1.71	.380	-0.80	Heavy	Acidity low.
1298	4.42	2.13	.320	-1.30	Moderate	Below standard.
1299	3.05	1.32	.260	-0.40	Heavy	Acidity very slightly low.
1300	4.46	2.07	.280	-1.40	Heavy	Below standard.
1301	4.30	1.56	.330	-1.70	Heavy	Artificial.
1302	4.15	5.70	.410	+19.60	Heavy	Below standard.
1304	2.89	2.08	.260	-0.00	Heavy	Below standard.
1305	3.82	1.69	.280	-0.60	Heavy	Below standard.

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS.

Lab. No.	Brand.	Manufacturer.	Where Collected.	Remarks.
47	Butter.....		West Derry.....	Analysis showed sample to be oleomargarine.
50	Preserved Eggs.....		Concord.....	Whites frozen, yolks pres. with salicylic acid.
82	Lard.....		Concord.....	Contains beef stearine.
153	Pure Canada Malt Extract.....		Warren.....	Contains 4.35% alcohol.
381	Sausage Binder.....	Martin L. Hall, Boston.....	Concord.....	Contains 1.29% boric acid.
412	Shredded Codfish.....	J. W. Beardsley's Sons Co., New York.....	Concord.....	Preserved with boric acid.
596	Codfish.....	Slade, Gorton & Co., Gloucester, Mass.....	Manchester.....	Preserved with boric acid.
643	Azalea Brand, Codfish.....	Potter & Wrightington, Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with boric acid.
698	Mince-meat.....	Joseph Campbell, Camden, N. J.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
707	Tripe.....	Hammond Provision Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with boric acid.
748	Lime Juice.....	J. T. Pillman & Co., Ayer, Mass.....	Newport.....	Preserved with salicylate of soda.
885	Eiderdown Codfish.....	Schute & Merchant, Gloucester, Mass.....	Concord.....	Preserved with borax.
1140	Ice Cream.....	Concord Candy Market, Concord.....	Concord.....	Fat 14%; gelatin present.
1141	Ice Cream.....	Concord Candy Kitchen, Concord.....	Concord.....	Fat 13%; gelatin present.
1249	Frankfurter Sausage.....	B. S. Snow & Co., Boston.....	Nashua.....	Preserved with borax.
1249	Snow Brand Codfish.....	Boston Packing Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with borax.
772	Blood Sausage.....	E. Loubon, Nice.....	Manchester.....	Cottonseed oil.
889	Royal Cheese.....	Gourlay, Thompson Co., Detroit, Mich.....	Dover.....	Preserved with borax.
558	Sausage.....	Boston Packing and Prov. Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Adulterated with boric acid; colored.
820	Gold Medal Mustard.....	S. S. Pierce & Co., Boston.....	Manchester.....	Adul. with wheat flour and must'd hulls; color'd
80	Café des Invalids (comp.).....	Wm. B. Hunt & Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Not as represented.
104	Haines' Improved Danlton Coffee.....	Golden Brand Hygienic Coffee Co., Los Angeles, Cal.....	Concord.....	Coffee, roasted peas, etc.
384	Cal. Golden Brand Coffee (compound)	E. C. Rich, New York.....	Concord.....	Wheat, peas, etc.; no coffee.
385	New Era Hygienic Coffee (compound)	H. Felix & Co., Bordeaux.....	Concord.....	Roasted wheat; no coffee.
681	Haricot Flageolets.....	Williams Bros. & Charbonneau, Det't, Mich.....	Concord.....	Colored with copper; .030 grams per can.
682	Waldorf Baked Beans.....	Sklitron, Foote & Co., Boston.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
687	Golden Pecalilli.....	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago.....	Concord.....	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
731	Vienna Sausage.....	J. P. Squires, Boston.....	Newport.....	Preserved with boric acid.
1309	Sausage.....		Concord.....	Borax present.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

ARTICLES EXAMINED.	Number found to be		Number adulterated or varying from the legal standard.	Total articles examined.	Percentage of adulteration.
	of good quality.				
Bottled beverages.....	13		23	36	63.9
Butter.....	1		1	2	50.0
Canned fruits, jellies and jams.....	37		66	103	64.1
Canned goods, miscellaneous products.....	38		8	46	17.4
Cheese.....	3		3	6	50.0
Clams.....	10		3	13	23.1
Coffee, cocoa and chocolate.....	25		6	31	19.3
Condensed milk.....	15		1	16	6.2
Cream of tartar and baking powder.....	9		2	11	18.2
Honey.....	21		11	32	34.4
Lard.....	2		3	5	60.0
Lemon extract.....	19		31	53	64.1
Maple syrup.....	20		16	36	44.4
Milk.....	260		111	371	30.0
Molasses.....	85		16	51	31.4
Olive oil.....	6		2	8	25.0
Oysters.....	73		50	123	40.6
Sausage.....	1		12	13	92.3
Spices.....	40		5	45	11.1
Tomato ketchup.....	5		36	41	87.8
Vanilla extract.....	11		21	32	68.7
Vinegar—Cider.....	29		39	68	57.3
Miscellaneous food products.....	106		41	150	29.3
Totals.....	779		513	1,292	39.7

ANALYSES OF GLUTEN FLOURS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

BY H. E. BARNARD, CHEMIST.

Diabetes is a disease having to do with some disturbance of the carbohydrate metabolism which results in a non-assimilation of sugars. Von Woorden says: "The essential disturbance in diabetes consists in the fact that the organism is not in the condition to burn its carbohydrates. The carbohydrates of the food, and in some cases the carbohydrates which originate in the body itself, from albumen or fat, flow off through the urine in the form of glucose, or grape sugar."

A most important point in the treatment of the disease is the more or less complete elimination of sugar and starch from the diet, and as a natural corollary it follows that the ingestion of these substances, except in small amounts, is often equivalent to the administration of a poison. The natural craving for sweets can, in a measure, be satisfied by substituting for sugar, glycerine or saccharin, but a satisfactory substitute for starch has been more difficult to obtain.

The force of the phrase "staff of life," as applied to bread, is appreciated when the attempt is made to exclude it permanently from the diet. The diabetic patient craves bread, although it is most injurious because of the amount of starch it contains,—nearly 80 per cent. of its solid constituents. The effort has often been made to replace it with other foods containing little or no starch. Camplin, a medical practitioner of London, employed bran cakes as a substitute for bread. This bread, however, contains a large amount of starch, and is moreover very unpalatable and difficult of digestion.

Dr. Pavy of London recommends rusks, or biscuits made from finely ground almonds. And recently Mosse* has advised the use of baked potatoes. It is difficult to see how their use can have much advantage over the use of bread, as potatoes contain a very large amount of starch, readily convertible into sugars.

Kuelz † has had biscuits made of inulin, a starch which he asserts has no effect on the excretion of sugar by diabetics.

* *Revue de Med.*, 1902.

† *Beetr.*, i., page 145.

All these substitutes have largely failed their purpose, and gluten flour, invented in 1841 by Bouchardet, and improved by other experimenters, has been adopted as the only material practicable for making a bread low in starch. German and French manufacturers have succeeded in producing a gluten flour suitable for bread-making which contains little starch. The same is true of English glutens as shown by the analyses made by Fielding of British glutens of commerce, who found in the samples from 60 to 76 per cent. of gluten, and but 7.6 to 16.7 per cent. of starch.*

Manufacturers of starch from wheat have endeavored to employ the glutinous matter left after the extraction of starch. This glutinous residue is ground and added to ordinary flour in different proportions for the purpose of increasing the percentage of nitrogen and diminishing that of the carbohydrates.

Woods,† Jaffa,‡ Atwater and Bryant,§ Sherman and Burr|| and Harrington¶ have analyzed many of the American gluten flours and prepared foods and arrive at the conclusion that American diabetic flours are, for the most part, inferior goods, containing much greater quantities of starch than they purport to, and that they are unsuitable as foods for diabetics.

This laboratory has been called upon frequently to examine diabetic flours for the purpose of determining the amount of starch present and our results have shown that they differ but little from ordinary flour in composition. In other words, the extravagant claims made by the manufacturers of the virtue of their products were not substantiated by our analyses.

The lack of definite data concerning diabetic foods has prompted us to undertake a more extended investigation of their character than has heretofore been made. Samples of all the diabetic and gluten flours obtainable were gathered, together with one sample of Soja Bean meal, a substitute for flour and therefore included in the class of diabetic foods, and samples of whole wheat, or graham flours, and spring wheat patent flour. Complete analyses were made of each sample, so far as practicable, and include a determination of moisture, fat, proteids, ash, crude fiber, soluble carbohydrates, starch, gluten and acidity. The methods outlined in Bull. 46, U. S. Dept. of Agri. were employed when possible. Gluten was determined roughly after the method employed by

* *Phar. Jour.*, iv, 7, 170.

† *Rep. Me. Ex. Sta.* 1899, pp. 97, 104.

‡ *Bull.* 84, Office of Ex. Sta. U. S. Dept. of Agri.

§ *Bull.* 28, revised. Office of Ex. Sta. U. S. Dept. of Agri.

|| *N. Y. Med. Jour.* Oct. 12, 1901.

¶ *Bos. Med. & Surg. Jour.* vol. cxviii, 12, p. 287.

Trescott in his analyses of the cereals collected at the World's Columbian Exposition, and reported in Bull. 45, U. S. Dept. of Agri. The carbohydrates were estimated by difference in order that the results might accord with the work of other investigators, but direct determinations of the starch were also made which probably express more accurately the true starch content of the flours.

In the estimation of the proteids the factor 6.25 times nitrogen was employed. This factor is not a true constant and varies considerably for different flours. In flours high in gluten the resulting proteid content may, therefore, fail to represent the true amount present, thus introducing a large error if the starch is determined by difference. The unreliability of this proteid factor makes it impossible to obtain totals of 100 per cent., a matter, however, of little moment in the discussion of the work at hand, which is comparative in its nature. The soluble carbohydrates, which includes reducing sugars, small quantities of sucrose, etc., were estimated by inversion and precipitation by Fehling's Solution.

Number.	Moisture.	Ash.	Proteids.	Soluble carbo- hydrates.	Starch.	Fat. Ether ex- tract.	Crude fibre.	Acidity as lactic acid.	Total.	Dry gluten.	Total carbohy- drates.	Carbohydrates by difference.
1	12.66	.42	10.60	2.27	72.33	.68	.29	.22	99.47	8.13	74.60	75.13
2	12.68	.69	9.02	3.19	67.86	1.28	1.28	.47	96.47	9.83	71.05	74.58
3	12.52	.41	11.38	2.92	72.33	.77	.54	.29	101.16	11.70	75.25	74.09
4	12.68	1.46	11.63	4.10	63.36	2.47	1.81	1.04	97.55	8.81	67.46	69.91
5	12.47	.92	11.52	1.72	68.45	1.94	.86	.29	98.17	10.47	70.17	72.00
6	9.43	.51	33.44	1.60	47.62	2.00	1.17	.55	96.32	28.66	49.22	52.90
7	7.62	.58	75.44	*	7.81	1.33	.75	.79	94.32	§	7.81	13.39
8	9.47	1.58	29.08	4.26	47.92	3.10	1.52	.97	97.90	27.05	52.18	54.23
9	7.45	.48	75.52	*	9.73	1.83	.77	1.15	96.93	§	9.73	12.80
10	8.73	.68	43.82	1.92	39.10	1.77	.80	.54	97.36	40.80	41.02	43.66
11	7.80	.56	51.24	1.42	30.67	1.42	.79	.18	94.08	34.00	32.09	38.01
12	11.15	.38	10.08	1.42	72.33	1.18	2.36	.22	99.12	8.81	73.75	74.63
13	9.28	.91	35.43	12.17	14.74	18.98	4.24	2.75	98.50	§	26.91	28.41
14	.....	.....	.....	.81	51.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.62	.....
15	12.33	1.04	16.53	1.93	64.33	2.68	.28	.92	100.04	.....	66.26	66.22
16	10.61	.49	23.10	3.42	57.50	1.43	.....	.31	96.86†	.....	60.92	.....
17	12.28	.92	13.47	1.66	68.75	1.03	.93	.58	99.62	.....	70.41	70.79
18	9.72	.96	31.76	.91	50.24	2.30	1.10	.85	97.64	.....	51.15	53.31
19	9.81	3.88	34.96	.42	47.82	1.66	.69	.....	99.24	.....	48.24	49.00
20	8.37	.62	76.83	.13	6.81	1.54	.41	1.80	96.53	82.36	6.94	10.43
21	4.27	.88	19.09	2.00	70.00	1.17	.65	.58	98.64	.....	72.00	73.36
22	6.77	.91	42.99	1.34	41.66	2.51	.61	.70	97.49	.....	43.00	45.51
23	5.63	.72	78.11	.83	8.52	2.58	1.60	.95	98.94	.....	9.35	10.41

No. 1. Gluten flour made by Farwell & Rhines and advertised by them as follows: "Gluten Flour. This is a Brain, Nerve, Bone, and Muscle building Flour, especially prepared for the invalid, and particularly for that large class who suffer from weak digestion, acidity of the stomach, constipation, obesity, and Debility. . . . It has also been found a highly important aid in the practice of Scientific Dentistry, strengthening the teeth and promoting the health and growth of the gums. It is entirely without Bran and as nearly free from Starch as it is practicable to make

* Not determined.

† Reducing sugars, sucrose, etc.

‡ Crude fiber not included.

§ Impossible to determine.

a Flour suited to general daily use. The majority of Diabetics find it just what they need," etc.

Our analysis showed this flour to be practically the same in composition as ordinary fine wheat flour. The percentage of starch present is as great as in wheat flour and the amount of gluten no larger.

No. 2. Whole Wheat K. C. Flour, made by Farwell & Rhines and said to be a genuine whole wheat flour.

The results of our analysis substantiate this statement and are inserted for the purpose of comparison of other brands.

No. 3. Best XXXX Spring Wheat Patent, made by Farwell & Rhines.

An analysis of this sample of fine spring wheat flour is inserted for purposes of comparison.

No. 4. Special Diabetic Food, made by Farwell & Rhines, widely advertised as a food for diabetics. The manufacturers recommend it as follows: "To Diabetics who have heretofore been restricted to almond bread, bran bread, cakes, and other indigestible substitutes, the 'staff of life,' as offered to them in our 'Special Diabetic Flour,' is a vital necessity. It contains all the elements of repair; patients thrive on it; and, above all, do not tire of its use."

An analysis of this flour shows a very slight decrease in the starch content as compared with ordinary flours, while the gluten present is less than in normal flours.

No. 5. Gluten Grits, made by Farwell & Rhines. Recommended as an invaluable food for the dyspeptic, diabetic, and debilitated. This brand is similar in composition to whole wheat flour, and possesses no advantage over that well-known article.

No. 6. Glen Mills Unsurpassed Gluten Flour, sold by the Johnson Educator Food stores and recommended as follows: "This is a flour that may well be sought after by all suffering from Weak Digestion, Obesity, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gouty and Rheumatic troubles, as it is a pure vegetable nitrogen."

Instead of being a "pure vegetable nitrogen" the flour contains nearly 50 per cent. of carbohydrates. The nitrogen present in the form of proteids is considerably higher than is usual in ordinary flours.

No. 7. Washed Gluten. Sold by the Johnson Educator Food Stores and guaranteed by the salesman to contain less than two per cent. of starch. This gluten, although not as pure as guaranteed, was very high in proteids and comparatively low in starch. The dealers do not claim this product to be useful for bread-making, but recommend the food to be taken with milk or cream, probably in an uncooked state.

No. 8. Gluten (Glutosac). Made by the Health Food Company. This

is claimed by the makers to be the germ of the wheat berry stripped of its outside coat, which contains "the greater proportion of the carbohydrate bodies," a statement not in accordance with the usual ideal of the composition of the wheat berry. This product contains almost 50 per cent. of starch and approximately twice as much proteids as common wheat flour.

No. 9. Pure Gluten. Made by the Health Food Company. This product contains a very high percentage of proteids and a correspondingly low starch content. The makers do not advertise this preparation as a practicable material for bread-making, but advise its use, together with almonds, in preparing biscuits with the aid of butter and baking powder.

No. 10. Gum Gluten Ground. Made by the Pure Gluten Food Company. This is claimed to be pure gluten gum obtained, in the process of making wheat starch, as a residue from which all the starch has been washed. It is high in proteids and relatively low in starch. The amount of gluten present is nearly 41 per cent.

No. 11. Gum Gluten Breakfast Food. Made by the Pure Gluten Food Company. This product is advertised as "The extracted proteids from wheat; recognized by scientists as the most valuable food substance within the knowledge of man."

This food contains over 50 per cent. of proteids and about one half the amount of starch usually found in whole wheat flour.

No. 12. Pure Vegetable Gluten. Sold by Theodore Metcalf Company.

This product has the same composition in every particular as ordinary flour, and is no more valuable as a diabetic flour.

No. 13. Soja Bean Meal. Sold by Theodore Metcalf Company.

This meal is rich in proteids, low in starch, and contains a large amount of fat. If it were possible to make a palatable bread from it it would be valuable as a substitute for wheat flour.

No. 14. Gluten Flour. Made by the Sanitarium Food Company and advertised as "Indispensable in cases of diabetes, acid dyspepsia, weak digestion, and nervous debility."

The small sample which we were able to obtain was sufficient only for a starch determination.

No. 15. Diabetic Gluten Flour. Made by Wilson Bros., and advertised by them to contain a very small per cent. of the starchy part of the wheat, and to be a special food for diabetics. This flour is but little higher in proteids and lower in starch than is ordinary whole wheat flour.

No. 16. Gluten Flour. Sold by the Johnson Educator Food Company. The proteid content is about 10 per cent. higher than in whole wheat flour and the starch content correspondingly lower. But this slight

deviation from the normal composition of flour does not warrant its sale as a gluten flour to persons suffering from diabetes.

No. 17. Entire Wheat Flour. This flour has a proteid content rather higher than that of most whole wheat flour.

No. 18. Gum Gluten Ground. Made by the Pure Gluten Food Company. This flour is supposed to be the same product as No. 10, although differing greatly from it in composition. The proteid content is 12 per cent. lower and the starch content 11 per cent. higher.

No. 19. Gum Gluten Flour, Self Raising. This is very similar in composition to No. 18, except that it contains baking powder.

No. 20. Pure Gluten. Made by the Health Food Company. This is the same flour as No. 9 and varies but little from that sample in composition.

No. 21. Twenty per cent. Gluten. Made by the Battle Creek Sanitarium Company, Limited. This flour contains nearly the advertised quantity of gluten but also contains as much starch as normal flour. The product is very dry and the increase in proteids but counteracts the diminished moisture content.

No. 22. Forty per cent. Gluten. Made by the Battle Creek Sanitarium Company, Limited, and claimed to be "Indispensable in cases of Diabetes, etc." The starch content is greatly lowered and the proteid content increased until the two are very nearly equal.

No. 23. Made by the Battle Creek Sanitarium Company, Limited. This product is very high in proteids and low in carbohydrates. It is not intended for bread making but is to be eaten with cream or fruit juices.

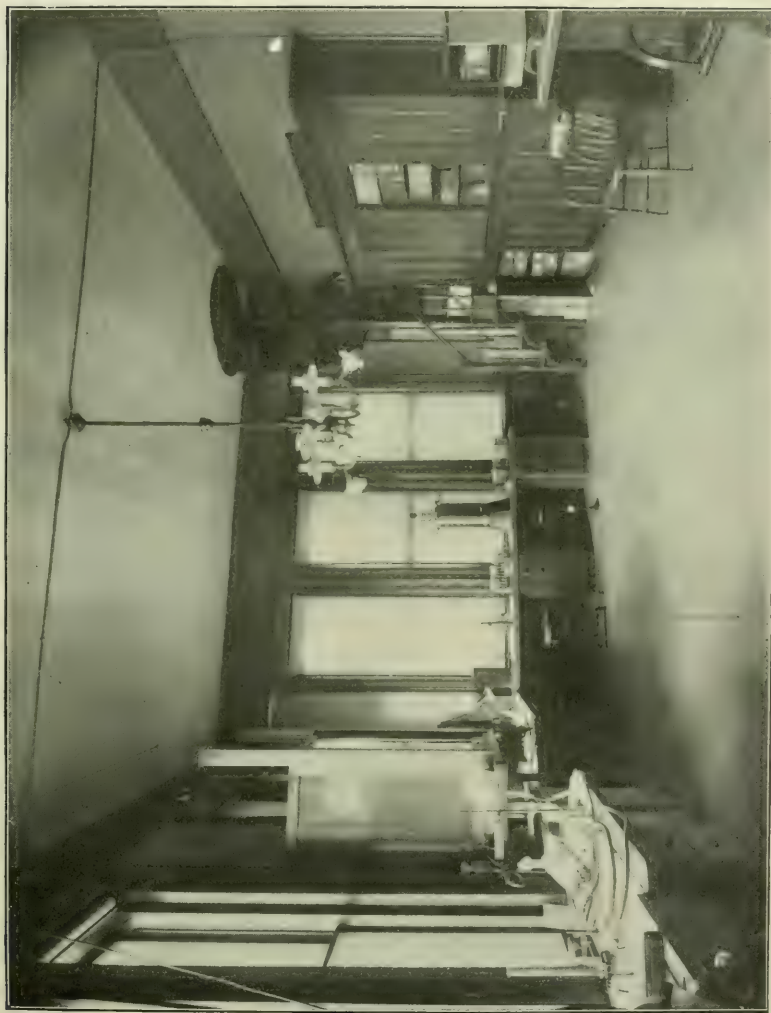
Our results agree with other published analyses in showing that many of the so-called diabetic foods, or gluten flours, are of the same composition as whole wheat, or Graham flour, and carry but little less starch than ordinary white flour. Some of the highly recommended and widely advertised "Diabetic Flours" consist solely of whole wheat flour, and by reckless misstatement and deliberate fraud are sold at enormous prices as a cure for diabetes. The action of these manufacturers becomes not only fraudulent but even criminal when we realize that these goods which are sold to invalids are backed up by the most absurd claims for usefulness, and are thereby used freely, with positive detriment to the sufferer.

In a few cases the manufacturers have evidently tried, with more or less success, to produce a flour low in starch and high in proteids. Their products are of such composition that their judicious use may be beneficial. In any case, however, the amount of starch present is high and the flour must be used sparingly. The same results can easily be obtained by diminishing the amount of ordinary bread consumed.

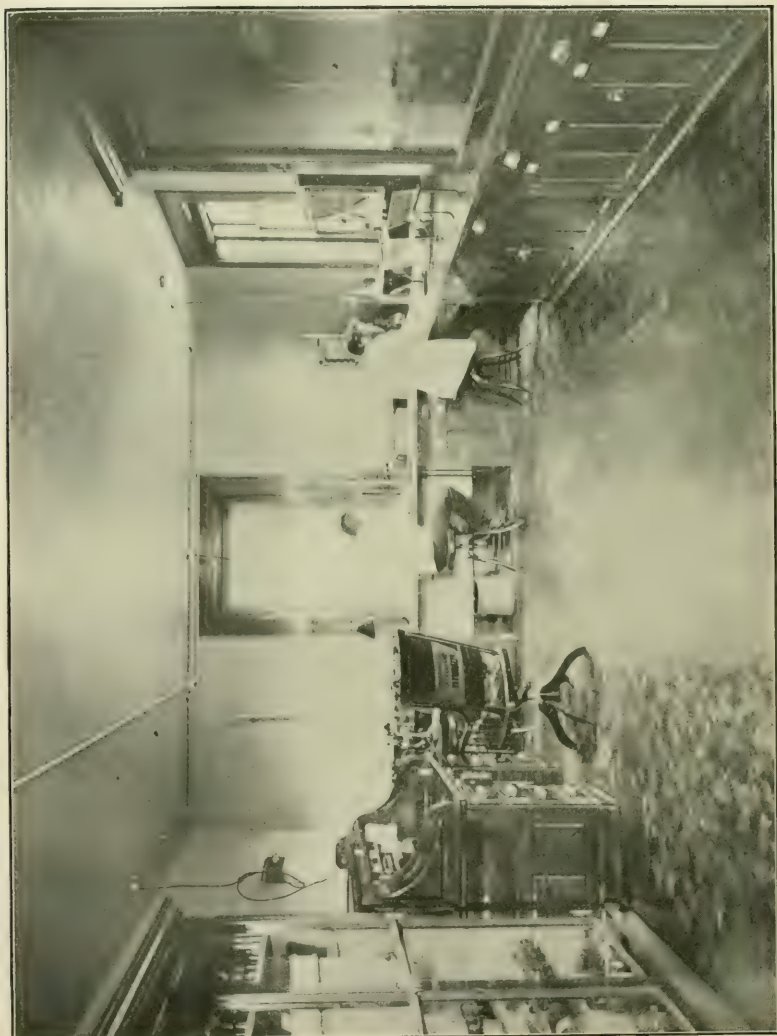
After correspondence with the manufacturers of those gluten flours that were as represented, and comparison of our results with those of other analysts, we have adopted the following standard for gluten flours :

Gluten flour is flour from which the starch has been washed, wholly or in part. Standard gluten flour must contain at least thirty (30) per cent. of proteids calculated by multiplying the nitrogen content by the factor 6.25, and not over forty-eight (48) per cent. of starch.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.



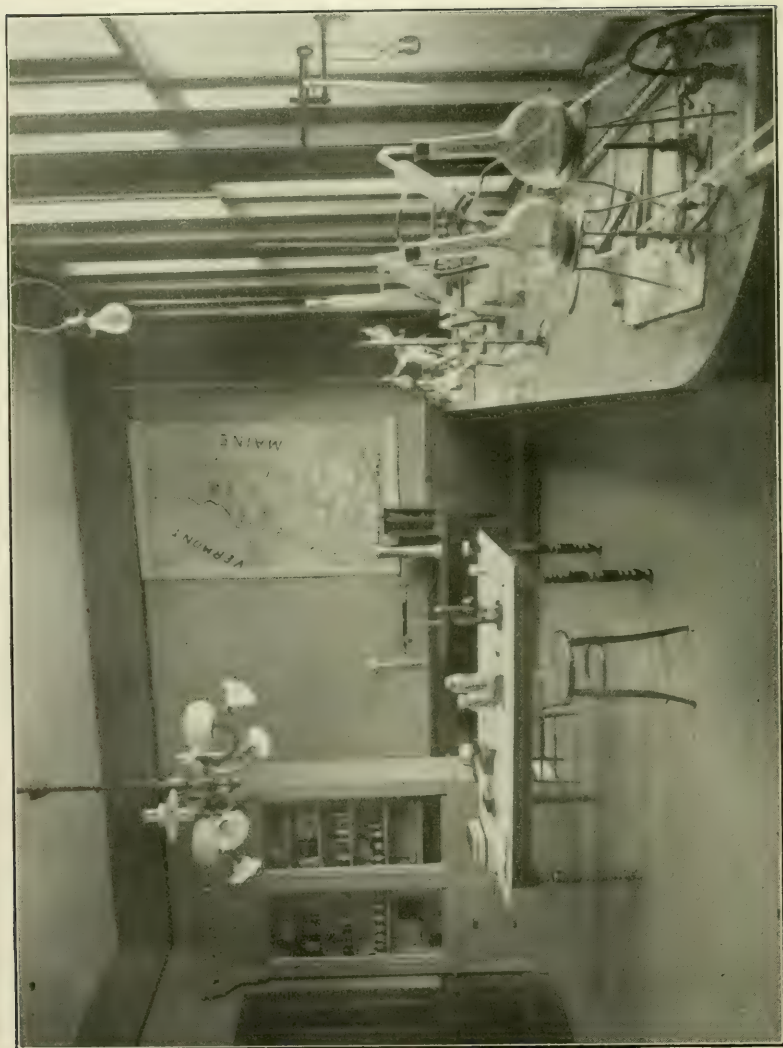
LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, CONCORD.



LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, HANOVER.



LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—WATER DEPARTMENT.



LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—FOOD DEPARTMENT.

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

BY IRVING A. WATSON, M. D., DIRECTOR.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the establishing of a State Laboratory of Hygiene under the management of the State Board of Health, has already been proven by the work accomplished. No argument is needed to support this statement other than a presentation of the plain facts connected with the work of that department.

In the last report of the Board a large amount of bacteriological and chemical work was presented. In this report is a still greater exhibit for both departments, showing increased public appreciation of the work of the laboratory in determining questions connected with the health, as well as the financial interests of the individual, the family, and the public. That this work is a direct factor in the saving of human life is a proposition against which no argument can be maintained. On the other hand, the statement is supported by the fact that through these investigations many dangerous water supplies have been discontinued, and notices given in other instances that may have prevented outbreaks of typhoid fever.

In the bacteriological department diseases have been detected, particularly diphtheria, in season to avert exposure and to indicate to the physician early in the disease its true character, and, consequently, by that fact, inferentially suggesting the proper treatment.

Likewise the early detection of tuberculosis, so essential to the treatment of this disease, has been an important feature of the laboratory work. These are a few of the more directly obvious results that have been accomplished.

As further, but perhaps somewhat more indirectly, affecting public health should be mentioned the detection of adulterated foods and drinks. In this particular line much has already been done, not only in pointing out dangerous adulterations, but also commercial frauds that swindle the purchaser.

THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The greater part of the work of the chemical department of the laboratory has already been given under Water Supplies of Cities and Towns, and in the Report on the Inspection and Control of Food Products in

New Hampshire. A study of these reports will give a better idea of the magnitude of the work. During the past two years 1,594 samples of water have been analyzed, of which 713 were found to be contaminated to an extent that rendered them unsuitable for domestic use.

More or less frequent examinations have been made of the public water supplies of the state, and in addition thereto analyses have been made of many private supplies. The demand from these sources has become so great that it has been necessary to establish certain rules to govern the matter, as follows :

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES AT THE STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

I. A person desiring the analysis of a private water supply must fill out an application blank, stating the reasons for such a request fully and explicitly.

II. No water will be examined simply to satisfy the curiosity of any one, or to substantiate a belief that the water is of good quality. There must be some valid reason given.

III. Examinations will be made :

1. If there is sickness or ill health among persons using the water, of a character that might reasonably be charged to its use.
2. If the appearance of the water indicates contamination.
3. If it has an unnatural taste.
4. If it has an unusual odor.
5. If it is abnormally colored.
6. If the attending physician, or the local board of health, requests an analysis.
7. If it is desired to ascertain if water received through lead pipe from a spring contains an amount of lead that would render it unfit for domestic use.
8. If it is wanted to ascertain if the water in an old, abandoned well, which it is proposed to re-open, is suitable for family use.
9. If for any other cause which may be deemed sufficient by the State Board of Health to warrant an analysis.

IV. In the event that an application for water analysis is granted, a container, with full directions for collecting the sample, will be sent to the applicant, express charges prepaid. No charge will be made for the analysis; but the party sending the sample must prepay express charges on the same to the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

It is not the practice of state boards of health to analyze private water supplies. Work of this kind is usually limited to the examination of public supplies

of towns and villages. But, having a desire to serve the people of the state as far as possible, no regulations or restrictions have hitherto been made concerning waters forwarded to the State Laboratory of Hygiene for examination. As a result, we have made many analyses of private supplies, wells, springs, etc., that were perfectly good waters, and no suspicions existed to the contrary.

It has come to a point that the demand for work of this kind is so great as to over-tax the working capacity of the laboratory, to the exclusion, or rather, the limitation of food analysis, and other investigations of public health importance.

We are, therefore, obliged to establish what we believe to be not unreasonable requirements to govern our future work in this direction.

Hereafter we shall require an application blank to be filled out in all cases.

If your desire for an analysis comes within the scope of the regulations given above, please fill out the blank as fully as possible and forward to this office. Upon receipt of the same the matter will be given prompt attention.

IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

November 1, 1904.

The blank referred to, which is required to be filled out in every instance, is as follows :

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

APPLICATION FOR WATER ANALYSIS.

To the State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

I desire to have a sample of water, concerning which the following facts are given, analyzed at the State Laboratory of Hygiene:

The supply is from (well, pond, stream, spring or public water supply)

The water is being used for

The reason for such request is as follows:

The following additional facts are given:

(Signed)

Date 190 . (P. O. Address)

(Express Office)

Read "Regulations Governing the Examination of Private Water Supplies at State Laboratory of Hygiene," before filling this blank.

In the food department 1,292 articles have been examined, of which 779 were found to be of doubtful quality, and 613 either adulterated or

varying from the legal standard. This represents 39.7 per cent. of adulterations.

One hundred and sixty-three samples of liquor have been analyzed, most of which work was for the State Board of License Commissioners, as provided for in the act creating that board.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department is constantly increasing. Its importance as an aid to the physician in the diagnosis of diseases and to the health officer for release purposes in diphtheria is being more and more appreciated, as shown by the increasing number of examinations required from these sources.

During the period covered by this report 5,688 bacteriological examinations were made, exclusive of a large number of tests for the colon bacillus in water supplies. These figures represent a great amount of work.

Occasional requests are made for examinations that do not come within the regular scope of the laboratory work, hence have to be refused. Under this head are included general pathological examinations, blood counts, urinary analyses, the examination of stomach or other organs in cases of suspected poisoning, etc.

Within the legal scope of the laboratory are examinations for the detection of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, gonorrhœa, glanders, micro-organisms in drinking water, milk, cream, butter, etc., and for diseased conditions found in slaughtered animals.

A tabulated statement of the work of this department, by years, is herewith given :

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AT STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE FOR TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Year.	For tuberculosis.	For diphtheria.	For typhoid fever.	For malaria.	For gonorrhœa.	Various special examinations.	For B. coli in water supplies.
1903.....	1,021	1,017	199	25	9	.....	Many.
1904.....	1,269	1,851	233	20	30	14	Many.
Total.....	2,290	*2,868	432	45	39	14	.....

Following will be found some statistical tables on the investigations of the diseases referred to. A brief analysis of results, with comments, follows each table :

* Including 163 examinations of school children, not shown in subsequent tables.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, 1903.

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Number of ex- aminations.
Acworth.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	..	10
Alstead.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	1
Andover.....	3	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	..	3
Antrim....	3	1	2	.. 1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	..	3
Ashland.....	16	7	9	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	10	..	19
Barrington.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	..	6
Bartlett.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	..	1
Belmont.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	..	2
Bennington.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	..	2
Berlin.....	21	5	16	.. 2	2	7	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	18	..	21
Bethlehem.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	..	8
Bristol.....	7	2	5	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	..	7
Brookline.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1
Campton.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	..	3
Candia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1
Center Harbor.....	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	..	3
Charlestown.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	1
Claremont	12	4	8	.....	1	3	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	..	15
Colebrook	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	..	2
Concord	138	45	93	.. 3	12	39	36	12	9	6	.....	.....	21	68	68	2	165
Conway.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	..	2
Cornish.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	1
Deerfield	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	1
Derry.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	..	8
Dover.....	31	8	23	.....	4	14	5	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	19	12	..	36
Effingham.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1
Enfield.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	1
Epping.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	..	5
Epsom.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	..	6
Exeter.....	20	5	15	.....	7	4	1	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	7	13	..	21
Farmington	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	..	3
Fitzwilliam	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	3
Franconia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1
Franklin	27	7	20	.. 1	4	2	8	3	2	3	2	.....	2	8	19	..	30

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, 1903.—*Continued.*

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Number of examinations.
Goffstown.....	1	1					1									1		1
Gorham.....	1	1								1					1			1
Greenfield.....	3		3			1	2								2	1		3
Greenland.....	13	4	9				4	8		1					4	9		18
Greenville.....	2	1	1				1	1								2		2
Hanover.....	49	7	42			5	18	8	3	10	3		1	1	34	15		63
Hampton.....	5	3	2			1	2		1		1				1	4		5
Haverhill.....	18	5	13			2	3	7	1	3		1		1	10	8		23
Henniker.....	2		2			1		1							1	1		2
Hill.....	4	2	2				3	1							1	3		6
Hillsborough.....	13	6	7			4	4	2	1	1				1	5	8		13
Hinsdale.....	1		1									1			1			1
Hooksett.....	3	2	1											3	1		2	3
Hopkinton.....	2		2				2								1	1		3
Jefferson.....	2		2						1			1				2		2
Keene.....	9	1	8		1	3		1	1		1	2			6	3		13
Laconia.....	19	5	14		1	5	4	6			1			2	9	8	2	21
Lancaster.....	19	10	9			5	6	2	3	1	1			1	9	10		19
Lebanon.....	30	9	21			6	9	6	3	3	1			2	17	13		41
Lisbon.....	9	2	7				3	2	3		1				5	4		9
Littleton.....	13	7	6			2	4	2	1	3				1	7	5	1	15
Londonderry.....	1	1				1										1		1
Lyme.....	1		1						1							1		2
Manchester.....	74	29	45		1	5	26	15	13	6				8	25	46	3	81
Milford.....	10	6	4				3	2	5						7	3		10
Mont Vernon.....	1		1				1									1		1
Nashua.....	65	24	41		1	11	15	13	11	12		1		1	28	36	1	71
New Boston.....	4		4				1	2				1			1	3		4
New Hampton.....	2		2						1		1				1	1		2
New Ipswich.....	1	1				1									1			1
Newmarket.....	3	1	2					2		1					1	2		3
Newport.....	5	3	2					1	2		1			1	1	3	1	6
Northumberland.....	1		1				1								1			1
Northwood.....	2		2			2									1	1		2

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, 1903.—*Concluded.*

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful. 1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated. Number of ex- aminations.
Nottingham	1	1	1			1								1		1
Orford	1	1	1		1									1		1
Ossipee	3	3	3		1		1	1							3	3
Pembroke	8	6	2		3	2	1						2	2	6	11
Peterborough	1	1				1									1	1
Pittsburg	1	1							1						1	1
Pittsfield	1		1										1		1	1
Plaistow	1		1				1								1	1
Plymouth	5	1	4		1	2	2							1	4	5
Portsmouth	34	14	20	2	2	15	9	2	1	2	1			11	23	46
Rochester	17	7	10		1	1	7	2	3	2	1			13	4	20
Rye	1		1					1							1	1
Somersworth	15	8	7		1	5	5	1	2	1				7	8	19
Stewartstown	4		4	1			1	2						2	2	4
Stratford	4	2	2		2									1	3	4
Sunapee	5		5		1	1		1	1	1				3	2	6
Suncook	12	5	7		3	2	3	3		1				5	7	12
Swanzey	2	1	1				1			1					2	2
Tilton	6	1	5		1	1	1	1		1			1	4	2	7
Wakefield	2	2				1		1						1	1	2
Walpole	2	2				1		1							2	2
Warner	2	2						1	1						2	5
Warren	1	1				1									1	1
Wentworth	2	1	1				1				1			1	1	2
Whitefield	6		6			2	1	1	1				1	1	4	7
Wilton	6	1	5		1		2	2		1				3	3	6
Winchester	4		4			1	2						1	1	2	4
Wolfeborough	4	2	2		1		1	2						3	1	4
Total	877	298	579	14	118	243	199	113	73	41	20	2	54	392	471	1021

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.		Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Number of examinations.
Acworth.....	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
Alstead.....	3	...	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Alton.....	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	..	1
Andover.....	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Antrim.....	6	2	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	6
Ashland.....	13	5	8	..	..	2	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	13
Barrington.....	7	1	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5	2	..	17
Belmont.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bennington.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	...	..	2
Berlin.....	24	5	19	..	1	...	8	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	..	25
Bethlehem.....	12	4	8	..	..	1	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	13
Boscawen.....	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	1
Bradford.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Bristol.....	6	1	5	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6
Brookline.....	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canaan.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Center Harbor.....	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Charlestown.....	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
Claremont.....	19	2	17	..	2	...	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	..	..	11	8	..	21
Concord.....	156	47	109	..	6	13	48	41	18	12	6	1	1	10	74	82	..	188	
Conway.....	3	3	...	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Derry.....	6	1	5	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	6
Dover.....	58	27	31	..	1	4	26	16	6	1	4	..	..	..	22	36	..	61	
Enfield.....	9	3	6	..	..	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	13
Epping.....	4	...	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Exeter.....	18	8	10	..	..	2	5	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	13	..	23
Farmington.....	10	1	9	..	..	..	1	6	...	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	7	..	12
Fitzwilliam.....	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Franklin.....	25	9	16	..	..	3	5	7	3	2	3	..	1	1	11	14	..	27	
Gilmanton.....	2	2	...	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Goffstown.....	6	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	6
Gorham.....	4	4	...	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
Greenville.....	3	...	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3
Hampton.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Number of examinations.
Hanover.....	42	7	35	..	1	4	14	8	7	4	2	....	1	1	19	23	.. 48
Haverhill.....	15	3	12	..	..	1	8	4	2	....	..	..	..	..	7	8	.. 18
Henniker.....	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	.. 3
Hill.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
Hillsborough.....	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	.. 5
Hinsdale.....	5	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	.. 5
Hopkinton.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
Hudson.....	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	.. 3
Keene.....	34	16	18	..	1	1	14	7	3	4	3	..	..	1	13	21	.. 38
Laconia.....	15	5	10	..	..	2	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	5	10	.. 18
Lancaster.....	27	7	20	..	1	4	7	8	3	2	1	..	..	1	14	13	.. 29
Lebanon.....	26	8	18	..	1	2	8	7	3	2	2	1	..	..	12	14	.. 37
Lempster.....	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	.. 3
Lisbon.....	13	4	9	..	1	..	4	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	8	5	.. 14
Littleton.....	12	2	10	..	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	.. 12
Loudon.....	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	.. 4
Lyme.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
Manchester.....	137	58	79	..	5	14	40	41	17	10	6	1	..	3	61	76	.. 165
Marlborough.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.. 2
Meredith.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
Milford.....	7	5	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	3	.. 7
Monroe.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.. 1
Nashua.....	54	25	29	..	..	8	13	15	11	4	3	..	..	..	21	33	.. 61
New Boston.....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	.. 3
New Hampton.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
New Ipswich.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
New London.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
Newmarket.....	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	.. 3
Newport.....	9	5	4	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	4	5	.. 10
Northumberland.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 1
Ossipee.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.. 2
Pembroke.....	51	36	15	..	..	4	21	14	4	2	..	1	..	5	31	20	.. 93
Peterborough.....	5	2	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	.. 5
Pittsfield.....	7	2	5	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	.. 9

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, 1904.—*Concluded.*

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.		Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Number of examinations.
Plymouth.....	5	2	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5
Portsmouth.....	49	20	29	..	1	2	25	10	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	18	31	..	60
Raymond.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Rochester... ..	20	6	14	..	1	1	4	5	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	9	11	..	26
Salem.....	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Seabrook.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Somersworth.....	24	10	14	...	...	1	12	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	18	...	29
Stewartstown.....	4	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	..	4
Stratford.....	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	..	8
Sunapee.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	..	7
Swanzy.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	2
Tamworth.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Tilton.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Troy.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Wakefield.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2
Warner.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Warren.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Webster.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Wentworth.....	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	3
Whitefield.....	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	3
Wilton.....	5	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	..	5
Winchester.....	4	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	4
Wolfeborough.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	..	5
Woodstock.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	3
Total.....	1067	386	681	..	26	94	337	279	145	78	57	17	5	29	472	594	1	1269	

An examination of the foregoing tables shows that in 1903 sputum for examination was received from 97 cities and towns in the state, and in 1904 from 92. These cities and towns represent the residences of the physicians who forwarded the specimens to the laboratory, and do not, by any means, indicate that the specimens were collected solely in those places. The distribution of these examinations by patients would cover a much greater portion of the state than is represented in the table.

Taking the two years into consideration, as a whole, we find that 2,290 specimens of sputum were examined, representing 1,944 cases, or different individuals. Of these, 684 were positive and 1,260 negative.

All of the positive cases were, of course, tuberculosis (consumption), while the negative results are to be interpreted according to circumstances. It is by no means certain that a greater or less percentage of the persons represented in the negative cases did not have tuberculosis in an incipient stage.

The ages of the persons from whom the specimens were received follow: One to ten, 40; ten to twenty, 212; twenty to thirty, 580; thirty to forty, 478, forty to fifty, 258; fifty to sixty, 151; sixty to seventy, 98; seventy to eighty, 37; eighty to ninety, 7; age not stated, 83. Of the whole number, 864 were males and 1,065 females.

INTERPRETATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Under this head we wish to emphasize and reiterate substantially what was said in the last report of this board:

POSITIVE RESULTS.—It is to be presumed that in all cases where sputum has been sent to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, there exists in the mind of the attending physician a suspicion of tuberculosis; otherwise he would not have taken the trouble to request an examination, and, of course, when tubercle bacilli are found in such specimens it is definitely determined that the person has some form of the disease. In most cases it is undoubtedly tuberculosis of the lungs, but it may be of the larynx, or some adjacent tissues.

NEGATIVE RESULTS.—A single negative result does not prove that the tubercle bacilli do not exist in that case, and should not be considered of any importance to the physician; in fact, should several successive negative results be obtained, proof would still be lacking that the patient might not be infected with the disease, and especially should such results be considered as valueless in the event that there are present in the person some clinical evidences of tuberculosis.

There are many cases of incipient tuberculosis in which the bacilli cannot be found in the sputum, and this is a point which should be constantly

borne in mind by the medical profession when sending specimens from cases of suspected incipient tuberculosis.

The absence of the bacilli in the sputum in cases of this kind is a result often obtained, for the reason that at this stage there is very little, or no, breaking down of the lung tissue so as to allow the escape of the bacilli into the sputum, and, furthermore, the bacilli might be present in very small numbers, yet escape observation under the microscope.

Negative results are also obtained under other conditions, in a chronic form of the disease of that type known as miliary tuberculosis.

When there is strong clinical evidence of tuberculosis, a negative result should never change the opinion of the attending physician. Successive examinations should be made from time to time, weekly or monthly, as may be deemed best, until there is a reasonable certainty in the case, although no number of negative results should be permitted to counterbalance in any manner well-defined clinical indications of the disease.

REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DIPHTHERIA.

In the following tables are given data of examinations made in the bacteriological department of the State Laboratory of Hygiene for the fiscal years of 1903 and 1904:

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, 1903.

City or Town.	No. of individual cases examined.	No. of specimens examined.	Positive examinations.	Negative examinations.	Doubtful examinations.	Positive cases.	Negative cases.	No. of cases with one negative examination and no more.	No. of cases examined for release.
Alton	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Andover	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Antrim.....	4	5	3	2	.....	2	2	2	1
Barrington.....	2	4	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Belmont.....	5	5	3	2	.....	3	2	2	.....
Bennington.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Berlin.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bristol.....	6	9	3	6	.....	2	4	4	.....
Canterbury.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Chester	8	16	11	4	1	6	2	2	.....
Claremont.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Concord	1102	237	90	147	.....	26	84	76	20
Conway.....	13	16	8	8	.....	8	5	5	.....
Derry	3	3	1	2	.....	1	2	2	.....
Dover.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Efingham.....	8	10	7	3	.....	4	4	4	.....
Epping.....	14	22	9	13	.....	7	7	7	1
Exeter	31	33	19	14	.....	17	14	14	.....
Franconia	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	35	52	15	35	2	10	25	21	3
Goffstown	11	26	16	10	.....	9	2	2	8
Goshen	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hampton.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hanover.....	82	98	7	90	1	3	79	76	3
Haverhill. (See, also, Woodsville.)	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Hillsborough.....	3	3	1	2	.....	1	2	2	.....
Hinsdale	9	11	8	3	.....	6	3	3	.....
Hopkinton.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Hudson.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Keene.....	5	8	1	7	.....	1	4	3	.....
Laconia	6	6	2	4	.....	2	4	4	.....
Lancaster.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Lebanon	36	60	28	32	.....	20	16	14	5
Lisbon.....	11	27	3	24	.....	2	9	4	2
Littleton.....	6	6	4	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
Lyme	12	15	3	12	.....	3	9	8	2

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, 1903.—*Concluded.*

City or Town.	No. of individual cases examined.	No. of specimens examined.	Positive examinations.	Negative examinations.	Doubtful examinations.	Positive cases.	Negative cases.	No. of cases with one negative examination and no more.	No. of cases examined for release.
Loudon.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Lyndeborough.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	10	12	5	7	.....	4	6	6	1
Marlow.....	1	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Monroe.....	2	3	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1
Meredith.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Milford.....	17	30	16	14	.....	10	7	6	3
Milton.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Nashua.....	36	38	17	21	.....	17	19	19	.....
New Boston.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket.....	4	4	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....
Newport.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New Hampton.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Northwood.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Nottingham.....	3	6	1	5	.....	1	2	1	1
Orford.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ossipee.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Pittsfield.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Plymouth.....	7	7	4	3	.....	4	3	3	.....
Portsmouth.....	13	16	4	12	.....	4	9	7	1
Rochester.....	52	104	50	54	.....	24	28	26	23
Salem.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Stewartstown.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swanzy.....	4	5	1	4	.....	1	3	3	.....
Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Walpole.....	4	5	2	3	.....	2	2	2	1
Warner.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Weare.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Webster.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Wentworth.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Wilton.....	3	3	1	2	.....	1	2	2	.....
Winchester.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Wolfeborough.....	4	4	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....
Woodsville. (See, also, Haverhill.)	36	47	20	27	.....	17	19	17	5
Total.....	672	1017	390	623	4	245	427	394	82

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, 1904.

City or Town.	No. of individual cases examined.	No. of specimens examined.	Positive examinations.	Negative examinations.	Doubtful examinations.	Positive cases.	Negative cases.	No. of cases with one negative examination and no more.	No. of cases examined for release.
Andover.....	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Antrim.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Ashland.....	11	17	7	10	.....	3	8	7	1
Bartlett.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Belmont.....	4	5	2	3	.....	2	2	2	.....
Boscawen.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bradford.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bristol.....	3	6	3	3	.....	2	1	1	.....
Candia.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Center Harbor.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Chester.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Claremont.....	5	6	.....	6	.....	.....	5	4	.....
Colebrook.....	6	8	6	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
Concord.....	313	793	338	455	.....	82	231	205	71
Conway.....	3	5	2	3	.....	2	1	1	.....
Derry.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Dover.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Enfield.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Epping.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Epsom.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Exeter.....	13	21	11	10	.....	6	7	7	1
Farmington.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Fitzwilliam.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Franconia.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Franklin.....	60	101	30	71	.....	14	46	40	6
Goffstown.....	2	6	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Grafton.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Greenfield.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hanover.....	44	60	2	58	.....	2	42	34	.....
Haverhill (see Woodsville).....	13	14	6	8	.....	6	7	6	.....
Henniker.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Hillsborough.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hinsdale.....	2	5	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Holderness.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, 1904.—*Continued.*

City or Town.	No. of individual cases examined.	No. of specimens examined.	Positive examinations.	Negative examinations.	Doubtful examinations.	Positive cases.	Negative cases.	No. of cases with one negative examination and no more.	No. of cases examined for release.
Hooksett	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Hudson	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Keene	7	8	.....	8	.....	.....	7	7	.....
Laconia	13	17	7	10	.....	4	9	9	.....
Lancaster	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Lebanon	42	72	23	49	.....	12	30	25	3
Lisbon	17	25	5	20	.....	4	13	12	1
Littleton	3	3	1	2	.....	1	2	2	.....
Loudon	2	5	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1
Lyme	7	16	9	7	.....	4	3	3	1
Manchester	107	144	46	98	.....	34	73	71	15
Milford	36	75	25	50	.....	12	24	22	10
Nashua	33	65	26	39	.....	8	25	24	3
New Boston	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Northwood	3	7	4	3	.....	1	2	2	1
Nottingham	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Ossipee	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Orford	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pembroke	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Peterborough	4	5	1	4	.....	1	3	3	1
Pittsfield	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Plymouth	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Portsmouth	6	6	1	5	.....	1	5	5	.....
Rindge	5	11	7	4	.....	2	3	3	1
Rochester	8	12	.....	12	.....	.....	8	6	.....
Rye	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Salem	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Stewartstown	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Strafford	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Swanzy	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Tilton	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Troy	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Walpole	11	46	31	15	.....	10	1	1	5

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, 1904.—*Concluded.*

City or Town.	No. of individual cases examined.	No. of specimens examined.	Positive examinations.	Negative examinations.	Doubtful examinations.	Positive cases.	Negative cases.	No. of cases with one negative examination and no other.	No. of cases examined for release.
Warner	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Warren	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Weare	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Wentworth	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Whitefield	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Winchester.....	6	6	2	4	.....	2	4	4	.....
Wolfeborough.....	7	7	6	1	.....	6	1	1	.....
Woodsville (see Haverhill).....	16	21	9	12	.....	8	8	7	3
Total.....	892	1688	632	1056	.....	252	640	576	128

An examination of the foregoing tables will show that in 1903 swabs taken from suspected diphtheria cases were sent to the laboratory by physicians in 70 towns and cities in the state, and in 1904 from 75.

It should be borne in mind that these towns and cities were the residences of the physicians who patronized the laboratory for the purpose stated, and not the distribution of patients. The number of individual cases should not, therefore, be necessarily credited to the town against which they are placed.

During the year 1903 bacteriological examinations were made in 672 individual cases; in 1904 in 892 cases, exclusive of 163 examinations of school children in the city of Concord.

In reviewing the work of the two years, as a whole, we find that 2,705 examinations were made for the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, representing 1,564 individual cases. Of the specimens examined, 1,022 were positive, 1,679 negative, and four doubtful by reason of poor growths. Of the 1,564 individual cases 497 were positive and 1,067 negative. In 970 cases a single negative examination and no more was made. In the large number of negative results were included many persons who were not suspected of having the disease, but who had been exposed to the infection. This fact also helps to make up the large number of cases in which a single negative examination, and no more, was made; but in what appears to be too many instances the physician was satisfied with one negative report as conclusive in the case. This may possibly be accounted for

many times by reason of the rapid improvement of the patient by the time the report was received, so that it was not decreed necessary to send a second swab.

Two hundred and ten examinations were made for release purposes. It is gratifying to note that some cities and towns rely upon the laboratory to determine conclusively when cases of diphtheria may be discharged from quarantine without danger to the public, in that they are requiring two consecutive negative results before the patient is released. This has been the practice strictly adhered to in the city of Concord for the past two years, and, in the opinion of the health officer, has resulted in greatly restricting the spread of the disease. We recommend such a course to all local boards of health.

The discovery of the Klebs-Löffler bacillus in a smear, or on a culture growth in the incubator, shows conclusively that the bacillus of diphtheria existed in the throat, nasal passages, or other locality where the swab was used; but it shows nothing more. The virulence of the growth is undetermined. The individual from which it came may be perfectly well, as in some persons who have been exposed to the disease, or they may have what appears to be a mild tonsillitis, or it may be a most malignant case of diphtheria. The microscope gives no information upon these points.

When the diphtheria bacillus is found, the fact is reported to the physician as a "positive" result. This he must accept as a verity, however puzzling it may appear to him clinically. It may be difficult for him in some instances to adjust such a bacteriological diagnosis to his case, but he is, nevertheless, bound to do so, for the laboratory results in all cases reported as "positive" are not open to question.

This cannot be said of results reported as "negative," and whenever such a report is made to the physician he should not allow it to take precedence of the clinical symptoms in making his diagnosis. The case may be diphtheria, without any growth or any indication of the bacillus of that disease appearing in the laboratory. There are various reasons for this. The swab may have been used in a manner not to entrap the bacillus, especially in cases of laryngeal or nasal diphtheria, or an antiseptic may have been used in the throat previous to taking the swab, thus preventing any growth in the laboratory.

We wish to emphasize the fact that in all cases reported negatively, the physician should be guided solely by clinical symptoms. A series of examinations in such cases may positively exclude the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, and demonstrate, positively, some other special form of infection.

Laboratory investigations have proven that no physician, without the

aid of the microscope, can be absolutely certain of his diagnosis in any form of angina, although presumably his opinion is correct in a great majority of cases. Fatal cases, simulating, clinically, a type of diphtheria, may not be that disease at all, but due to some other form of infection. Likewise what may appear to be a simple tonsillitis may be a mild form of diphtheria. Many cases have been examined bacteriologically in the laboratory of this board, as well as in other laboratories, that prove this assertion.

An interesting and valuable report has been made by Dr. B. H. Stone, bacteriologist of the Vermont State Laboratory of Hygiene, on the study of 81 cases of sore throat, in which 44 showed a membrane, and the cultures were sent to him as suspected diphtheria. Not one of these cases proved to be diphtheria, although the clinical symptoms were very marked at the onset of the cases, but no organisms resembling the diphtheria bacillus were found. The infection was found to be due to a peculiar diplococcus. A few similar results have been observed in the laboratory of this Board. It follows, as has been stated, that the nature of such, and similar cases, can be determined only by bacteriological investigations.

In the last report of this Board was given a list of the stations throughout the state where bacteriological outfits of various kinds were to be found. The list has been considerably increased since that time, so that at the present time these outfits may be obtained at nearly every drug store in the state.

In towns where there is a resident physician, but no drug store, outfits will be sent directly from the laboratory upon request.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN CASES OF SUSPECTED TYPHOID FEVER.

During the fiscal year 1903, 199 Widal test examinations were made in suspected typhoid fever cases, representing 166 patients. The test resulted positively in 66 cases, and negative in 100. In 1904, 233 examinations were made, representing 194 cases, which resulted positively in 68 cases, and negative in 126. The following tables give the facts more in detail:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TYPHOID EXAMINATIONS, 1903.

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Number of examinations.
Antrim.....	2	1	1					1			1				2			2
Barrington..	2	1	1		1						1					2		2
Belmont.....	4	1	3				2		2						3	1		4
Berlin.....	1	1			1										1			1
Bristol.....	1		1					1							1			1
Campton.....	1		1					1							1			1
Center Harbor.....	1		1			1									1			1
Chesterfield.....	2	2				2									2			2
Claremont.....	4	1	3				2	1			1				3	1		8
Concord.....	16	8	8		4	6	4							2	10	5	1	18
Derry.....	2	2					2								1	1		2
Dover.....	3		3				2		1						3			4
Enfield.....	1		1		1										1			1
Exeter.....	6	3	3		2	2	1				1				5	1		6
Farmington.....	1		1				1								1			1
Franklin.....	11	4	7		1	6	2	1	1						5	6		11
Hanover.....	12	5	7		3		6	1	1	1					9	3		17
Haverhill.....	6	2	4		1	2	2	1							4	2		7
Hillsborough.....	1		1			1									1			1
Hinsdale.....	1		1							1						1		1
Hudson.....	2	1	1						1			1			1	1		2
Keene.....	2	1	1		1	1									1	1		4
Laconia.....	3		3			1	2								1	2		3
Lancaster.....	1		1				1									1		1
Lebanon.....	2		2		1			1								2		3
Lisbon.....	1		1				1									1		1
Littleton.....	34	24	10		3	11	10	5	1	2	1			1	19	15		39
Manchester.....	5	1	4			2	1		1					1	1	4		5
Meredith.....	1	1					1								1			1
Nashua.....	13	1	12		1	4	5	1	2						7	6		20
Orford.....	1	1										1			1			1
Pembroke.....	1		1		1											1		1
Plymouth.....	1		1		1											1		1
Portsmouth.....	12	1	11			2	4	2	1	3					8	4		14

TYPHOID EXAMINATIONS, 1904.—*Concluded.*

City or Town.	Number of cases examined.		Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Number of ex-aminations.
Hanover.....	17	4	13	...	2	6	3	4	1	....	1	....	....	12	5	..	24
Henniker.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Hinsdale.....	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	..	3
Hudson.....	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Keene.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Laconia.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Lebanon.....	5	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	2	..	7	
Lisbon.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2
Littleton.....	8	4	4	..	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	..	8
Manchester.....	4	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	..	5
Milford.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Nashua.....	9	4	5	..	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	1	3	6	..	11	
New London.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Newport.....	3	...	3	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	3
Northwood.....	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2
Peterborough.....	8	4	4	..	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	..	8
Portsmouth.....	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	4
Stewartstown.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2
Stratford.....	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	3
Sutton.....	1	1	1	...	1	..	1	
Tamworth.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Wakefield.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	2
Warner.....	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2
Whitefield.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Wolfeborough.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Total.....	194	68	126	..	18	36	56	43	18	8	6	2	7	108	85	1	233	

The total number of examinations for the two years embraced in this report was 432, the blood for examination being taken from 360 patients, with a result of 134 positive cases, and 226 negative. Of the patients, 209 were males and 149 females; two, sex not stated. The ages of the patients were as follows: one to ten, 33; ten to twenty, 78; twenty to thirty, 111; thirty to forty, 67; forty to fifty, 30; fifty to sixty, 15; sixty to seventy, 11; seventy to eighty, 4; age not stated, 11.

We believe that the importance of the Widal Test, especially in cases where the diagnosis is somewhat doubtful, is not generally recognized, for in many such cases it determines the nature of the disease, which knowledge is of considerable importance, particularly if the reaction is positive, in that it gives the physician and the health officer all the evidence required in safe-guarding others against the spread of the disease. The physician understands better how to treat his patient, insists that disinfection of excreta shall be carried out, and takes all the protective measures known to limit the disease to that individual case.

Concerning the Widal reaction, every physician should understand that certain exceptions to the rule are not to be entirely ignored, and that whatever result is reported these should be taken into consideration. The more prominent exceptions to be noted are:

First. The patient may have typhoid fever and the blood not give the Widal reaction.

Second. The Widal reaction may take place in other conditions than typhoid.

In over 3,000 cases of supposed typhoid fever collected by Cabot five per cent. failed to give the reaction in any stage of the disease, and in a large number of cases, not typhoid, two per cent. gave positive reactions.

Park gives positive results in a large series of cases, by periods, as follows:

During the first week in 20 per cent. of the cases.

During the second week in 60 per cent. of the cases.

During the third week in 80 per cent. of the cases.

During the fourth week in 90 per cent. of the cases.

During the second month in 75 per cent. of the cases.

Some of the conditions other than typhoid that have given a positive reaction, as reported by creditable authorities, are malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, otitis, influenza, typhus, meningitis, measles, normal serum.

It will therefore be seen that the laboratory report upon a specimen of supposed typhoid blood, whether positive or negative, must be considered in connection with the clinical aspects of the case, bearing also in mind exceptions as have been noted. Viewed from such a standpoint the

Widal test may be of inestimable service in aiding the physician in arriving at a correct diagnosis.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MALARIA.

Year.	Number of Examinations.	Positive.	Negative.
1903.	25	1	24
1904.	20	1	19
Total.....	45		

EXAMINATIONS FOR GONOCOCCI.

Year.	Number of Examinations.	Positive.	Negative.
1903.	9	4	5
1904.	30	15	15
Total.....	39		

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Pus for streptococci: four; positive, three; negative, one.

Tissue for tuberculosis: seven; positive, five; negative, two.

Fæces for tuberculosis: three; all negative.

DIPHThERIA: ITS RESTRICTION AND PRE-
VENTION.

DIPHTHERIA:
ITS
RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION.

ISSUED BY THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Issued for gratuitous distribution throughout the state.

NOTE.*

This document is published for general distribution among the people of New Hampshire, in order that a wider and more general knowledge of the means and measures necessary to the restriction and prevention of diphtheria may be disseminated.

Local boards of health and physicians are requested to see that a copy of this Bulletin is placed in the hands of every family in which a case of diphtheria appears. It is also recommended that families living in the immediate vicinity of a case be supplied with a copy. At such a time greater interest is taken in everything that has a bearing upon the subject, hence the information which this circular contains will be more carefully studied and its recommendations more firmly fixed in mind.

Copies will be furnished for the purpose stated upon application to STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, Concord, N. H.

* Ten thousand copies of this document were printed in pamphlet form by the Board in March, 1904. Over 6,000 copies have already been distributed.

DIPHTHERIA:

ITS RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION.

ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Diphtheria is a contagious and infectious disease. Children are far more susceptible to it than adults, although persons in all periods of life fall victims to it. Its greatest mortality is in children between two and ten years of age.

Membranous croup is another form of diphtheria (laryngeal diphtheria), the membrane, or exudation, being limited to the upper part of the windpipe. Membranous croup, or diphtheritic croup, and diphtheria are the same disease, differing only in manifestations; therefore the same precautions apply in either case. The disease is caused by a germ which finds its way to the throat or upper air passages (and exceptionally to other mucous surfaces) and grows, forming the membrane and creating a poison which is absorbed by the system, producing the characteristic constitutional symptoms with attendant dangers.

The disease is spread by this germ, which exists in immense numbers in the secretions of nose, throat and mouth, and from which persons and things become infected. The germ may live for a considerable period of time in clothing, rags, on toys, dishes, furniture, carpets, and, in fact, on almost anything that has been brought in contact with the patient of the sick-room. The disease is propagated in the body, and is spread from person to person, either directly or indirectly, through infected persons or things.

The germs may be carried in the throat or nose, in exceptional cases, for two or three weeks, sometimes longer, after the patient appears to be entirely well; likewise other members of the family or the nurse may have an infected throat without contracting the disease, and in this way act as unconscious carriers of it.

Formerly it was supposed that diphtheria might arise, *de novo*, from filthy local conditions, but modern researches have disproven this theory; however, that scarcely lessens the importance of sanitation. Nothing favors the invasion or intensifies the ravages of the disease so much as unsanitary environments, and so often has this been observed that diphtheria has sometimes been called a filth disease. Soil conditions which cause dampness of habitations, undrained cellars, neglected sink drains, cesspools and privies, sewer gas, unventilated rooms without sunlight, polluted drinking water, in fact all unsanitary conditions conduce to this malady by depressing the vital forces of resistance, thus preparing the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract for the more favorable reception of the organism of diphtheria.

It should be borne in mind that diphtheria may exist in any degree of severity from a simple sore throat, scarcely noticeable, to that of the most malignant type.

The slightest sore throat should not be neglected, especially when diphtheria exists in the vicinity, and particularly if there is any probability, or even possibility, of there having been exposure to the infection of the disease. Not infrequently have so-called cases of tonsillitis and pharyngitis been proven, upon bacteriological examination, to be diphtheria.

The schoolroom is an open field for infection.* A greater number of cases occur in autumn, following the opening of public schools, than at any other period of the year. Schoolroom outbreaks are not uncommon. A single infected pupil may communicate the disease to the extent of starting an epidemic. The avenues of infection are many: using the same drinking cup, exchanging pencils, books, chewing gum,† kissing and other practices.

Diphtheria is, without doubt, sometimes spread by a person who has recently had the disease, and who has been discharged from all restrictions as fully recovered without a bacteriological examination to determine whether or not the germs still remain in the throat—as they sometimes do for several weeks following apparent recovery.

No child who has a sore throat of any kind should be allowed to attend school.‡ Whenever diphtheria is present in the town or locality, the mildest form of sore throat should be looked upon with suspicion. It would be better to call a physician in such cases if there is any reason to believe that the disease is diphtheria; but if no physician is in attendance, the Board of Health must be notified of the suspicion.§

* Several cases of diphtheria appeared among the pupils of a certain school in this state. It was evident that the infection was received in the schoolroom, therefore a physician was engaged to make a daily inspection of the pupils. One child with a slight redness of the throat was sent home. The child was not ill; was apparently as well as usual; the parents protested. To determine whether or not the case was diphtheria, swabs were sent to the State Laboratory of Hygiene. Following is the record:

November 20, child sent home from school. November 21, diphtheria bacilli found in throat. November 23, ditto. November 28, ditto. November 30, ditto. December 1, ditto. December 2, diphtheria bacilli not found. December 3, bacilli not found.

Here was a child carrying the germs of diphtheria in its throat for eleven days after discovery, with no clinical symptoms of the disease. Other cases similar to this have been observed.

Doubtless unsuspected and unrestricted cases of this character have spread the disease and are sometimes responsible for epidemics among school children.

† The Board of Health of the city of Manchester recently reported it as the opinion of that board that a schoolroom outbreak of diphtheria in that city was due chiefly to passing from person to person a stick, upon the end of which was a ball of candy, each testing its saccharine qualities.

‡ "SECT. 7. [Chapter 16, Laws of 1901.] No parent, guardian, person, or persons having the custody of any child shall permit such child, if infected with any communicable disease, or has been exposed to such, to attend any public or private school."

§ SECT. 2. [Chapter 16, Laws of 1901.] Whenever any person knows or has reason to believe that any member of his family or household [boarder, roomer or visitor], has either smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, or any other malignant communicable disease, he shall, within twenty-four hours, if no physician is in attendance, give notice thereof to the local board of health of the town or city in which he resides, or by a communication addressed to the board of health and duly mailed within the time specified."

MANAGEMENT OF CASES.

1. **When a child or young person** is taken with sore throat, especially if accompanied with fever, it should be separated from all others until it be ascertained that it is not diphtheria, particularly if the disease exists in the town or vicinity.

2. **Every person known to have diphtheria** should be isolated immediately from the public, and all members of the family excepting those necessary to attend the case, and no one else should be allowed to visit the patient. The mother, or nurse, should not mingle with other members of the family if avoidable; if not, they should wear a washable garment completely covering the body, with a cap to cover the hair, both to be removed when leaving the room.

3. **If the case is believed to be diphtheria**, and no physician has been called or is to be called immediately, the board of health must be notified of the case.*

4. **The patient's room** should be as far from the family rooms as possible, preferably in the upper story, and should be prepared by removing all superfluous furniture, carpets, curtains, extra clothing, books, etc., and all other articles NOT NEEDED in the room. AN ABUNDANCE OF FRESH AIR should be provided without subjecting the patient to drafts.

5. **It is the duty of the attending physician** when first called to a case, if the local board of health cannot take charge of it immediately, to place the premises in quarantine if the public is likely to be endangered.†

6. **All discharges from the throat, mouth, and nose** are very dangerous, as they are the carriers of the diphtheria bacillus in vast numbers. They should be received upon rags, or pieces of cloth, and if not immediately burned, should be immersed in a disinfectant solution. (See disinfectants to be employed.)

7. **All discharges from the kidneys and the bowels** are dangerous, and should pass into vessels containing a disinfectant solution, and should remain there for an hour or longer before being disposed of. Vomited matter should be received in a vessel containing a like solution. The disinfectant solution should always be at hand ready for use.

8. **The clothing, bed linen, towels, etc.**, used by the patient should, before being taken from the room, be placed in a tub or pail containing a disinfectant solution (see disinfectants to be employed), and allowed to remain there a few hours, when they may be removed to the wash-room or laundry.

9. **Knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, saucers, plates, napkins**, in fact all articles used by the patient should be immersed in a disinfectant solution before being removed from the room. Dust and dirt should be removed by a cloth dampened with the disinfectant solution, as dusting and sweeping are objectionable.

10. **Nurses and attendants** should be required to keep themselves and the patient as clean as possible, and their hands should be frequently washed in the disinfectant solution.

* See footnote (Sect. 7), page 28.

† "SECTION 1. [Chap. 16, Laws of 1901.] A physician called upon to attend a sick person, and who finds the cause of such sickness to be of a contagious or infectious character and the general public likely to be endangered thereby, may quarantine such person's residence at once and report the fact to the board of health. Such quarantine shall continue in force until relieved or revoked by the board of health." A pocket quarantine placard for above named purpose will be furnished any physician upon application to State Board of Health.

11. All persons recovering from diphtheria should be considered dangerous for several weeks from the beginning of the disease, or until bacteriological examinations of the throat have proven the patient to be free from the bacillus of the disease. Patients who have not had such examinations, showing them to be no longer liable to communicate the disease to others, should not be allowed to attend school, church, or to appear in public until after the throat and any sores that may have appeared on the lips or nose have entirely healed, nor until in the judgment of a careful and intelligent health officer or physician he can do so without endangering others, nor until after all of his clothing that has been exposed to infection has been thoroughly disinfected—and this without regard to the time which has elapsed since apparent recovery.

The practice of requiring patients who have had diphtheria to be held in quarantine a certain number of days or weeks, without respect to the type of the disease or other considerations, is unscientific, and in some instances allows the release of the patient before the throat is free from the germs of the disease. In other cases the patient is held in isolation, with attendant expenses, etc., longer than is necessary.

We therefore recommend and strongly urge that bacteriological examinations be required for release purposes, commencing the examination a week or ten days after the patient is convalescent and apparently free from the disease, and that two or, better still, three negative results be required from swabs taken on successive days. In the event that this method of determining the time when a patient may be safely released from quarantine cannot be carried out, the case should be held for at least two weeks after all symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

12. The bodies of persons dead of diphtheria should, preferably, be wrapped in a sheet saturated with one of the disinfectant solutions and immediately buried; but should there be any good reason for any other course, a licensed embalmer should be employed, who will prepare the body for interment or for transportation according to the rules and regulations in force to govern the preparation and transportation of the dead.

DUTIES OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Upon receiving notice of the existence of a case of diphtheria, the local board of health has important duties to perform immediately and also during the continuance of the case and until the patient has fully recovered and the premises have been disinfected, all of which duties may be summarized as follows:

(a) The premises, or such part of them as may be necessary, must be conspicuously posted with a placard reading as follows: *

* "SECT. 4 [Chap. 16, Laws of 1901]. Whenever a house, tenement, or room is placed in quarantine, a placard shall be posted in a conspicuous position, giving the name of the disease and also containing the following quarantine order: 'All persons are strictly forbidden to enter or leave these premises without special permit from the board of health. All persons are strictly forbidden to remove this card without orders from the board of health.'"

The required placard is furnished free of expense by the state board of health upon application.

DIPHTHERIA.

All persons are strictly forbidden to enter or leave these premises without a special permit from the board of health.

All persons are strictly forbidden to remove this card without orders from the board of health.

Any person violating these regulations will be prosecuted according to law. When danger of communicating the disease has passed this card will be removed. Per order.

(Signed)

BOARD OF HEALTH.

(b) Order prompt and thorough isolation of those infected with diphtheria, and see that the order is thoroughly enforced.

(c) Promptly investigate the origin of the case, with a view to restricting the spread of the disease.

(d) See that no person or family in quarantine suffers for want of attendants or supplies.*

(e) Notify the board of education and the teachers that children from infected premises are prohibited from attending school, and request the teachers to report to the board any cases of sore throat among pupils.

(f) Public funerals of persons dead of diphtheria are strictly prohibited.

(g) See that the premises, clothing and all other articles likely to be infected, are thoroughly disinfected before the quarantine is released and before allowing them to be used by other persons.†

(h) Report to the State Board of Health weekly, upon blanks furnished for that purpose.‡

ANTITOXIN.

It is now the prevalent practice in this state for local boards of health to furnish, at the expense of the city or the town, all the antitoxin required to be used in families not able to pay for the same.

We recommend such action to all boards of health. The use of antitoxin is of such unquestioned value that boards of health are justified in furnishing it, not only as a remedial agent, but as a measure in the interest of municipal economy.

* "Chap. 100, Laws of 1899: SECTION 1. Whenever any person or family is placed in quarantine by a board of health, to protect the public against smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other dangerous infectious or contagious disease, it shall be the duty of said board to assist such person or family while in quarantine in such manner as in the judgment of the board may be deemed wise or necessary.

"SECT. 2. All expenses thus incurred, or such part thereof as the board may determine, shall be deemed a legitimate expenditure for the protection of the public health and shall be charged to the account of incidental expenses, but not to any indigent or pauper account, nor shall such expenditure be construed to mean a public aid to the person or persons so quarantined and assisted, unless such person or persons are already paupers as defined by the Public Statutes."

† "SECT. 6 [Chap. 16, Laws of 1901]. At a proper time after the convalescence or death of he infected person or persons, the board of health shall cause the infected premises to be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, so as effectually to destroy all contagion, said work to be carried out according to methods indorsed and recommended by the state board of health, after which the said premises may be released from quarantine."

‡ "SECT. 5 [Chap. 16, Laws of 1901]. Upon the appearance of either of the diseases named in section 2 in any town or city in the state, the board of health shall make an immediate report to the state board of health upon blanks furnished for that purpose, and shall thereafter make a weekly report as long as the disease continues, stating number of cases, number of infected houses, fatality, and such other facts as may be required by the state board of health."

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All cases clinically appearing to be diphtheria should be treated as such from the first; but it not infrequently happens that a microscopic examination is necessary to determine whether certain inflammatory conditions of the throat are diphtheria or not. To aid the physician and the health officer in this direction the State Laboratory of Hygiene is provided with two bacteriological laboratories, one at Concord and the other at Hanover, both under the supervision of the State Board of Health, and from which outfits for the collection of specimens for examination have been sent to most of the drug stores throughout the state, for the convenience of physicians. The examinations are made free of charge.

DISINFECTANTS.

Next to isolation, disinfection is of the most importance in restricting the spread of diphtheria. By the intelligent use of disinfectants the family and the public are protected against the infection of the disease.

Much of the so-called disinfection practised in families is wholly inefficient and useless. The burning of coffee, tar, sulphur, or other substance in the sick-room or in any other part of the house or premises in the presence of the patient or other persons operates, at most, only as a deodorizer, and does not destroy the germs of the disease.

It should also be known that many of the preparations offered for sale as disinfectants, germ killers, etc., are worthless, or nearly so, and should never be relied upon.

Reliable formulas are given by which a family may make disinfectant solutions possessing the required strength and efficiency, and at much less cost than is asked for proprietary preparations.

DISINFECTANTS TO BE EMPLOYED.

For general household purposes during the continuance of a case of diphtheria, or at other times when needed, the following formulas for disinfectant solutions are both satisfactory and cheap:

Solution No. 1.

Chloride of lime (bleaching powder), one pound; water, three gallons. Mix. Cost, about three cents per gallon.

Care should be taken to obtain *fresh* chloride of lime.

This solution is so cheap that it can be used with great freedom, and it is one of the best disinfectants known. A quart or more per day may be used in an offensive vault, and such quantities as may be necessary in other places. It may be used in a sprinkler in stables and elsewhere. In a sick-room it may be used in vessels, cuspidors, etc. Sheets and other clothing used by the patient may be immersed in a pail or tub of this solution, diluted (one gallon of solution to ten of water), for two hours, or till ready for the wash-room or laundry. This solution is non-poisonous and does not injure white clothing.

It may also be used for washing the hands or other parts of the body which may have been exposed to infection from excreta, etc.

For a free and general use in privy vaults, sewers, sink-drains, refuse heaps, stables, and wherever else the odor of the disinfectant is not objectionable, this

is one of the cheapest and most effective disinfectants and germicides available for general use. It should be used so freely as to *wet* everything required to be disinfected. Its *odor* does not disinfect—only covers up other odors.

Solution No. 2.

Corrosive sublimate, one ounce; permanganate of potash, one ounce; water, eight gallons. Mix and dissolve. Label POISON. Cost, two to three cents a gallon when chemicals are bought by the pound. Stains fabrics, etc.

Use the same way and for the same purpose as No. 1. The only advantage this has over No. 1 is the fact that it possesses no odor. It is poisonous, but its bright purple color will prevent its being mistaken for any other solution. It should be used in vessels, cuspidors, etc., in case of infectious or contagious disease when solution No. 1 is objectionable on account of its odor. It is not so good a disinfectant for vaults, sink-drains, sewers, etc., as the chloride of lime solution. It should not be kept in metallic vessels.

Solution No. 3.

Dissolve one drachm (60 grains—1.8 ounce) each of corrosive sublimate and muriate of ammonia in one gallon of water. Dissolve in a wooden tub, barrel, or pail, or an earthen crock. Label, POISON. Cost, about the same as No. 2.

Use for the disinfection of soiled underclothing, bed linen, etc. Mix solution with equal quantity of water and immerse articles for four hours. Then wring them out and boil them.

Mixed with an equal quantity of water the solution is useful for washing the hands and general surfaces of the bodies of attendants and convalescents. The latter only by direction of the physician.

Solution No. 4.

MILK OF LIME (QUICK LIME).

Slake a quart of freshly burnt lime (in small pieces) with three fourths of a quart of water—or, to be exact, 60 parts of water by weight with 100 of lime. A dry powder of slaked lime (hydrate of lime) results. Make milk of lime not long before it is to be used by mixing one part of this dry hydrate of lime with eight parts (by weight) of water.

Air-slaked lime is worthless. The dry hydrate may be preserved some time if it is enclosed in an air-tight container. Milk of lime should be freshly prepared, but may be kept a few days if it is closely stoppered.

Quick lime is one of the cheapest of disinfectants. This solution can take the place of chloride of lime, if desired. It should be used freely, in quantity equal in amount to the material to be disinfected. It can be used to whitewash exposed surfaces, to disinfect excreta in the sick-room or on the surface of the ground, in sinks, drains, stagnant pools, etc.

Solution No. 5.

Solution of formaldehyde (formalin), six ounces; water, one gallon. Mix. Cost, eight or ten cents. Contains a little less than two per cent. of formaldehyde.

This solution may be used in the same manner as those above described. It

has the advantage of not bleaching fabrics, and is especially good for washing furniture, woodwork, etc.

The disinfecting solutions above given are for use in connection with the patient during illness, and for such general family use as may be indicated. In other words, nothing should be allowed to go from the sick-room until after it has been disinfected with one of these solutions. It should be one of the unceasing duties of the nurse or other person or persons attending the patient to see that disinfection as herein indicated is carried out daily and to the minutest particular.

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS, CLOTHING, ETC.

After the termination of a case of diphtheria, it is the duty of the local board of health to see that the infected room or rooms, together with all furniture, clothing, and all other articles that may have become infected are thoroughly disinfected.¹

PREPARATION OF ROOMS.

Whether formaldehyde or sulphur is to be used to disinfect the rooms, contents, etc., it is necessary first that the windows, doors (with the exception of the one which is to give exit to the operator), registers, openings into chimneys, keyholes and all other apertures through which air can pass shall be sealed. In other words, the rooms should be made as nearly air-tight as possible. Gummed paper, put up in rolls, is made for this particular purpose. In lieu of it, however, common newspaper, cut into narrow strips and thoroughly wet, may be used, as it will remain in position long enough for the purpose. The paper used for sealing the cracks, whether gummed or not, should be wet with a solution of formaldehyde (Solution No. 3), in order to disinfect the surfaces upon which it is to be pasted.

All surfaces should be exposed as much as possible; closet doors opened and their contents, together with the contents of drawers, removed, scattered about, and the drawers left open; mattresses set on end, pillows, bedding, clothing, etc., suspended from lines stretched across the room or spread out on chairs or other objects so as to expose all sides; books opened and the leaves spread—in short, the room and its contents so disposed as to secure free access of the gas to all parts as fully as possible. Upon this preparation largely depends the thoroughness of the disinfection.

DISINFECTION BY FORMALDEHYDE (OR FORMALIN).

Formaldehyde has been extensively used in this state following smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other diseases with complete success. Indeed, so much so that we regard it as far superior in every respect to sulphur. All floors, carpets, upholstered furniture, etc., should first be sprinkled, or sprayed, with water to the amount of a pint or two to each thousand cubic feet of space, for the reason that a certain amount of humidity adds greater effectiveness to the action of formaldehyde. The room should be warm, about 70° F.

Our experience has proven the so-called "sheet process" to be thoroughly efficient, the only apparatus required being a spray-producer, or sprinkler, thus saving an expensive outfit and dispensing with the use of fire. The process is substantially as follows:

For every 1,000 cubic feet of space in the room is suspended, by one edge, an

ordinary bed sheet ($2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yards) from a line stretched across the middle of the room. Properly sprinkled this will carry without dripping eight (8) ounces of formalin—the 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde—which is sufficient to disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of space. As many sheets as necessary are used, hung at equal distances apart. The ordinary, rather coarse, cotton sheet should be used in order to secure rapid evaporation.

The sprinkling is done by means of a spray producer, as it is found by long experience that the freest evolution of the gas, with the minimum production of paraform, is secured from very minute drops of the solution, individually scattered on the evaporating surface—not touching or running together.

When all is in readiness in the room, the disinfecter ties a damp towel over his mouth and nose, and, beginning with the sheet farthest from the door of exit, rapidly sprinkles each sheet on his way out, being careful to spray evenly and no space more than once.

The evolution of the gas is so rapid that the air becomes irrespirable in about three minutes, so that quick action is necessary. It has also been found necessary to provide the operators with surgeon's rubber gloves to protect the hands and wrists from the spray.

The room is left closed not less than five hours, after which it is opened up as freely as possible to light and air; the family is instructed to have all woodwork well scrubbed with soap and hot water or with the Solution No. 3 or Solution No. 5.

SULPHUR FUMIGATION.

Fumigation with sulphur has long been regarded as a reliable method of disinfection, but it has been largely superseded by formaldehyde. However, it may be used when thought advisable and under certain conditions. It has the disadvantage of being a bleaching agent, and might, therefore, destroy many articles of furniture, clothing, etc. In old buildings, lumber camps, and other places where it is impossible to seal the room or infected area, sulphur fumigation may have some advantages, in that a large amount may be consumed, thereby perhaps securing greater penetration and possibly with more effective results than could be obtained with formaldehyde.

The method of preparing rooms and distributing articles therein is the same as described above, with the exception of such as would be ruined by sulphur fumes.

Close the room as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans supported by bricks placed in wash-tubs containing a little water; set it on fire by hot coals, or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. For a room about ten feet square, at least three pounds of sulphur should be used; for larger rooms, proportionally larger quantities. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers, beds, and woolen articles, which cannot be treated with disinfectants, should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed, and their pockets turned inside out. Afterward they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, and their contents spread out and thoroughly

¹ See law, footnote, page 31 (Sect. 6).

fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but they should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

It should be borne in mind that membranous croup and diphtheria are now considered to be the same disease, differing only in symptoms. Under these two classifications there were recorded 3,279 deaths in this state from 1883 to 1903, inclusive. Of this number, over one third, or, to be exact, 1,124, died of the croupous form of the disease. These figures show an average of 164 deaths annually from these two forms of the disease.

Boards of health must carry out the necessary disinfection after a case of diphtheria. This work must be done by the board of health itself, and not be left to the family. (See section 6, near bottom of page 243.)

The period of incubation in diphtheria may vary from several hours to a week, the usual time being from two to five days.

Diphtheria is so widely distributed a disease that it may appear at almost any time in any community, therefore symptoms of it should receive immediate attention, and especially if the disease is known to exist in the locality.

The term "diphtheritic sore throat" is a misnomer in every particular; it is unscientific and misleading as ordinarily applied. The patient either has or has not diphtheria. The kind of infection that exists in a mild sore throat cannot be positively determined by its appearance. It may be tonsillitis, or it may be diphtheria; therefore such cases should not be neglected.

The following, which occurred during the present month, will serve as an illustration: There were several cases of mild sore throat in a family in this state. After a few days a physician was called in and pronounced the cases tonsillitis, but took a swab and sent it to the State Laboratory of Hygiene. A diagnosis was made by smear, and information telephoned to the physician within an hour that the case was diphtheria. Two hours later the physician telephoned that the child was dead.

Statistics covering many thousands of cases in which antitoxin has been used prove beyond all controversy its remedial and preventive value. All families should, without the least hesitancy, acquiesce in the physician's suggestion that antitoxin be administered.

Physicians are invited to avail themselves of the opportunities of the State Laboratory of Hygiene in the diagnosis of doubtful cases. Outfits may be obtained at almost all the drug stores, or they will be mailed direct upon application.

Local boards of health are urged to require at least two negative bacteriological examinations after the patient is convalescent, before discharging a case from quarantine. This method where tried has been found not only to shorten to a very marked degree the length of quarantine in some cases, but it also ensures greater safety to the public.

Pets of all kinds should be excluded from the room in which there is a case of diphtheria. Dogs and cats may readily carry the infection to others.

The law which requires physicians to report every case of diphtheria to the local board of health is as follows:

"SECT. 3. [Chap. 110, Public Statutes.] It shall be the duty of every *physician* who attends upon any person infected with the *smallpox*, the *malignant cholera*, *diphtheria*, *scarlet fever*, or other *malignant pestilential disease*, to immediately report the same to the health officers or the selectmen of the town; and if any physician shall neglect so to do he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by such health officers or selectmen in the name of the town."

PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION, 1903, WITH
COMMENTS.

SOME SANITARY LEGISLATION, 1903, WITH COMMENTS.

SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

Hitherto there has been but little authority in this state to protect the public against the dangers of contaminated water supplies. It is true that local boards of health have had the right to close polluted wells or springs under certain conditions, upon the approval of the State Board of Health, but there was no provision adequate to meet exigencies of greater magnitude along these lines. Corporations might supply the public with a dangerous water with impunity so far as any local or state authority could interfere.

To meet this condition the recent Legislature enacted a measure giving the State Board of Health power to prohibit the use of such supplies under heavy penalty, and giving the Superior Court jurisdiction in equity upon application of the State Board of Health to enforce its orders.

The act gives great authority upon the State Board of Health. Following is the law :

AN ACT to enable the State Board of Health to prevent contaminated water being furnished for domestic consumption.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever the State Board of Health, upon investigation become satisfied that a well, spring or other supply of water, used for domestic purposes, has become polluted so as to endanger the public health they are authorized to prohibit the person or corporation, owning or controlling said supply, from furnishing such water for domestic purposes, until they become satisfied that said water supply has been purified and made fit for domestic use. Any person or corporation official or agent violating the order of the board shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars for each and every day they continue to furnish water for domestic purposes after the order of the board has been served upon them.

SECT. 2. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction in equity upon application of the State Board of Health to enforce the orders of said board issued in accordance with the provisions of section 1.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

SPITTING IN CERTAIN PLACES PROHIBITED BY LAW.

In the April, 1902, *Bulletin*, under the subject of The Spitting Nuisance, we said :

The nasty, disgusting, unnecessary and dangerous practice of spitting on the floors of public buildings, stores, sidewalks and certain other places should be stopped by the strong hand of the law or by municipal regulation. It can be done, as has been demonstrated in many localities. What a spectacle to see long skirts trailing through tuberculous sputa, tobacco juice, and catarrhal expectorations, carrying disease germs perhaps to many households! Although the trailing skirt is to be condemned from every standpoint except that of the dictates of fashion, even the universal adoption of the costume of Pocahontas would not in the least justify the filthy practice. There is no excuse for the habit. It is based upon ignorance, thoughtlessness and indifference to decency. Let it be stopped. A state law should be enacted making it a penal offense to commit this nuisance.

It is a pleasure to announce that this matter has been duly considered by the Legislature, and the following enacted :

AN ACT to promote cleanliness and to protect the public from the disease commonly known as consumption.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon any sidewalk in the compact part of any city, village or town, or in any railway station, hall or other public place, or in any street or steam railway car other than smoking cars, except into spittoons or other receptacles provided for that purpose.

SECT. 2. All persons keeping fruit for retail sale adjoining a sidewalk in the compact part of any village or city shall provide for public use a suitable receptacle for waste matter upon the outside of such store and adjoining or upon such sidewalk.

SECT. 3. Said receptacles mentioned in sections 1 and 2 shall be kept clean and wholesome.

SECT. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw upon the sidewalk, or into any public street in the compact portion of any city or village, any waste matter from any fruit or any paper or other offensive or unsightly substance.

SECT. 5. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

Approved, January 29, 1903.

It will be seen by a careful reading of the above that this law is specific in its requirements, but does not demand anything that any person cannot comply with without inconvenience. The law can be enforced if the proper local authorities will do their duty, and that, too, without hardship to any one.

Expectorating in such places as are mentioned in this law is a habit and nothing else. It is no inconvenience to step to the edge of the sidewalk

and spit into the street. The person who will not do that is either thoughtless or has no regard for decency.

It will require only a little education and a little effort on the part of local authorities to bring about all that the act contemplates.

The title of this law is significant in that it names the one great disease, consumption, which is largely disseminated by this filthy practice.

That the law can be enforced has been demonstrated by municipal action in many places outside of this state, and in a few localities in it. Immediately following the passage of the act placards, stating its provisions, were posted in the City of Concord by order of the local board of health. To give some indication of the results accomplished we quote from an editorial in one of the leading papers of the city, written about two weeks after the posting of the notices. It says:

"They don't spit on the sidewalks now! A wonderful change has come over the appearance of the streets.

"Formerly, men used to gather in hallways, leaning up against the doors and windows on the main streets, and converting the sidewalks into cuspidors. If you are out these evenings you will notice that men still stand about the streets, but they stand nearer the edge of the pavement, and so are able to use the gutter for the purpose for which they formerly used the sidewalk."

In order to bring about such results the public must necessarily be informed of the law, and this can be done by posting suitable notices in numerous public places, in the streets, etc., giving the provisions of the law, and we would suggest that every local board of health see to it that this is done at once. It is one of the greatest sanitary measures that can be inaugurated, and it is the duty of every board of health to see that the law is respected. The police in every town and city should be instructed to enforce this law.

We recommend that local boards see that placards calling attention to the law be posted in every city and village in the state. Cards like samples given herewith (size 9 x 11 inches) will be furnished by the State Board of Health upon application:

SPITTING

On the Sidewalk or Floor of
any car or Public Building is

FORBIDDEN BY LAW
FINE \$10.

The State Board of Health calls attention to the following statute:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon any sidewalk, in the compact part of any city, village, or town, or in any railway station, hall, or other public place, or in any street or steam railway car other than smoking cars, except into spittoons or other receptacles provided for that purpose."

"It shall be unlawful for any person to throw upon the sidewalk, or into any public street, in the compact part of any city or village, any waste matter from any fruit or any paper or other offensive or unsightly substance."

"Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars." [Chap. 2, N. H. Sess. Laws, 1903.]

IL EST DEFENDU PAR LA LOI DE CRACHER

sur le Trottoir ou sur le Plancher d'au-
cun Char ou d'une Batisse Publique.

AMENDE \$10.00.

Le Conseil d'Hygiène de l'Etat appelle l'attention sur le statut suivant :

"Il sera illégal pour quiconque que ce soit de cracher sur aucun trottoir, dans la partie compacte d'une ville, d'un village ou dans une station de chemin de fer, dans une salle ou autre place publique, ou dans aucune rue ou dans un char de chemin de fer à vapeur autre que les chars fumoirs, excepté dans des crachoirs ou dans d'autres receptacles pourvus a cet effet."

"Il sera illégal pour toute personne quelconque de jeter sur le trottoir ou dans aucune rue publique dans la partie compacte d'une ville ou d'un village, aucun rebut de fruit ou de papier ou autre substance offensive ou désagréable à la vue."

"Toute personne violant les articles de ce règlement sera puni d'une amende n'excédant pas dix piastres." (Chap. 11, Lois Sess. 1903.)

SUSPECTED SMALLPOX CASES.

It is a fact that smallpox has so rarely occurred in New Hampshire until within a few years that a great majority of the physicians of the state are wholly unacquainted with the disease, and in the mild type in which it has been prevailing recently they are often unable to differentiate it from certain types of chicken-pox, or some other eruptive disease.

It has been the practice of the State Board of Health, when called upon, to send some physician who has had a larger experience with the disease to make the diagnosis. This practice, heretofore, was not specifically authorized by public statute, but was ordered by the State Board of Health as a public necessity and for the relief of uncertain and doubtful conditions confronting local boards of health.

The last legislature enacted the following law, so that now the State Board of Health may make such investigations for local boards of health under the sanction of the Public Statutes when deemed necessary :

AN ACT in relation to smallpox.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every physician who attends upon any person whom he suspects is infected with smallpox to immediately report the same to the health officers of the town in which said person then resides, or if there be no health officers, then to the selectmen of the town, who shall immediately quarantine such person, and if there be doubt whether such person is suffering from smallpox, then said health officers or selectmen shall immediately notify the State Board of Health and request it to investigate the case immediately. If any physician, health officer or selectmen shall neglect so to do he shall be fined the sum of one hundred dollars to be recovered by the health officers, selectmen or any citizen of the town in the name of the town and for the benefit of the town.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 4, 1903.

MILK AND BREAD TICKETS.

It is said to have been the practice of milk dealers as well as of bakers to sell a certain number of tickets, one to be taken up upon each delivery of milk or bread, and that the same tickets have been used over and over on their routes, reaching perhaps many families, until entirely worn out or their legibility obliterated by filth. Such a package of tickets was exhibited at a hearing before a legislative committee, and it was the consensus of opinion of persons present that they would not care to have such tickets left at their houses. The possibility of conveying disease from family to family by such tickets seemed apparent to the committee.

As a substitute for this method two kinds of tickets which seemed to be perfectly feasible to use, and of considerably less expense to the dealer,

were shown. One had small coupons to be detached for each purchase, the other so printed as to have a number punched each time there was a delivery.

After due consideration of the subject in the House and Senate the following was enacted :

AN ACT in relation to milk and bread tickets.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. All persons selling tickets for bread, milk or cream shall use some form of coupon ticket which shall be detached by the purchaser as used, or, if single tickets be used, they shall be defaced, punched, or cancelled in some way at the time of sale and shall not be again used as a ticket.

SECT. 2. Any person using such tickets a second time shall be fined ten dollars.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 7, 1903.

THE TREATMENT OF INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES.

A bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for a state sanatorium for consumptives passed both branches of the Legislature, but was vetoed by His Excellency the Governor. Immediately after this action the following joint resolution was passed and became a law :

Joint resolution to provide for the treatment of indigent consumptives.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the state board of charities and correction be and hereby are authorized to send such indigent consumptive patients as are suitable for remedial treatment to a sanatorium for treatment.

Said state board of charities and correction shall pay for the care, treatment, and support of such patients only the actual cost of their maintenance in said sanatorium and shall report to the governor quarterly their actions in this matter.

Persons in indigent circumstances, who themselves or by their relatives are able to pay part of said cost of maintenance, may be admitted to said sanatorium and maintained and treated therein at the expense of the state to that extent that they cannot by themselves, or relatives chargeable therefor, pay such cost of maintenance, when the state board of charities and correction so certify and stipulate the proportion the state will assume and pay.

This act shall not be construed so as to deprive any person to whom aid is rendered of any rights that he may have at the time of his admission to a sanatorium.

To defray the expenses of such consumptive patients in a sanatorium a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for each of the years 1903 and 1904 is hereby appropriated, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This joint resolution shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved April 2, 1903.

Some comments upon what was accomplished under the provisions of the above joint resolution, may be found elsewhere in this report.

STATE CARE OF THE INDIGENT INSANE.

It is very gratifying to announce that New Hampshire has, at last, adopted a policy for the better care of the indigent insane in the final transfer of all such to state care. This work is to be carried out progressively. The limitation of the number who may receive remedial treatment by order of the state board of lunacy has been removed so that the board may transfer to the state hospital for remedial treatment at the expense of the state such indigent insane persons as it deems best.

After January, 1905, the board is obliged to transfer to the state hospital, pro rata by counties, as many of the insane as accommodations may have been provided for. After January, 1909, the state is to have control of all the indigent insane.

The text of the bill is as follows:

AN ACT to provide for the care and support of the dependent insane by the state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The state from and after the first day of January, 1909, shall have the care, control, and treatment of all insane persons who are now cared for by the various counties at the county almshouses; and no county shall hereafter establish any asylum or other additional structure for the care of the insane, nor after said date maintain any institution for the insane, or be liable for the board, treatment, care, or act of any insane person.

SECT. 2. From and after the passage of this act, the state board of lunacy may order the removal of all such dependent insane persons to the state hospital for remedial treatment as in their judgment seems proper, and such persons shall be supported at the expense of the state from money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 3. After January first, 1905, as rapidly as accommodations can be provided, the state board of lunacy shall begin making transfers from the various county almshouses to the state hospital, of such insane persons as in their judgment seem most suitable, and all such patients, after their removal to the state hospital, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the state. Such transfers shall be made by the state board of lunacy pro rata to the population of the several counties.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7, 1903.

MEDICAL REFEREE INSTEAD OF CORONER.

"Coroner's inquest" is a thing of the past in New Hampshire. The office of "medical referee" has been created to take the place of coroners. The law provides for the appointment of sixteen physicians for the state

to investigate suspected criminal causes of death. It is not infrequently the case that such investigations require a most skilful professional knowledge, and it would seem to be almost remarkable that a law which placed such investigations in the hands of laymen should have remained so long upon the Public Statutes.

The medical referee system, which has been in operation some years in other states, has proven to be far superior to the old coroner system.

It was rather an anomalous feature of the Legislature that the old coroner law was quite extensively amended at the recent session and received the governor's signature April 2, 1903, at 10.24 in the morning, while the law creating the office of medical referee, which abolished the coroner system as well as the amended act referred to, became a law on the same day at 1.05 in the afternoon.

Following is the text of the act:

AN ACT establishing the office of medical referee and amending chapter 262 of the Public Statutes, relating to coroner's inquests.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The governor shall nominate and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint, in each county, able and discreet men, learned in the science of medicine, to be medical referees in such county as they shall reside.

SECT. 2. The number of medical referees, appointed as provided in the preceding section, shall be as follows: For the counties of Merrimack, Cheshire, Sullivan, Belknap, Carroll and Strafford, one each. For Rockingham and Coös, two each, and for Grafton and Hillsborough, three each; and whenever from ill health or absence from the state said referee cannot act, the county solicitor shall designate a referee from an adjoining county, who shall perform the duties required.

SECT. 3. Said medical referees shall hold their office a term of five years from the time of their respective appointments, but shall be liable to removal from office by the governor and council at any time for cause.

SECT. 4. Each medical referee shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be duly sworn for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall make examination as hereinafter provided, upon the view of the dead bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have come to their deaths by violence, or unlawful act.

SECT. 5. When a medical referee has notice that there has been found, or is lying within his county, the dead body of a person who is supposed to have come to his or her death by violence or unlawful act, he shall forthwith repair to the place where such body lies, and take charge of the same, and if, on view thereof and personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death he deems a further examination necessary, he shall at once notify the county solicitor of said county, and upon being authorized by said solicitor in writing, shall make an autopsy in the presence of two or more discreet persons, one of whom shall be a physician whose attendance he may compel by subpoena, if necessary, and shall then and there reduce or cause to be reduced to writing every fact and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body and the cause and manner of death,

together with the names and addresses of said witnesses giving evidence to which record he shall subscribe.

SECT. 6. If upon such view, with personal inquiry, or autopsy, as is required by the preceding section, said referee is of the opinion that the death of the person was caused by violence, criminal or otherwise, he shall at once notify the attorney-general and the county solicitor, and file with each a duly attested copy of the record of the case. Also he shall make a return of the death to the city or town clerk, as required by the laws of the state, said certificate containing all the facts necessary to complete the record as far as possible—as well as a personal description of the deceased for identification.

SECT. 7. The attorney-general or county solicitor on receiving the report of the medical referee and finding some person or persons are probably criminally implicated, shall proceed to execute the laws of the state governing the office which they hold, and shall direct the holding of witnesses as they shall deem necessary.

SECT. 8. If a medical referee reports that a death was not caused by violence or unlawful act, and the state's attorney or county solicitor is of a contrary opinion, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent either of these officers directing an inquest in accordance with this act.

SECT. 9. The medical referee, with the advice and consent of the attorney-general or county solicitor, may, if he deems necessary, call a chemist or other expert to aid in the examination of the body or of substances supposed to have caused or contributed to the death, and such chemist or other expert shall be entitled to such compensation for his services as the medical referee shall certify to be just and reasonable. A clerk may also be employed to reduce to writing the results of the medical examination, autopsy, etc., and who shall be sworn and shall be allowed reasonable compensation.

SECT. 10. The medical referee, upon the completion of his examination, shall deliver the dead body, upon their claim therefor, to one or more of the persons hereinafter named, and they shall be entitled thereto as follows:

First, the husband or wife, as the case may be. Second, the next of kin. Third, any friend of the deceased. But, if the dead body is unidentified or unclaimed for a period of not less than forty-eight hours following the view thereof, the medical referee shall deliver the body to the overseer of the poor in the town, or to the county commissioner, who shall decently bury the same, or, with the consent of the commissioners or the overseer, it may be sent to the medical department of Dartmouth College, to be used for the advancement of the science of anatomy and surgery, as provided for by the statutes.

SECT. 11. In all cases arising under the provisions of this act, the medical referee shall take charge of any money or other personal property of the deceased, found upon or near the body, and deliver the same to the person or persons entitled to the same; or, if there is any doubt regarding to whom it shall be delivered, this fact shall be made known to the judge of probate for the county, whose directions in the case shall be followed.

SECT. 12. Every medical referee shall render an account of the expenses of each case, including his fees, to the county solicitor, who shall audit and approve the same before it is paid by the county treasurer, and the fees allowed the examiner shall not exceed the following, viz.: For a view and inquiry, without an autopsy, five dollars; for a view and autopsy, twenty-five dollars; and for travel at the rate of ten cents a mile to and from the place of view.

SECT. 13. When it is deemed necessary by the medical referee and county solicitor to have a physician or surgeon present at an autopsy as one of the witnesses, such physician or surgeon shall be allowed a reasonable compensation to be audited by the medical referee and county solicitor.

SECT. 14. Upon the passage of this act, the attorney-general and secretary of state shall agree upon the form of record books, blank returns, and other papers necessary for medical referees to carry out the provisions of this act, and the same shall be printed at the expense of the state and distributed to the several referees, who shall take care of the same, entering all the work and reports of his office, keeping the books open for the inspection of the attorney-general and county solicitor; but whenever a medical referee resigns or is removed from office he shall turn all the books and papers pertaining to the office over to his successor.

SECT. 15. Sections 4 and 6 of chapter 212 of the Public Statutes are hereby amended by striking out the word "coroner" wherever it appears in said sections and inserting instead thereof the words "medical referee," so that the duties required by said sections to be performed by a coroner shall be performed by a medical referee.

SECT. 16. Chapter 262 of the Public Statutes and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 17. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 2, 1903, 1.05 p. m.

MEDICAL REFEREES BY COUNTIES, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

ROCKINGHAM: Harry W. Newell, M. D., Derry, N. H.;

Arthur J. Lance, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.

STRAFFORD: John H. Neal, M. D., Rochester, N. H.

BELKNAP: Henry S. Beckford, M. D., Belmont, N. H.

CARROLL: Ervin W. Hodsdon, M. D., Centerville, N. H.

MERRIMACK: Granville P. Conn, M. D., Concord, N. H.

HILLSBOROUGH: James T. Greeley, M. D., Nashua, N. H.;

Marcellus H. Felt, M. D., Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.;

George M. Davis, M. D., Manchester, N. H.

CHESHIRE: John D. Proctor, M. D., Keene, N. H.

SULLIVAN: Henry L. Stickney, M. D., Newport, N. H.

GRAFTON: William T. Smith, M. D., Hanover, N. H.;

Jonathan M. Cheney, M. D., Ashland, N. H.;

William J. Beattie, M. D., Littleton, N. H.

COÖS: Ezra M. Mitchell, M. D., Lancaster, N. H.;

Louis B. Marcou, M. D., Berlin, N. H.

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NINETEENTH REPORT

(FIFTH BIENNIAL)

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRATION AND RETURN

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES
AND DEATHS

IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THE YEARS 1902 AND 1903

VOLUME XVI, NEW SERIES

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS.

CONCORD, October 1, 1904.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire, the nineteenth report relating to the registration of births, marriages, divorces and deaths, in this state for the years ending December 31, 1902, and December 31, 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

Irving A. Watson

Registrar of Vital Statistics.

REGISTRATION REPORT.

RETURNS FOR 1902 AND 1903.

This report embraces the returns of births, marriages and deaths for the years 1902 and 1903, together with special tables compiled from the returns of the past twenty years, the period for which our records have been approximately correct.

All computations relative to population, except for census years, are upon an estimated basis, obtained by computing the relative increase in population between census years, which has been found to be exceedingly accurate.

Upon this basis, the population of the state of New Hampshire for the year 1902 was 418,888, and for 1903, 422,538.

It is upon these figures that all percentages to population for the past two years have been based.

The number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths for the years 1902 and 1903 are given in the following table:

	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.....	8,249	8,318	69	.....
Marriages.....	4,061	4,004	.....	57
Divorces.....	482	518	36	.....
Deaths.....	6,649	6,969	320	.....

The proportion of births, marriages, divorces and deaths to each 1,000 of the population for the two years mentioned was:

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Deaths.
1902	20.04	9.69 (couples)	1.15 (couples)	15.87
1903	19.68	9.27 “	1.22 “	16.49

It will be seen that there was a marked increase in the number of deaths in 1903 over the number reported in 1902, an

excess of 320. Notwithstanding this, the death-rate for the entire state for the year, 16.49 per 1,000, was the lowest, with one exception (the previous year), ever reported.

A NEW CLASSIFICATION.

As announced in the last Registration report the Bertillon system, or, perhaps, what is better known as the International classification of causes of death has been adopted in this report. The system so long in use, known as Farr's classification, has become antiquated and unscientific by reason of the great advance made since Dr. Farr's day.

The International classification was first adopted in 1893, by the International Statistical Institute at Chicago, and was the work, chiefly, of Dr. Jacques Bertillon, who was chief of the Statistical service in Paris and was also chairman of the committee that reported upon this subject at the session referred to.

This system was recommended for general use in registration offices in 1897. A report in its favor was made by a committee of the American Public Health Association, and in 1898 the association formally endorsed the classification and proposed a plan for a decennial revision, the first of which was held in Paris in 1900, under the auspices of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The representatives of 26 countries participated in the work of revision. The classification was immediately adopted by the registration authorities of the United States, Canada and Mexico, as well as of many foreign countries, so that the term "International Classification" is the proper one.

The adoption of this system makes it possible to compare the vital statistics of large registration areas, which heretofore has been exceedingly difficult, if not practically impossible.

The International classification will be found in this report in tables 9, 11, 19 and 21.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Under this head will be found some special tables covering the entire registration period of the state, thereby showing

certain changes that have taken place during that period. Among these may be mentioned the decrease in consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis), and in some of the other communicable diseases; also the increase in certain other causes of death, like pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy, cancer and Bright's disease.

In the event that any one desires to compile tables on other diseases it may be done by consulting the series of reports which have been issued during the twenty years for which our records have been sufficiently accurate to be valuable. Every death may be identified by towns, thus making it possible to study diseases topographically in as small areas as cities and towns.

READJUSTMENT OF TABLES.

Some of the tables in the summary have been readjusted so as to conform to the new system of classification thereby slightly altering figures given in some former reports. This is mentioned so that, in the event that a discrepancy is discovered it may not be looked upon as an error. This rearrangement, however, has made only slight changes—not sufficient to change general results or percentages to any extent.

RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES AND DEATHS.

There are in this department the records of, approximately, 800,000 individuals who were born, married, divorced or have died in the state of New Hampshire, and additions to these are being made at the rate of about 20,000 a year.

These records are of incalculable value, inasmuch as in many instances they are the only ones in existence, and upon them often depend matters of great personal and legal importance.

During the early years of the registration period these returns were made upon large sheets, which were subsequently tied up in large bundles in such manner as to be practically inaccessible for reference. Under a joint resolution enacted in 1901, the registrar has caused most of these records to be copied upon a card similar to those upon which all records are now returned to this department. This work is nearly com-

pleted. Up to the present time 250,207 individual records have been copied and filed so as to be available for immediate reference.

IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE RECORDS.

It is very important that all certificates of death should give the true cause of death. A certain percentage of returns are indefinite in this respect, making it impossible to classify them properly. All such returns have to be included under "Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death." This ought to be a matter of special consideration by the person who issues the certificate of death, inasmuch as his reputation is to a certain extent involved, as the record thus made becomes a personal one in the archives of the state, open at all times to the public. These records are very frequently consulted, and we feel sure that there is an occasional return made that would be looked upon with chagrin by the physician who issued it if a certification of the case were called for. A remarkable improvement in this respect has taken place, however, within a few years. Physicians are much more careful than formerly in certifying to the cause of death. Still, there is occasionally one who does not realize the importance of this matter.

We give herewith an arrangement of titles of the International Classification used in this report, with some explanatory notes, which will be, at least, suggestive to many in the matter of certifying to the cause of death.

ARRANGEMENT OF TITLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

[Titles marked with the asterisk (*) are indefinite and unsatisfactory.]

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
<i>ALL CAUSES.</i>	
I. GENERAL DISEASES.	
<i>(A. Epidemic Diseases.)</i>	Of special importance for sanitary purposes, hence only exact and definite statements should be given for this class.
TYPHOID FEVER.	Avoid use of "typhoid pneumonia" when pneumonic typhoid or pneumonia occurring as a complication or form of typhoid fever is meant. Typhoid pneumonia will be compiled under "pneumonia."
EXANTHEMATIC TYPHUS.	Report cases exactly in form of title. Do not write "typhus" or "typhus fever," which are ordinarily understood as typhoid fever.
RELAPSING FEVER.	Not a relapse of fever but the specific disease of this name is meant.
MALARIAL FEVER.	Do not use the terms "malaria" and "malarial fever" indefinitely, but employ them only when malarial infection was actually a cause of death. Never use the term "typho-malarial fever." In the rare cases of mixed infection state separately, with evidence of presence of both diseases.
SMALLPOX.	
MEASLES.	When measles caused bronchopneumonia or other complication, first state measles—and then the complications.
SCARLET FEVER.	When accompanied by complications or sequelæ, as acute nephritis, do not fail to give this as the primary cause.
WHOOPIING COUGH.	In deaths from bronchopneumonia following whooping cough, the primary cause should invariably be stated.
DIPHTHERIA.	Deaths from membranous croup, or croup not specified as spasmodic, are considered diphtheritic. Sequelæ of diphtheria, as paralysis of the throat, should have their diphtheritic origin specified.
CROUP.	

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
INFLUENZA (GRIP).	Only genuine influenza should be reported as such. Do not use the term to cover every affection of the respiratory system.
MILIARY FEVER.	
ASIATIC CHOLERA.	
CHOLERA NOSTRAS.	
DYSENTERY.	To be used only when true epidemic dysentery is meant. Do not use this term when ordinary diarrhea is intended.
PLAGUE.	
YELLOW FEVER.	
LEPROSY.	
ERYSIPELAS.	
OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES.	
<i>(B. Other General Diseases.)</i>	
*SEPTICEMIA.	Give the cause, as puerperal, traumatic, etc. If traumatic state the nature of the injury, and whether accidental, etc.
GLANDERS AND FARCY.	
MALIGNANT PUSTULE AND CHARBON.	
RABIES.	
ACTINOMYCOSIS, TRICHINOSIS, ETC.	
PELLAGRA.	
TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS.	
TUBERCULOSIS OF LARYNX.	} If <i>pulmonary</i> tuberculosis was also involved always state that fact.
TUBERCULOSIS MENINGITIS.	
ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS.	
POTT'S DISEASE.	
*TUBERCULOUS ABSCESS.	
WHITE SWELLING.	
TUBERCULOSIS OF OTHER ORGANS.	
GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS.	
*SCROFULA.	An objectionable term. Was tuberculosis, and in what form, the cause of death?
SYPHILIS.	
GONORRHEA OF THE ADULT.	
GONORRHEAL INFECTIONS OF CHILDREN.	

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
CANCER OF MOUTH.	Do not fail to specify the seat of cancer, if known. Also state as carcinoma, sarcoma, etc., if possible, using the definite pathological term descriptive of the growth instead of simply "cancer." Do not write "malignant disease" when cancer is meant.
CANCER OF STOMACH AND LIVER.	
CANCER OF INTESTINES AND PERITONEUM.	
CANCER OF GENITAL ORGANS.	
CANCER OF BREAST.	
CANCER OF SKIN.	
*CANCER OF OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED ORGANS.	
*TUMOR (NONCANCEROUS).	Do not write "tumor" when some form of cancer is meant. Always state organ or part of body affected.
ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.	Always define as acute or chronic.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.	
SCURVY.	
DIABETES.	
EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER.	
ADDISON'S DISEASE.	
LEUKEMIA.	
*ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS.	If anaemia is due to tuberculosis, syphilis or other disease, so state. Give the cause of the anaemia whenever possible.
ALCOHOLISM.	Always state the organic disease resulting from alcoholism, as cirrhosis of liver, etc.
LEAD POISONING.	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL INTOXICATIONS.	
OTHER CHRONIC POISONINGS.	
OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.	
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
*ENCEPHALITIS.	Never use this term or its English equivalent, "brain fever."
MENINGITIS.	Always specify fully all deaths that occur from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. Never omit the word epidemic or shorten to cerebral, spinal, or unqualified meningitis. When meningitis results from tuberculosis, traumatism, etc., do not fail to specify the cause of the meningitis.

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.	
OTHER DISEASES OF SPINAL CORD.	Do not report as "spinal disease" or the like, but state the definite form of disease of spinal cord, if known.
APOPLEXY.	Only deaths from cerebral hemorrhage should be so reported. Do not include all sudden deaths with undefined causes. Avoid the use of the term "congestion of brain" as a cause of death.
SOFTENING OF BRAIN.	
*PARALYSIS.	Give the cause. If from cerebral hemorrhage that fact should be stated. If due to an affection of the spinal cord, name the specific form.
GENERAL PARALYSIS OF INSANE.	Do not fail to include the full title, as otherwise the death may be included among deaths from paralysis of undefined character.
OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.	
OTHER DISEASES OF BRAIN.	
EPILEPSY.	
*CONVULSIONS (NONPUERPERAL.	Give the disease causing the convulsions, and in females of childbearing age do not fail to state whether pregnancy was the exciting cause. In infants, pains should be taken to report diarrheal diseases, and in adults the presence of epilepsy or Bright's disease.
*CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN.	
TETANUS.	
CHOREA.	
OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND ITS ADNEXA.	
DISEASES OF THE EAR.	In otitis media, its cause, as scarlet fever, should be given, if known.
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	
PERICARDITIS.	
ENDOCARDITIS.	
HEART DISEASE.	The special form of heart disease should be stated whenever possible. Never return "heart failure" when organic disease of the heart was the cause of death; in fact, never use the expression "heart failure" on certificates of death in any case.

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
ANGINA PECTORIS.	
DISEASES OF ARTERIES.	
EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS.	
DISEASES OF VEINS.	
DISEASES OF LYMPHATICS.	
*HEMORRHAGES (EXCEPT OF LUNGS).	Always state the cause of the hemorrhage If after a surgical operation, state the disease or injury for which the operation was undertaken.
OTHER DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	
IV. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	
*DISEASES OF NASAL FOSSA.	
LARYNGITIS.	If diphtheritic, do not fail to say so.
OTHER DISEASES OF LARYNX.	
DISEASES OF THE THYROID BODY.	
ACUTE BRONCHITIS.	} Always specify definitely as acute or chronic. Do not report chronic bronchitis when pulmonary tuberculosis was the disease causing death.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.	
BRONCHOPNEUMONIA.	Report fully as bronchopneumonia, not as pneumonia unqualified.
PNEUMONIA.	Report definitely as lobar pneumonia or croupous pneumonia. Avoid use of term "typhoid pneumonia," as it frequently misleads.
PLEURISY.	If tuberculous, do not fail to state the fact.
*CONGESTION OF LUNGS.	Never use this term on a certificate of death. If death is due to pneumonia, either catarrhal or lobar, so state. If the condition was passive congestion of the lungs, pulmonary edema, or hypostatic pneumonia, name the disease in which this condition occurred as the cause of death.
GANGRENE OF LUNGS.	
ASTHMA.	
EMPHYSEMA.	
*HEMORRHAGE OF LUNGS.	Nearly always pulmonary tuberculosis should be stated as the cause of the pulmonary hemorrhage.
OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	
DISEASES OF MOUTH.	
TONSILITIS.	If diphtheritic, say so.
DISEASES OF PHARYNX.	
DISEASES OF ESOPHAGUS.	
ULCER OF STOMACH.	
*GASTRITIS.	Often used very indefinitely. State cause, known.
OTHER DISEASES OF STOMACH.	
*DENTITION.	Not a proper cause of death. State disease.
DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS).	
DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (2 YEARS AND OVER).	
INTESTINAL PARASITES.	
HERNIA.	
OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES.	
OTHER DISEASES OF INTESTINES.	
ACUTE YELLOW ATROPY OF LIVER.	
HYDATID TUMORS OF LIVER.	
CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.	
BILIARY CALCULI.	
OTHER DISEASES OF LIVER.	Avoid use of indefinite terms "diseases of liver," "liver complaint," and the like, which are very uncertain evidence of actual disease of the liver.
DISEASES OF SPLEEN.	
PERITONITIS (NONPUERPERAL).	Do not fail to specify cause of peritonitis, if known, and in females of childbearing age always state definitely whether puerperal or not.
APPENDICITIS.	
OTHER DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.	
ACUTE NEPHRITIS.	If due to acute infectious disease, as scarlet fever, do not fail to specify origin of condition.
BRIGHT'S DISEASE.	Specify definite form. Do not report uremia alone without explaining its cause.
OTHER DISEASES OF KIDNEYS.	
CALCULI OF URINARY TRACT.	
DISEASES OF BLADDER.	
DISEASES OF URETHRA, URINARY ABSCESS, ETC.	If due to gonorrhea, so state.
DISEASES OF PROSTATE.	
NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF (MALE) GENITAL ORGANS.	
METRITIS.	} Specify definitely as puerperal or nonpuerperal.
UTERINE HEMORRHAGE (NON-PUERPERAL).	
UTERINE TUMOR (NONCANCEROUS.)	
OTHER DISEASES OF UTERUS.	
OVARIAN TUMORS.	
DISEASES OF TUBES.	
OTHER DISEASES OF FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS.	
NONPUERPERAL DISEASES OF THE BREAST (CANCER EXCEPTED).	
VII. CHILDBIRTH.	
ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY.	
PUERPERAL HEMORRHAGE.	
OTHER ACCIDENTS OF LABOR.	
PUERPERAL SEPTICEMIA.	
PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.	
PUERPERAL PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.	
OTHER PUERPERAL ACCIDENTS.	
PUERPERAL DISEASES OF THE BREAST.	

List of of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.	
GANGRENE.	Give cause and part affected.
CARBUNCLE.	
*ABSCESS	Give cause and part affected. Note especially tuberculous abscesses.
OTHER DISEASES OF SKIN.	
IX. DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.	
DISEASES OF BONES.	} Specify cause, as tuberculosis, etc., whenever known.
DISEASES OF JOINTS,	
*AMPUTATION.	Amputation for what—disease or injury? Specify fully, and if from injury, note the nature of the injury.
OTHER DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	
X. MALFORMATION.	
HYDROCEPHALUS.	Specify as congenital hydrocephalus. If acute hydrocephalus from tuberculous infection is meant, specify the tuberculous character of the disease definitely.
CONGENITAL MALFORMATION OF HEART, CYANOSIS.	Report as congenital malformation of heart rather than as cyanosis, the latter term being rather indefinite.
OTHER CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.	
XI. EARLY INFANCY.	
PREMATURE BIRTH.	Give cause if known.
*CONGENITAL DEBILITY.	What disease caused the debility? This return is little more definite than to say from unknown cause.
OTHER DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.	
LACK OF CARE.	
XII. OLD AGE.	
*OLD AGE.	Name the disease causing death in the old person. The statement "old age," in the vast majority of cases, is simply equivalent to unknown, and shows lack of observation and precision of statement.

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
XIII. VIOLENCE.	
SUICIDE BY POISON.	
SUICIDE BY ASPHYXIA.	
SUICIDE BY HANGING OR STRANGULATION.	
SUICIDE BY DROWNING.	
SUICIDE BY FIREARMS.	
SUICIDE BY CUTTING INSTRUMENTS.	
SUICIDE BY JUMPING FROM HIGH PLACES.	
SUICIDE BY CRUSHING.	
OTHER SUICIDES.	
FRACTURES.	} State the cause of the fracture or dislocation.
DISLOCATIONS.	
BURNS AND SCALDS.	
BURNING BY CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES.	
HEAT AND SUNSTROKE.	State heat or sunstroke only when the direct cause of death. Deaths of infants from cholera infantum or of elderly persons from heart disease, etc., although accelerated by warm weather, should rather be reported from the disease causing death.
COLD AND FREEZING.	Deaths from diseases aggravated by cold weather should not be reported under this title. Specify definitely as freezing whenever this was the case, or report as exposure to cold. Do not write cold without qualification, as this may be mistaken for some respiratory disease.
LIGHTNING.	
DROWNING.	Specify as accidental or suicidal in every case.
STARVATION, PRIVATION, ETC.	Do not include inability to take food or exhaustion resulting from disease under this title, but state the name of the disease causing the condition. Only deaths from inability to procure food should be here included.
INHALATION OF POISONOUS GASES.	Specify nature of gas and whether accidental or suicidal. If an anaesthetic used in surgical operation, and properly given, state the disease or injury for which the operation was undertaken.

List of Titles.	Explanatory Notes.
OTHER ACCIDENTAL POISONINGS.	
ACCIDENTAL GUNSHOT WOUNDS.	
INJURIES BY MACHINERY.	
INJURIES IN MINES AND QUARRIES.	
RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.	
INJURIES BY HORSES AND VEHICLES.	
OTHER ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISMS.	
SUFFOCATION.	Do not return without full explanation as to cause, stating whether by gas or poisonous vapor, in mine, etc.
INJURIES AT BIRTH.	
OTHER EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.	
HOMICIDE.	
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	
*"DROPSY."	Give the cause of the dropsy, thus enabling the return to be removed from ill-defined causes.
*SUDDEN DEATH.	Give the cause of the sudden death, if known.
*HEART FAILURE.	A thoroughly worthless return. Never give it as the sole cause of death. Name the disease which occasioned the "heart failure."
*INANITION (OVER 3 MONTHS). ^a	What was the cause of the inanition?
*DEBILITY (OVER 3 MONTHS). ^a	What was the cause of the debility?
*MARASMUS (OVER 3 MONTHS). ^a	What was the cause of the marasmus? If due to tuberculosis or other wasting disease, specify definitely.
*FEVER.	What fever was it? If not a specific fever, what was the disease in which the fever occurred?
OTHER ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	
UNKNOWN.	

^a Deaths reported from this cause under 3 months of age are compiled under "congenital debility."

TABLES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,
DIVORCES, AND DEATHS,
1902.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Rockingham

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Atkinson.....	442	3	3	..	6	13.57	3	2	...	1	..
Auburn.....	682	6	4	..	10	14.66	8	1	...	1	..
Brentwood.....	957	4	3	..	7	7.21	5	...	...	2	..
Candia.....	1,057	8	4	..	12	11.35	6	3	2	1	..
Chester.....	861	8	3	..	11	12.77	9	...	1	1	..
Danville.....	615	3	5	..	8	13.00	5	1	1	1	..
Deerfield.....	1,162	10	7	..	17	14.62	10	4	2	1	..
Derry.....	3,583	33	37	..	70	19.53	41	10	13	6	..
East Kingston.....	496	2	...	..	2	4.03	2	...	...	...	..
Epping.....	1,641	17	19	..	36	21.93	12	18	6	...	..
Exeter.....	4,922	53	45	..	98	19.91	44	28	10	14	2
Fremont.....	749	13	4	..	17	22.69	11	2	2	1	1
Greenland.....	607	9	4	..	13	21.41	10	...	3	...	..
Hampstead.....	823	6	4	..	10	12.15	9	...	...	...	1
Hampton.....	1,209	8	5	..	13	10.75	8	1	1	2	1
Hampton Falls.....	560	2	4	..	6	10.71	4	...	1	1	1
Kensington.....	524	2	3	..	5	9.54	3	1	1	...	..
Kingston.....	1,132	5	10	..	15	13.25	12	2	1	...	..
Londonderry.....	1,408	12	8	..	20	14.20	13	1	5	1	..
Newcastle.....	581	8	2	..	10	17.21	9	...	...	1	..
Newfields.....	647	3	...	..	3	4.64	2	...	...	1	..
Newington.....	390	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Newmarket.....	2,892	44	27	..	71	24.55	8	57	2	3	1
Newton.....	924	4	2	..	6	6.49	5	1	...	...	..
North Hampton.....	812	3	7	..	10	12.31	9	1	...	...	..
Northwood.....	1,304	17	13	..	30	23.01	23	1	...	...	1
Nottingham.....	638	1	2	..	3	4.70	3	...	...	...	..
Plaistow.....	1,027	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Portsmouth.....	10,637	114	115	..	229	21.53	119	58	27	23	2
Raymond.....	1,100	4	9	..	13	11.82	10	2	...	1	..
Rye.....	1,142	5	6	..	11	9.63	5	3	1	2	..
Salem.....	2,041	18	15	..	33	16.16	20	5	3	5	..
Sandown.....	400	7	3	..	10	25.00	8	1	...	...	1
Seabrook.....	1,497	7	15	..	22	14.69	20	1	...	...	1
South Hampton.....	297	1	...	..	1	3.36	1	...	...	...	..
Stratham.....	718	7	3	..	10	13.93	7	...	1	2	..
Windham.....	641	4	8	..	12	18.72	9	...	1	1	1
Total.....	51,118	451	399	..	850	16.63	478	204	84	72	12

No. 1.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.						
						Sex.				Nativity.		
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
4	...	...	1	...	5	2	2	...	4	3	...	1
3	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	...	9	9	...	...
2	...	1	1	...	4	26	13	...	*39	20	10	9
8	1	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	18	17	...	1
5	...	...	1	...	6	14	18	...	32	27	3	2
6	...	...	...	...	6	3	5	...	8	7	1	...
5	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	19	13	4	2
36	3	7	3	1	50	21	27	...	48	40	4	4
2	...	...	...	...	3	7	5	...	12	11	1	...
5	...	1	...	...	6	11	21	...	32	23	5	4
38	15	5	8	...	66	40	46	...	86	66	19	1
4	...	...	1	...	5	5	5	...	10	9	1	...
2	...	1	...	...	3	11	7	...	18	14	4	...
5	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	...	9	8	1	...
9	1	1	2	...	13	7	6	...	13	12	...	1
3	...	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
5	...	...	1	...	6	3	4	...	7	6	...	1
8	...	...	1	...	9	6	7	...	13	9	3	1
2	...	...	...	...	2	13	11	...	24	22	2	...
2	...	...	3	...	5	5	4	...	9	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	7	1	...
11	18	2	1	1	33	37	34	...	71	54	16	1
6	...	...	...	...	6	8	7	...	15	15	...	...
9	...	...	1	...	10	5	4	...	9	9	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	7	10	10	...	20	19	1	...
3	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	4	4	...	...
6	...	1	1	...	8	3	5	...	8	8	...	...
182	21	36	23	...	262	104	112	...	216	179	30	7
5	...	...	...	...	5	5	8	...	13	11	1	1
2	...	1	1	...	4	8	7	...	15	15	...	...
15	...	4	2	...	21	19	15	...	34	27	4	3
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	...
12	1	...	...	...	13	21	10	...	31	28	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	7	7	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	...	9	7	1	1
418	60	63	52	2	595	438	441	...	879	724	112	43
												17.19

* Died at county farm, 25.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Strafford

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Barrington	1,208*	8	7	..	15	12.42	11	2	1	1	..
Dover.....	13,207	134	128	..	262	19.84	80	123	28	25	6
Durham.....	996	6	10	..	16	16.06	10	1	2	3	..
Farmington.....	2,265	14	13	..	27	11.92	22	....	1	3	1
Lee.....	545	3	4	..	7	12.84	5	....	1	....	1
Madbury.....	336	3	2	..	5	14.88	4	1	....	....	..
Middleton.....	300	1	3	..	4	13.33	3	....	1	....	..
Milton.....	1,625	13	13	..	26	16.00	18	2	4	1	1
New Durham.....	625	2	7	..	9	14.40	6	3	....	....	..
Rochester.....	8,466	85	90	1	176	20.79	76	71	19	9	1
Rollinsford.....	1,701	10	17	..	27	15.87	5	18	1	3	..
Somersworth.....	7,023	120	105	..	225	32.04	29	159	15	21	1
Strafford.....	1,040	11	6	..	17	16.34	14	1	1	1	..
Total.....	39,337	410	405	1	816	20.74	283	381	74	67	11

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.						
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.		
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
6	...	1	1	...	8	10	8	...	18	18	...	...
103	13	10	19	...	145	92	107	1	200	144	38	18
4	.....	.....	1	...	5	3	5	...	8	7	...	1
21	.....	1	2	...	24	21	16	...	37	32	...	5
3	.....	.....	.....	...	3	7	3	...	10	9	...	1
3	.....	.....	.....	...	3	3	2	...	5	4	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14	15	...	29	26	3	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	...	6	6	.....	.....
79	7	12	8	...	106	60	65	...	125	93	25	7
9	8	2	.....	.....	19	10	12	...	22	18	2	2
25	23	6	3	1	58	63	58	...	121	84	33	4
7	.....	.....	1	...	8	11	3	...	14	13	.....	1
272	51	32	35	1	391	298	298	1	597	456	101	40

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Belknap

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Alton.....	1,500	9	5	1	15	10.00	14	1	....	....	..
Barnstead.....	1,072	6	7	..	13	12.12	11	....	....	1	1
Belmont.....	1,294	17	8	..	25	19.32	14	6	2	3	..
Centre Harbor.....	422	1	4	..	5	11.85	4	....	1	....	..
Gilford.....	661	5	8	..	13	19.67	13	....	....	....	..
Gilmanton.....	1,100	12	7	..	19	17.27	11	3	2	....	3
Laconia.....	8,042	75	75	1	151	18.78	60	57	15	16	3
Meredith.....	1,713	10	11	..	21	12.26	18	1	1	....	1
New Hampton.....	852	6	5	..	11	12.91	11	....	....	....	..
Sanbornton.....	944	7	5	..	12	12.71	9	1	....	1	1
Tilton.....	1,926	14	13	..	27	14.02	10	7	2	6	2
Total.....	19,526	162	148	2	312	15.98	175	76	23	27	11

No. 1.—*Continued.*

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
11	.....	1	.....	.....	12	19	15	....	34	29	1	4	22.66
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	11	....	19	11	1	7	17.72
5	.....	.....	1	...	6	5	13	....	18	16	2	....	13.91
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	....	6	6	.....	....	14.22
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	7	....	17	15	....	2	25.72
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	11	....	21	19	....	2	19.09
63	4	13	5	....	85	62	74	....	136	105	22	9	16.91
13	.....	1	1	....	15	16	16	....	32	25	....	7	18.68
8	.....	.....	1	....	9	8	3	....	11	10	....	1	12.91
6	.....	1	.....	.....	7	6	9	....	15	13	....	2	15.89
11	1	1	3	....	16	20	9	....	29	26	1	2	15.05
135	5	17	11	....	168	166	172	....	338	275	27	36	17.31

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Carroll

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Albany.....	210	3	1	..	4	19.04	4	...	...	...	..
Bartlett... ..	1,013	13	9	..	22	21.72	9	6	4	1	2
Brookfield.....	296	3	2	..	5	16.89	4	...	...	1	..
Chatham.. ..	269	2	1	..	3	11.15	3	...	...	...	..
Conway.....	3,154	17	26	1	44	13.95	32	7	3	1	1
Eaton.....	365	1	3	..	4	10.96	4	...	...	...	..
Effingham.....	600	3	5	..	8	13.33	7	...	1	...	..
Freedom.....	594	3	1	..	4	6.73	4	...	...	...	..
Hart's Location.....	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson.....	622	1	8	..	9	14.46	8	...	1	...	..
Madison.....	529	5	5	..	10	18.90	5	1	1	3	..
Moultonborough.....	901	8	10	..	18	19.98	16	1	...	...	1
Ossipee.....	1,479	5	9	..	14	9.47	11	1	1	1	..
Sandwich.....	1,077	8	6	..	14	12.99	10	...	...	1	3
Tamworth.....	1,050	6	8	..	14	13.33	12	...	1	...	1
Tuftonborough.....	663	8	3	..	11	16.59	8	...	2	...	1
Wakefield.....	1,645	11	17	..	28	17.02	17	7	4	...	..
Wolfeborough.....	2,390	16	14	..	30	12.55	23	...	3	3	1
Total.....	16,895	113	128	1	242	14.32	177	23	21	11	10

No. 1.—*Continued.*

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4.76
7	1	1	.....	9	8	11	.....	19	17	2	.....	18.75
1	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6.76
2	2	2	2	...	4	4	.....	.....	14.87
30	1	2	.....	.....	33	20	21	.....	41	35	4	2	12.99
4	1	.....	5	1	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....	13.69
1	1	4	7	.....	11	9	.....	2	18.33
8	8	3	5	.....	8	8	.....	.....	13.46
.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	...	4	4	.....	.....	6.43
4	1	1	.....	6	4	4	.....	8	5	.....	3	15.12
4	4	13	8	.....	21	21	.....	.....	23.30
10	1	1	.....	12	15	8	.....	23	13	1	4	15.55
10	10	13	9	.....	22	19	1	2	20.43
6	1	1	.....	8	10	9	.....	19	17	.....	2	18.09
4	4	7	9	.....	16	15	.....	1	24.16
8	1	.....	.....	9	17	7	.....	24	22	1	1	14.59
14	4	2	.....	20	19	14	.....	33	30	1	2	13.80
118	2	11	7	.....	138	140	121	.....	261	232	10	19	15.45

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Merrimack

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Allentown.....	1,496	28	23	..	50	33.42	1	45	1	3	1
Andover.....	1,179	10	12	..	22	18.66	20	...	...	2	..
Boscawen.....	1,455	11	11	..	22	15.12	11	5	1	5	..
Bow.....	617	3	2	..	5	8.10	3	1	1	...	..
Bradford.....	805	4	4	..	8	9.94	7	...	1	...	..
Canterbury.....	821	6	5	..	11	13.39	8	...	1	2	..
Chichester.....	598	11	5	..	16	26.76	14	...	2	...	..
Concord.....	19,632	206	205	1	412	20.99	180	141	38	45	8
Danbury.....	654	6	7	..	13	19.88	10	...	2	1	..
Dunbarton.....	551	2	4	..	6	10.89	4	1	1	...	..
Epsom.....	771	12	9	..	21	27.24	14	2	2	3	..
Franklin.....	5,846	50	67	..	117	20.01	49	32	12	17	7
Henniker.....	1,507	11	6	..	17	11.28	16	1	...	...	..
Hill.....	603	4	6	..	10	16.58	8	...	1	1	..
Hooksett.....	1,665	17	16	..	33	19.82	7	16	5	2	3
Hopkinton.....	1,652	9	6	..	15	9.08	8	1	2	4	..
Loudon.....	960	3	6	..	9	9.37	7	...	...	2	..
Newbury.....	424	5	2	..	7	16.51	6	1	...	...	..
New London.....	768	7	5	..	12	15.62	11	...	1	...	..
Northfield.....	1,227	6	9	..	15	12.22	7	1	3	3	1
Pembroke.....	3,183	55	48	..	103	32.36	23	65	6	9	..
Pittsfield.....	2,129	16	12	..	28	13.15	13	10	2	2	1
Salisbury.....	604	.....	4	..	4	6.62	4	...	...	...	..
Sutton.....	776	3	4	..	7	9.02	7	...	...	...	..
Warner.....	1,358	6	10	..	16	11.78	12	...	...	3	1
Webster.....	496	6	3	..	9	18.14	9	...	...	...	..
Wilmot.....	653	3	2	..	5	7.66	5	...	...	...	..
Total.....	52,430	500	493	1	994	18.96	464	322	87	104	22

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1	5	3	5	....	14	16	11	....	27	20	6	1	13.05
2	....	1	1	....	10	16	7	....	23	19	2	2	19.50
11	....	2	1	2	16	19	14	....	33	20	8	5	22.68
2	....	....	1	....	3	5	3	....	8	8	....	....	12.96
4	....	2	....	....	6	5	2	....	7	5	....	2	8.69
4	....	....	....	....	4	2	8	....	10	10	....	....	12.18
1	....	....	1	....	2	3	1	....	4	4	....	....	6.69
110	25	19	23	1	178	174	177	....	351	274	63	14	17.88
4	....	1	....	....	5	4	2	....	6	6	....	....	9.17
2	....	....	....	....	2	1	5	....	6	5	1	....	10.89
6	....	....	....	....	6	3	4	....	7	7	....	....	9.08
30	7	7	9	....	53	38	50	....	88	67	14	7	15.05
10	....	1	....	....	11	7	10	....	17	16	....	1	11.28
3	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	....	5	5	....	....	8.29
7	1	2	1	....	11	8	14	....	22	17	5	....	13.21
8	....	....	....	....	8	16	15	....	31	23	1	7	18.76
6	....	....	....	....	6	8	4	....	12	10	....	2	12.50
4	....	....	....	....	4	8	3	....	11	11	....	....	25.94
1	....	1	....	....	2	5	10	....	15	15	....	....	19.53
10	....	....	1	....	11	7	11	....	18	16	1	1	14.67
9	5	4	4	....	22	26	25	....	51	40	6	5	16.02
21	3	2	1	....	27	12	17	....	29	22	....	7	13.62
3	....	....	....	....	3	11	2	....	13	13	....	....	21.52
8	....	....	....	....	8	8	6	....	14	13	1	....	18.04
8	....	....	....	....	8	9	21	....	30	29	1	....	12.09
6	....	....	....	....	6	3	1	....	4	3	1	....	8.06
1	....	....	1	....	2	5	9	....	14	13	1	....	21.44
288	46	45	49	3	431	421	435	....	856	691	111	54	16.33

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Hillsborough

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Amherst.....	1,231	13	5	..	18	14.62	10	4	1	3	..
Antrim.....	1,366	4	2	..	6	4.39	4	..	1	3	1
Bedford.....	1,148	15	11	..	26	22.65	14	8	1	1	..
Bennington.....	667	9	5	..	14	2.09	5	5	2	2	..
Brookline.....	606	6	2	..	8	13.20	7	..	..	1	..
Deering.....	486	6	2	..	8	16.46	5	..	2	..	1
Francestown.....	693	5	3	..	8	11.54	7	..	..	..	1
Goffstown.....	2,528	15	14	..	*29	11.47	20	5	2	2	..
Greenfield.....	605	12	5	..	17	28.09	8	3	1	5	..
Greenville.....	1,608	25	27	..	52	32.33	6	34	4	8	..
Hancock.....	642	3	3	..	6	9.34	4	1	1	..	..
Hillsborough.....	2,254	17	14	..	31	13.75	23	5	1	1	1
Hollis.....	910	8	5	..	13	14.28	10	2	1	..	..
Hudson.....	1,261	9	15	..	24	19.03	14	5	2	2	1
Litchfield.....	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyndeborough.....	686	5	3	..	8	11.66	7	1	..	..	..
Manchester.....	56,987	830	735	..	1,565	27.46	269	1,000	124	145	27
Mason.....	358	6	5	..	11	30.72	9	..	2	..	..
Merrimack.....	1,234	6	5	..	11	8.91	5	1	3	2	..
Milford.....	3,739	36	32	..	68	18.19	29	25	8	6	..
Mont Vernon.....	453	3	4	..	7	15.45	5	1	..	..	1
Nashua.....	23,898	287	273	1	561	23.47	136	315	64	38	8
New Boston.....	1,002	9	6	..	15	14.97	10	4	1	..	..
New Ipswich.....	911	7	10	..	17	18.66	6	6	1	4	..
Pelham.....	875	3	8	..	11	12.57	8	2	..	1	..
Peterborough.....	2,527	18	19	..	37	14.64	19	11	5	2	..
Sharon.....	122	1	1	..	2	16.39	1	1	..	..	..
Temple.....	313	4	1	..	5	15.97	5	..	..	..	..
Weare.....	1,553	17	19	..	36	23.18	27	2	4	3	..
Wilton.....	1,696	15	20	..	35	20.63	19	5	4	6	1
Windsor.....	38	1	1	..	2	52.63	2	..	..	..	..
Total.....	112,640	1,395	1,255	1	2,651	23.53	694	1,446	234	235	42

* Born at county farm, 6.

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
3		2			5	8	13		21	19		2	17.06
5	1	2			8	9	5		14	9	1	4	10.24
1			2		4	6	7		13	11	1	1	11.32
2					2	5	3		8	7	1		11.99
1	2				3	5	2		7	6		1	11.55
2			1		3	7	4		11	11			22.63
5					5	6	8		14	13		1	20.20
11		2			13	60	41		*101	56	33	12	39.95
3					3		3		3	3			4.96
4	6	3	1		14	12	14		26	21	5		16.17
4		1			5	5	2		7	6		1	10.90
19		2	2		23	20	14		34	29	1	4	15.08
3					3	5	6		11	11			12.08
7		1	1		9	16	11		27	23	3	1	21.41
2		1			2	2	2		4	3		1	16.46
4					4	3	4		7	6		1	10.20
218	267	89	66		640	555	502		1,057	749	302	6	18.55
2					2	9	5		14	12		2	39.10
3			1		4	9	5		14	11	1	2	11.34
22	5	1	5		33	26	20		46	36	8	2	12.30
2		2			4	5	3		8	7	1		17.66
128	86	28	41	1	284	211	236		447	321	96	30	18.70
6			4		10	6	10		16	16			15.97
7		2			9	8	9		17	14	3		18.66
1			1		2	11	7		18	14	3	1	20.57
11	3	3	2		19	17	19		36	29	6	1	14.24
2					2	1	2		3	3			24.59
3					3		5		5	5			15.97
6	1		2		9	13	15		28	28			18.03
9	1	2	3		15	10	12		22	13	7	2	12.97
.....													
497	372	140	132	1	1,142	1,050	989		2,039	1,492	472	75	18.10

* Died at Hillsborough county farm, 58.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Cheshire

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Alstead.....	799	3	2	..	5	6.26	2	1	....	2	..
Chesterfield.....	981	5	1	..	6	6.12	4	1	....	1	..
Dublin.....	620	4	2	..	6	9.68	3	1	1	1	..
Fitzwilliam.....	987	11	14	1	26	26.34	15	5	1	1	4
Gilsum.....	590	4	4	..	8	13.56	5	2	....	1	..
Harrisville.....	791	8	11	..	19	24.02	10	3	3	2	1
Hinsdale.....	1,933	13	22	1	36	18.63	22	7	2	2	3
Jaffrey.....	1,891	28	26	1	55	29.08	19	27	4	5	..
Keene.....	9,165	94	109	..	203	22.15	114	44	23	22	..
Marlborough.....	1,524	19	19	..	38	24.93	11	13	4	10	..
Marlow.....	488	3	2	..	5	10.24	4	....	1	....	..
Nelson.....	295	2	1	..	3	10.17	3	....	....	....	..
Richmond.....	459	3	3	..	6	13.07	5	....	1	....	..
Rindge.....	855	6	4	..	10	11.69	8	1	1	....	..
Roxbury.....	100	1	....	..	1	10.00	1	....	....	....	..
Stoddard.....	367	3	3	..	6	16.34	5	....	1	....	..
Sullivan.....	287	3	1	..	4	13.93	4	....	....	....	..
Surry.....	250	4	1	..	5	20.00	4	....	1	....	..
Swanzy.....	1,570	13	12	..	25	15.92	22	1	....	1	1
Troy.....	1,527	16	21	..	37	24.23	12	18	3	2	2
Walpole.....	2,693	42	39	1	82	30.45	33	40	6	2	1
Westmoreland.....	875	....	7	..	7	8.00	6	....	1	....	..
Winchester.....	2,274	28	24	..	52	22.86	35	10	4	3	..
Total.....	31,321	313	328	4	645	20.59	347	174	57	55	12

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
3					3	3	2		5	5			6.26
8			1		9	6	9		15	13	1	1	15.29
2					2	4			4	3	1		6.45
10					10	7	9		16	14	1	1	16.21
3					3	2	7		9	8	1		15.25
5	1		1		7	4	8		12	11	1		15.17
17	4	3			24	10	12		22	19	2	1	11.38
3	7	1			11	8	15		23	19	4		12.16
76	6	10	13		105	59	61		120	98	15	7	13.09
4	2	2	1		9	16	13		29	26	2	1	19.02
2					2	6	2		8	7	1		16.39
2					2	2			2	2			6.78
2					2	1	6		7	6	1		15.25
3			1		4	5	7		12	10	2		14.03
1					1	1	1		2	2			20.00
4			1		5	4			4	3		1	10.89
2					2		1		1	1			3.48
1					1	1	2		3	3			12.00
5			1		6	16	12		28	26	1	1	17.83
11	4		1		16	10	5		15	14	1		9.82
14	8	2	1		25	22	17		39	33	4	2	14.48
3					3	15	9		*24	17	3	4	27.43
10	2	4			16	23	12		35	32	2	1	15.39
191	34	22	21		268	225	210		435	372	43	20	13.89

*Died at county farm, 9.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Sullivan

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Acworth.....	594	3	2	..	5	8.41	4	1	....	....	..
Charlestown.....	1,473	22	7	..	29	19.69	22	3	..	1	3
Claremont.....	6,498	59	64	..	123	18.92	48	38	16	20	1
Cornish.....	962	6	11	..	17	17.67	14	....	1	..	2
Croydon.....	372	1	1	..	2	5.38	2	....	....	....	..
Goshen.....	345	2	2	..	4	11.59	3	1	....	....	..
Grantham.....	374	7	5	..	12	32.09	11	....	....	1	..
Langdon.....	339	3	4	..	7	20.65	7	....	....	....	..
Lempster.....	391	2	3	..	5	12.78	2	1	2	....	..
Newport.....	3,126	26	35	..	61	19.51	36	13	4	7	1
Plainfield.....	1,114	15	5	..	20	17.95	15	1	1	3	..
Springfield.....	439	2	2	..	4	9.11	2	1	1	....	..
Sunapee.....	946	8	5	..	13	13.67	7	2	2	2	..
Unity.....	572	6	7	..	13	22.73	8	....	2	2	1
Washington.....	464	3	5	..	8	17.24	6	2	....	....	..
Total.....	18,009	165	158	..	323	17.93	187	63	29	36	8

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	4	.....	7	7	.....	.....	11.78
25	.....	1	1	.....	27	11	8	.....	19	16	2	1	12.89
58	9	1	7	3	78	32	45	.....	77	57	13	7	11.85
5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	5	8	.....	13	10	2	1	13.58
2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	9	1	.....	10	7	.....	3	26.88
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	5	4	.....	1	14.49
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	13.37
5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	8.85
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	7	.....	11	10	1	.....	28.13
29	4	1	2	.....	36	20	27	.....	47	39	6	2	15.03
4	1	.....	1	.....	6	12	10	.....	22	22	.....	.....	19.75
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	6	2	1	3	13.67
4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	10	10	.....	20	19	.....	1	21.14
2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	16	4	.....	*20	15	2	3	34.96
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	10.77
154	14	9	11	3	191	135	135	.....	270	220	28	22	14.99

*Died at county farm, 10.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Grafton

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Alexandria	630	3	5	..	8	12.69	7	1	..	..	..
Ashland	1,289	16	11	..	27	20.94	17	6	..	4	..
Bath	1,006	7	7	..	14	13.91	11	1	1	1	..
Benton	209	6	3	..	9	43.05	3	2	3	1	..
Bethlehem	1,261	8	9	..	17	13.48	10	4	..	3	..
Bridgewater	244	4	..	..	4	16.39	4	..	..	..	..
Bristol	1,600	4	9	..	13	8.12	11	..	..	..	2
Campton	999	6	5	..	11	11.11	5	1	3	2	..
Canaan	1,444	15	14	..	29	20.08	22	1	2	3	1
Dorchester	308	2	3	..	5	16.23	1	1	2	1	..
Easton	249	3	4	..	7	28.11	5	1	..	1	..
Ellsworth	107	..	2	..	2	18.69	1	..	1	..	..
Enfield	1,845	19	13	..	32	17.34	20	2	5	5	..
Franconia	655	7	4	..	11	16.79	6	2	1	2	..
Grafton	748	6	4	..	10	13.37	9	1	..	..	..
Groton	346	3	2	..	5	14.45	5	..	..	..	..
Hanover	1,884	20	12	..	32	16.98	19	7	3	2	1
Haverhill	3,414	31	31	..	62	18.16	33	11	7	9	2
Hebron	214	1	..	..	1	4.67	1	..	..	..	..
Holderness	662	4	3	..	7	10.57	5	..	..	2	..
Landaff	500	5	3	..	8	16.00	3	2	1	1	1
Lebanon	4,965	34	56	..	90	18.13	45	16	11	14	4
Lincoln	541	9	6	..	15	27.72	6	7	..	2	..
Lisbon	2,221	12	15	..	27	12.16	21	2	2	2	..
Littleton	4,066	51	31	..	82	20.17	27	24	17	14	..
Livermore	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyman	426	3	1	..	4	9.39	3	..	1	..	..
Lyme	1,080	12	13	..	25	23.15	23	1	..	1	..
Monroe	545	4	2	..	6	11.01	4	1	1	..	..
Orange	213	3	2	..	5	23.47	4	..	1	..	..
Orford	890	12	14	..	26	29.21	20	1	2	2	1
Piermont	637	4	5	..	9	14.12	8	..	..	1	..
Plymouth	1,972	17	11	..	28	14.19	25	1	1	..	1
Rumney	837	10	6	..	16	19.11	8	..	4	3	1
Thornton	552	4	4	..	8	14.49	5	..	2	1	..
Warren	799	12	5	..	17	21.28	10	..	3	4	..
Waterville	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth	617	4	5	..	9	14.59	8	..	..	1	..
Woodstock	628	3	3	..	6	9.55	6	..	..	..	..
Total	40,844	364	323	..	687	16.82	421	96	74	82	14

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
10	1	1			1	3	2		5	2	1	2	7.93
3		1			12	15	9		24	23	1		18.62
7	2	3	3		4	7	5		12	11	1		11.93
13					2	2	1		3	1	2		14.35
3					15	13	11		24	20	4		19.03
9					2	2	1		3	3			12.29
1		3	2		18	10	12		22	19		3	13.75
2			3	1	7	6	10		16	14	1	1	16.01
1	1		2		11	11	11		22	16	5	1	15.23
5					2	2	1		3	3			9.74
1			1		3	1	2		3	3			12.05
5		1	1		7	12	10		22	18	3	1	11.92
5		1			6	6	2		8	6	2		12.21
1		1			2	2	6		8	6	2		10.69
13	1	1			2	2	2		4	3	1		11.56
23	3	5	2		15	15	16		31	24	5	2	16.45
1					33	27	35		62	52	6	4	18.16
3		1			1	2	1		3	3			14.01
1					4	3			3	3			4.53
47	5	12	8	1	1	5	6		11	8	2	1	22.00
1	4	1	2		73	25	33		58	43	14	1	11.68
16		1	3	1	8	10	4		14	10	2	2	25.88
35	8	8	13	1	21	20	14		34	27	4	3	15.31
3					65	37	34		71	55	12	4	17.46
7		1			4		3		3	3			7.04
5		1	1		9	5	11		16	14	1	1	14.81
10					5	3	5		8	6	1	1	14.68
7					1	1	1		2	2			9.89
18	1	2	2	1	10	5	9		14	14			15.73
3		2	1		7	2	5		7	6		1	10.99
1			1		24	18	17		35	30	1	4	17.75
11		1			6	5	11		16	13	2	1	19.11
1					2	4	4		8	5	2	1	14.49
1					12	9	6		15	10	2	3	18.77
1					1	5	5		10	10			16.21
8	1				9	7	4		11	11			17.51
275	28	48	45	5	401	302	309		611	497	77	37	14.96

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Coös

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Berlin.....	8,886	192	176	..	368	41.41	28	277	31	27	5
Cambridge.....	20	1	.....	..	1	50.00	1	.....	.....	..	..
Carroll.....	710	1	2	..	3	4.23	2	....	1	....	..
Clarksville.....	307	5	2	..	7	22.80	3	2	....	2	..
Colebrook.....	1,876	18	14	..	32	17.06	20	4	4	3	1
Columbia.....	690	1	3	..	4	5.79	3	.....	.....	1	..
Dalton.....	592	6	1	..	7	11.82	4	....	2	1	..
Dummer.....	349	1	.....	..	1	2.86	1	.....	.....	..	..
Errol.....	305	2	1	..	3	9.83	3	.....	.....	..	..
Gorham.....	1,797	17	12	..	29	16.14	8	11	7	3	..
Jefferson.....	1,080	5	10	..	15	13.89	7	3	1	3	1
Lancaster.....	3,190	25	24	..	49	15.36	27	6	10	5	1
Milan.....	1,135	10	21	..	31	27.31	18	5	3	2	3
Millsfield.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Northumberland.....	1,977	26	28	..	54	27.31	19	18	9	6	2
Pittsburg.....	687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Randolph.....	137	2	1	..	3	21.89	1	1	1	.....	..
Shelburne.....	283	3	3	..	6	21.20	3	1	2	.....	..
Stark.....	733	14	10	..	24	32.74	14	6	2	2	..
Stewartstown.....	1,150	9	9	..	18	15.65	9	2	2	1	4
Stratford.....	968	16	12	..	28	28.92	14	8	2	2	2
Whitefield.....	2,157	16	30	..	46	21.33	16	22	3	2	3
Total.....	*29,468	370	359	..	729	24.73	201	366	80	60	22

* Including unincorporated townships and grants.

No. 1.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1902.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
43	43	11	15	....	112	63	51	....	114	65	39	10	12.83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	100.00
2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	....	6	3	3	....	8.45
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3.25
13	.....	2	6	....	21	13	11	....	24	21	2	1	12.79
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	3	....	8	8	.....	.....	11.59
2	.....	.....	2	....	4	7	4	....	11	9	2	....	18.52
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2.86
7	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	2	1	1	....	30	11	9	....	20	13	5	2	11.13
4	4	1	1	....	10	9	10	....	19	12	4	3	17.59
19	1	7	9	....	36	21	18	....	39	25	11	3	12.22
9	.....	3	2	....	14	4	5	....	9	8	1	....	7.93
.....
14	5	2	.....	1	22	14	10	....	24	14	7	3	12.14
5	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	5	....	7	5	1	1	10.19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	7.29
5	1	1	3	....	10	1	2	....	3	3	.....	.....	10.60
4	5	.....	2	....	11	4	7	....	11	10	1	....	15.01
7	2	.....	.....	.....	9	8	13	....	*21	12	2	7	18.26
5	1	2	.....	.....	8	8	5	....	13	4	9	....	13.42
11	6	2	3	....	22	14	15	....	29	24	4	1	13.44
183	72	36	44	1	336	193	170	....	363	238	94	31	12.32

* Died at county farm, 8.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Rockingham	51,118	451	399	..	850	16.63	478	204	84	72	12
Strafford	39,337	410	405	1	816	20.74	283	381	74	67	11
Belknap	19,526	162	148	2	312	15.98	175	76	23	27	11
Carroll	16,895	113	128	1	242	14.32	177	23	21	11	10
Merrimack	52,430	500	493	1	994	18.96	464	322	82	104	22
Hillsborough	112,640	1,395	1,255	1	2,651	23.53	694	1,446	234	235	42
Cheshire	31,321	313	328	4	645	20.59	347	174	57	55	12
Sullivan	18,009	165	158	..	323	17.93	187	63	29	36	8
Grafton	40,844	364	323	..	687	16.82	421	96	74	82	14
Coös	29,468	370	359	..	729	24.73	201	366	80	60	22
Total	411,588	4,243	3,996	10	8,249	20.04	3,427	3,151	758	749	164

No. 1.—*Concluded.*

the year ending December 31, 1902.

by Counties.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
418	60	63	52	2	595	438	441	..	879	724	112	43	17.19
272	51	32	35	1	391	298	298	1	597	456	101	40	15.18
135	5	17	11	....	168	166	172	..	338	275	27	36	17.31
118	2	11	7	...	138	140	121	..	261	232	10	19	15.45
288	46	45	49	3	431	421	435	..	856	691	111	54	16.33
497	372	140	132	1	1,142	1,050	989	..	2,039	1,492	472	75	20.39
191	34	22	21	....	268	225	210	..	435	372	43	20	13.89
154	14	9	11	3	191	135	135	..	270	220	28	22	14.99
275	28	48	45	5	401	302	309	..	611	497	77	37	14.96
183	72	36	44	1	336	193	170	..	363	238	94	31	12.32
2,531	684	423	407	16	4,061	3,368	3,280	1	6,649	5,197	1,075	377	16.15

Table
Births by Sex and

COUNTIES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Rockingham.....	Males.....	40	34	36	41	41
	Females.....	22	24	39	29	23
	Not stated.....					
Strafford.....	Males.....	29	37	45	33	24
	Females.....	32	33	36	39	32
	Not stated.....					
Belknap.....	Males.....	10	18	13	14	17
	Females.....	12	8	10	11	11
	Not stated.....					
Carroll....	Males.....	14	7	8	13	11
	Females.....	10	7	14	12	13
	Not stated.....			1		
Merrimack.....	Males.....	37	43	49	45	37
	Females.....	45	54	40	46	44
	Not stated.....					1
Hillsborough.....	Males.....	123	116	138	82	104
	Females.....	91	116	116	80	109
	Not stated.....			1		
Cheshire.....	Males.....	36	23	28	23	22
	Females.....	26	34	40	30	25
	Not stated.....					
Sullivan.....	Males.....	9	12	17	14	13
	Females.....	9	15	16	13	9
	Not stated.....					
Grafton.....	Males.....	24	26	37	30	33
	Females.....	31	19	22	19	22
	Not stated.....					
Coös.....	Males.....	24	25	43	35	43
	Females.....	31	37	28	27	35
	Not stated.....					
Total.....	Males.....	346	341	414	330	345
	Females.....	309	347	361	306	328
	Not stated.....			2		1
Grand total.....		655	688	777	636	674

No. 2.

Month, by Counties, 1902.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
37 26	35 43	51 38	36 36	38 32	32 33	30 38	..... 1	451 399	..... 850
26 35 1	33 34	36 35	33 29	37 47	45 31	21 22	1	410 405 1	..... 816
13 22	12 11 1	19 13	10 15 1	16 18	10 7	10 10	..... ..... 2	162 148	..... 312
10 6	10 14	7 16	9 9	8 14	8 6	8 7	..... .....	113 128 1	..... 242
41 37	54 46	49 40	36 32	36 37	32 36	41 36	..... .....	500 493 1	..... 994
123 118	125 117	134 112	111 100	114 113	109 96	115 87	1	1,395 1,255 1	..... 2,651
30 25 2	28 28	25 26 1	23 22	25 24 1	28 25	22 23	..... .....	313 328 4	..... 645
10 12	18 14	18 18	11 7	12 19	13 13	18 13	..... .....	165 158	..... 323
28 28	28 28	27 42	37 34	33 24	29 20	32 34	..... .....	364 323	..... 687
30 38	29 27	29 34	33 26	18 28	31 18	31 30	..... .....	370 359	..... 729
358 357 3	371 362 1	395 374 1	339 310 1	337 356 1	337 285	328 300	2 1	4,243 3,996 10	..........
718	734	770	650	694	622	628	3	8,249	8,249

Table
Twin Births, by Months, Counties,

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Rockingham.....	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
Strafford.....	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	2
Belknap.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Carroll.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrimack.....	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1
Hillsborough.....	2	3	5	7	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1
Cheshire.....	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Sullivan.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Grafton.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coös.....	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
TRIPLETS.												
Hillsborough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

Table
Births showing age of mother,

NUMBER OF CHILD.	Under 15.			15 to 20.			20 to 25.			25 to 30.			30 to 35.		
	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
1st.....	7	...	...	330	112	2	528	357	5	304	169	2	112	62	...
2d.....	74	20	...	361	273	2	282	236	1	144	89	1
3d.....	10	6	...	172	131	...	261	223	2	142	120	2
4th.....	1	...	...	71	46	1	146	177	3	116	122	1
5th.....	23	16	...	90	142	...	113	106	1
6th.....	9	7	...	50	83	...	74	129	3
7th.....	5	1	...	13	39	...	31	91	...
8th.....	1	...	11	22	...	23	67	1
9th.....	2	9	...	18	35	...
10th.....	1	...	6	19	...
11th.....	1	16	...
12th.....	2	7	...
13th.....	1	2	...
14th.....	2	...
15th.....
16th.....
17th.....
18th.....
19th.....
20th.....
Not stated	4	...	1	9	5	...	7	5	1	8	11	...
Total....	7	...	...	419	138	3	1,178	837	8	1,166	1,106	9	791	878	9

No. 3.

Sex, and Nativity, for 1902.

Not stated.	Total.	Living.	Still-born.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother.	American father.	Not stated.....
.....	8	15	1	8	8	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	23	7	21	9	.....	4	7	2	2	.....
.....	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	4	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	11	20	2	13	9	.....	2	5	3	1	.....
.....	32	60	4	36	28	.....	5	19	3	5	.....
.....	10	18	2	12	8	.....	4	4	1	1	.....
.....	4	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	6	11	1	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 4.

Number of Child, by Nationality, 1902.

35 to 40.			40 to 45.			45 to 50.			Not stated.			Total.			Grand total.
American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	
35	21	.....	11	4	.....	.....	1	.....	20	5	3	1,347	731	12	2,090
49	29	3	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	3	934	662	10	1,606
77	34	1	17	12	.....	*2	.....	.....	19	3	2	700	529	7	1,236
58	54	.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	1	409	415	6	830
52	67	1	18	10	.....	1	1	.....	7	4	.....	304	346	2	652
49	71	.....	12	17	.....	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	200	310	3	513
51	62	.....	24	26	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	1	131	220	1	352
23	70	1	11	26	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	73	190	2	265
17	54	.....	4	16	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	43	118	.....	161
19	53	.....	13	15	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	42	92	.....	134
10	40	.....	4	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	77	.....	92
4	26	.....	1	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	54	.....	61
2	8	.....	2	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22	.....	27
1	10	.....	2	12	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	27	.....	31
.....	8	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
1	2	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	11
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
5	7	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	80	4	45	112	6	163
453	615	6	146	231	.....	18	18	.....	83	116	14	4,261	3,939	49	8,249

* One over 50.

Table No. 5.
Marriages, by Months and Counties, 1902.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.	Total.
Rockingham.....	28	35	38	48	33	77	34	46	70	74	59	53	..	595
Strafford.....	44	20	26	26	26	50	32	33	47	26	35	26	..	391
Belknap.....	13	14	8	12	11	23	7	13	16	18	13	20	..	163
Carroll.....	8	5	8	5	11	11	17	10	10	18	15	20	..	133
Merrimack.....	35	21	26	26	38	57	21	37	49	31	56	34	..	431
Hillsborough.....	89	75	38	109	83	126	85	90	130	126	126	65	..	1,142
Cheshire.....	21	17	18	22	20	28	20	20	16	27	34	25	..	268
Sullivan.....	15	16	11	10	18	15	11	12	22	30	21	10	..	191
Grafton.....	28	28	18	26	34	41	26	27	45	41	44	43	..	401
Coös.....	13	15	17	32	27	34	26	32	46	35	35	24	..	336
Total.....	294	246	208	316	301	462	279	320	451	426	438	320	..	4,061

Table No. 6.—1902.

AGES OF GROOMS.	AGES OF BRIDES.														No. of grooms.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	
Under 20.....	*116	36	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
20 to 25.....	†567	726	152	17	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,469
25 to 30.....	‡212	455	301	9	15	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,070
30 to 35.....	§56	163	164	120	37	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	552
35 to 40.....	||13	56	78	69	58	19	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
40 to 45.....	9	26	25	35	34	32	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
45 to 50.....	3	10	15	18	21	16	26	8	1	1	...	...	...	2	121
50 to 55.....	3	3	7	6	10	10	11	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	64
55 to 60.....	1	1	6	7	10	13	11	8	5	2	...	...	...	1	65
60 to 65.....	...	...	2	2	4	5	5	5	3	3	3	...	...	...	32
65 to 70.....	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	7	6	4	2	...	...	...	28
70 to 75.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3	5	...	3	...	...	18
75 to 80.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	7
Over 80.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Not stated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
No. of brides.....	980	1,478	754	355	194	113	78	45	23	14	12	1	3	11	4,061

*Three brides 14; three brides 15.

†Two were 13; six were 14; seven were 15.

‡Four were 15.

§One was 15.

||One was 15.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

In the following tables the causes of death are arranged according to the Bertillon classification, or what is otherwise known as the International Classification of the Causes of Death.

The old system, heretofore in use in this state in all the Registration reports, and which was known as Dr. Farr's Classification, has been abandoned for one more in accordance with scientific nomenclature.

The International Classification has been adopted by all the Americas and a greater part of Europe. The United States Bureau of the Census used it in its last statistical compilation of the causes of death, and it has been accepted by practically all of the registration states of the country.

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Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Atkinson.....																						1							
Auburn.....	1																					1							
Brentwood.....						1																3			1				
Candia.....							2															3							
Chester.....																						1							
Danville.....																													
Deerfield.....																									1				
Derry.....						1								2								9			1				
East Kingston.....																						2							
Epping.....							1									1						3							
Exeter.....	1						2		2							1						8		1					
Fremont.....																						1							
Greenland.....													1									1							
Hampstead.....																						1							
Hampton.....														1								1							
Hampton Falls.....																													
Kensington.....																						1							
Kingston.....	1							1																					
Londonderry.....																						3	1						
Newcastle.....																						1							
Newfields.....			1																										
Newington.....																													
Newmarket.....	1						2	10	3													9							
Newton.....	1																					1							
North Hampton.....																													
Northwood.....						2																							
Nottingham.....																						4	1						
Plaistow.....	1																					1							
Portsmouth.....	6			2		3	1	6	1							1						12			1				
Raymond.....	6																					2							
Rye.....																													
Salem.....	1																												
Sandown.....												1																	
Seabrook.....																													
South Hampton.....																													
Stratham.....																													
Windham.....				1																									
Total.....	12	1	3			8	17	10	4		1	1		3		4					78	3							

No. 9.

Towns and Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

[illegible]

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Cholera.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Atkinson					1														
Auburn																			
Brentwood.....	1					3	1	3			2	1							
Candia						2													
Chester.....					1	1													
Danville						1													
Deerfield.....	2			1		1	1	1					1			1			
Derry.....	1					1	1	4		1			1						
East Kingston.....																			
Epping	1					2		1					1						
Exeter	3				1	3		1			1		1			1			
Fremont																			
Greenland	1					1		2											
Hampstead.....												1							
Hampton.....						2													
Hampton Falls.....								1											
Kensington.....	1							1		1									
Kingston																			
Londonderry.....	1							2			1								
Newcastle						1													
Newfields.....																			
Newington.....																			
Newmarket.....							1	3				2				1			
Newton.....	2					2													
North Hampton.....	1																		
Northwood.....								1								1			
Nottingham.....																			
Plaistow	1																		
Portsmouth.....	1	6		1		9	9		1	1	1	1	9			1			
Raymond.....						3	1		1	1									
Rye				1		1	2												
Salem.....						2	2							1		1			
Sandown.....														1					
Seabrook.....	1					2	2				1					2			
South Hampton.....						1													
Stratham.....	1																		
Windham.....	1																		
Total.....	2	23		3	3	39	2	36		6	8	1	15			8			

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over.)	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Atkinson.....					1														
Auburn.....																			
Brentwood.....									1										
Candia.....						1													1
Chester.....									1										
Danville.....																			
Deerfield.....										1							1		
Derry.....																	1		
East Kingston.....							1						1						
Epping.....						1													
Exeter.....				1		3							1				2		2
Fremont.....									1								1		
Greenland.....							1												
Hampstead.....																			
Hampton.....																			
Hampton Falls.....																			
Kensington.....																			
Kingston.....																			
Londonderry.....						1													
Newcastle.....																			
Newfields.....						1										1			
Newington.....																			
Newmarket.....					2	10	1												
Newton.....																			
North Hampton.....																			
Northwood.....					1														
Nottingham.....																1			
Plaistow.....						1											1		
Portsmouth.....	1		1	3	7	4		1	1				2				2		2
Raymond.....																			
Rye.....																			
Salem.....					1								1				2		
Sandown.....																			
Seabrook.....					1		1			1									
South Hampton.....																1			
Stratham.....																			
Windham.....																			
Total.....	1			1	10	25	8		4	3			5		2	1	10		5

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Atkinson.....												
Auburn.....												
Brenwood.....												
Candia.....												
Chester.....	1											
Danville.....					1							
Deerfield.....										1		
Derry.....												
East Kingston.....										2		
Epping.....												
Exeter.....										2		
Freemont.....												
Greenland.....												
Hampstead.....												
Hampton.....												1
Hampton Falls.....										1		
Kensington.....												
Kingston.....	1											
Londonderry.....										1		
Newcastle.....										1		
Newfields.....												
Newington.....												
Newmarket.....										4		
Newton.....												
North Hampton.....												
Northwood.....						1						
Nottingham.....												
Plaistow.....										1		2
Portsmouth.....	1									7		4
Raymond.....												
Rye.....												
Salem.....										2		
Sandown.....												
Seabrook.....										2		
South Hampton.....												
Stratham.....												
Windham.....												
Total.....	3				1	1				*24		7

* Included under this title are fourteen premature births.

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

[illegible]

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Barrington.....																													
Dover.....	1					1	3							1								16	1						
Durham.....																1													
Farmington.....	1															1					4								
Lee.....						1																							
Madbury.....																													
Middleton.....																													
Milton.....	1															2					4								
New Durham.....																					1								
Rochester.....	2					4	2		1	1						3					27		1						
Rollinsford.....					1																1								
Somersworth.....	2				5	3										1					18								
Strafford.....							1									1					2								
Total.....	7				7	11	3		1	1		1		1		9					73	1	1						

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Barrington.....	1					4													
Dover.....	2			1	15	2	5		1				2			2			
Durham.....							1												
Farmington.....	1					5													
Lee.....						1										1			
Madbury.....																			
Middleton.....																			
Milton.....					3		1												
New Durham.....																			
Rochester.....	2				3		1				1	1	1			1			
Rollinsford.....	1				2		1						1						
Somersworth.....	6				7	1							7						
Strafford.....					1														
Total.....	12			1	41	3	9		1	1	1	1	11			4			

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.											
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	64	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	34	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.
Barrington.....													
Dover.....			3	2	14	1		1				1	1
Durham.....													
Farmington.....				1								1	1
Lee.....												1	
Madbury.....													
Middleton.....													
Milton.....								1				2	
New Durham.....													
Rochester.....			1	1	3	1		1					2
Rollinsford.....			1	3	2								
Somersworth.....				1	13	2		2					1
Strafford.....								1					1
Total.....	5	8	32	4	6	4	6	6	4	4	4	5	4

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Barrington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1
Durham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Durham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Rollinsford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somersworth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....
Strafford.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	*21	.....	3

*Included under this title are seventeen premature births.

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																				XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison.																				156. Suicide by asphyxia.		157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.		158. Suicide by drowning.		159. Suicide by firearms.		160. Suicide by cutting instruments.		161. Suicide by jumping from high places.		162. Suicide by crushing.		163. Other suicides.		164. Fractures.		165. Dislocations.		166. Other accidental traumas.		167. Burns and scalds.		168. Burns from corrosive substances.		169. Sun-stroke.		170. Freezing.		171. Electric shock.		172. Accidental drowning.		173. Inanition (starvation).		174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).		175. Other acute poisonings.		176. Other external violence.		177. Dropsy.		178. Sudden death.		179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculous.					
Alton.....												1												2					
Barnstead.....																							3						
Belmont.....								1															1						
Centre Harbor.....								1															1						
Gilford.....																							1						
Gilmanton.....																							3						
Laconia.....	2							1						1		3						12							
Meredith.....																1						1							
New Hampton.....																1													
Sanbornton.....	1											1				1						2							
Tilton.....																						2							
Total.....	3						2	1				2		1		6						28							

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Alton						3		3									1		
Barnstead								1				1	1						
Belmont						1		2											
Centre Harbor.....						1		1											
Gilford.....						3		1											
Gilmanton.....						2							1			1			
Laconia		1		1	1	12		3		3			1	1		1			
Meredith						4													
New Hampton.....						4	1	1											
Sanbornton						2													
Tilton					2	2	1	2											
Totals		1		1	3	34	2	14		3	1	1	2	1		3			

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	2	24	...	1	1	2	...	...

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.
Alton.....													
Barnstead.....													1
Belmont.....												1	
Centre Harbor.....													
Gilford.....					1								
Gilmanton.....					1		1						
Laconia.....					3	6	1					1	1
Meredith.....				1	2					1			1
New Hampton.....								1					
Sanbornton.....													
Tilton.....				1	1								
Total.....	2	8	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATION.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Alton.....										3		
Barnstead												
Belmont												1
Centre Harbor.....												
Gilford.....												
Gilmanton.....												
Laconia.....										1		1
Meredith.....									1	1		
New Hampton.....												
Sanbornton.....												
Tilton.....					1							
Total.....					1				1	5		2

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																							XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison. 156. Suicide by asphyxia. 157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation. 158. Suicide by drowning. 159. Suicide by firearms. 160. Suicide by cutting instruments. 161. Suicide by jumping from high places. 162. Suicide by crushing. 163. Other suicides. 164. Fractures. 165. Dislocations. 166. Other accidental traumas. 167. Burns and scalds. 168. Burns from corrosive substances. 169. Sunstroke. 170. Freezing. 171. Electric shock. 172. Accidental drowning. 173. Inanition (starvation). 174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal). 175. Other acute poisonings. 176. Other external violence. 177. Dropsy. 178. Sudden death. 179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Albany																													
Bartlett.....	1	1							1													3							
Brookfield.....																						1							
Chatham.....																													
Conway.....	1								3							3						5							
Eaton.....									1																				
Edlingham.....									1																				
Freedom.....																													
Hart's Location.....																													
Jackson.....						1																1							
Madison.....														1								1							
Moultonborough...									2																				
Ossipee.....																						5							
Sandwich.....	1								1													1							
Tamworth.....																													
Tuftonborough.....																						1	1						
Wakefield.....												1										2							
Wolfeborough.....	1															1						4							
Total.....	4	1				1			9			1	1	1		4						23	2						

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

30. Pott's disease.	31. Cold abscess, abscess by congestion.	32. White swelling.	33. Tuberculosis of other organs.	34. General tuberculosis.	35. Scrofula.	36. Syphilis.	37. Gonorrhea (five years and over).	38. Gonorrhea (under five years).	39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer of stomach and liver.	41. Cancer of intestines.	42. Cancer of genital organs.	43. Cancer of breast.	44. Cancer of skin.	45. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.	46. Tumors.	47. Acute articular rheumatism.	48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	49. Scurvy.	50. Diabetes.	51. Exophthalmic goiter.	52. Addison's disease.	53. Leukemia.	54. Anemia, chlorosis.	55. Other general diseases.	56. Acute and chronic alcoholism.	57. Chronic lead poisoning.	58. Other chronic poisonings.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	1	8	2	2	..	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Albany																		
Bartlett.....	1							1										
Brookfield.....																		
Chatham.....	1							1										
Conway.....						2		4			1							
Eaton.....																		
Effingham						2		2										
Freedom.....						1		3								1		
Hart's Location.....																		
Jackson.....						1												
Madison.....	1							1										
Moultonborough.....			1			2					1					1		
Ossipee.....						2		1		1								
Sandwich.....						1												
Tamworth						2		1										
Tuftonborough.....	1					2												
Wakefield.....	1																	
Wolfeborough.....						3												
Total.....	5	1				18		14		1	2					2		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Albany																			
Bartlett.....						1													
Brookfield																			
Chatham.....										1									
Conway					1														
Eaton																			
Effingham.....																			
Freedom.....																			
Hart's Location.....																			
Jackson.....																			
Madison.....					1														
Moultonborough					1														
Ossipee					1														
Sandwich.....									1								1		
Tamworth.....			1	1											1				
Tuftonborough.....							1												
Wakefield.....						1	1												
Wolfeborough.....																			
Totals	1	5	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1					1		1		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the or- gans of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Albany.....												
Bartlett.												
Brookfield.....												
Chatham.....												
Conway.	1											1
Eaton.....												
Effingham										1		
Freedom.....												
Hart's Location....												
Jackson.....												
Madison.....												
Moultonborough...										1		
Ossipee.												
Sandwich												
Tamworth ..												
Tuftonborough										1		
Wakefield	1											
Wolfeborough.....												
Total	2									*3		1

* Included under this title is one premature birth.

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.	XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																			XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.						
	154. Senile debility.	155. Suicide by poison.	156. Suicide by asphyxia.	157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	158. Suicide by drowning.	159. Suicide by firearms.	160. Suicide by cutting instruments.	161. Suicide by jumping from high places.	162. Suicide by crushing.	163. Other suicides.	164. Fractures.	165. Dislocations.	166. Other accidental traumas.	167. Burns and scalds.	168. Burns from corrosive substances.	169. Sunstroke.	170. Freezing.	171. Electric shock.	172. Accidental drowning.	173. Inanition (starvation).	174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).	175. Other acute poisonings.	176. Other external violence.	177. Dropsy.	178. Sudden death.	179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.
..
..	1
..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
2	1
1
2
..
..
..
..
..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	2
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Allentown.....																1													
Andover.....							1																						
Boscawen.....									2																				
Bow.....												2																	
Bradford.....																													
Canterbury.....																													
Chichester.....																													
Concord.....	3				1	2		6	1	1			1	1	6						1								
Danbury.....																													
Dunbarton.....	1																												
Epsom.....																													
Franklin.....	2				1	1	1									3													
Henniker.....							1							1															
Hill.....																													
Hooksett.....																													
Hopkinton.....					1																								
Loudon.....																													
Newbury.....																													
New London.....																													
Northfield.....									1																				
Pembroke.....	1																												
Pittsfield.....													1																
Salisbury.....	1																												
Sutton.....									1																				
Warner.....	1															1													
Webster.....																													
Wilmot.....																													
Total.....	9				1	2	5	1	10		1	3		3	1	11					78	4		2					

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.		II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
		60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Allenstown.....	2	2				2		1											1
Andover.....		1				1		1				1							
Boscawen.....								2											
Bow.....						1													
Bradford.....						2													
Canterbury.....				1		2									1		1		
Chichester.....																			
Concord.....	1	12			3	26		11		7	4	1	2	2	1	9			
Danbury.....																			
Dunbarton.....																			
Epsom.....	1					1		2											
Franklin.....	6					2		1					2						
Henniker.....						2		1											
Hill.....						1													
Hooksett.....	1					1		1											
Hopkinton.....						9		4											
Loudon.....						1													
Newbury.....								1					1						
New London.....	1					1		1						1					
Northfield.....						4	1												
Pembroke.....	1	3						1					2						
Pittsfield.....						4							1	1					
Salisbury.....											1						1		
Sutton.....																			
Warner.....						1	1	3					1						
Webster.....						1											1		
Wilmot.....						2													
Total.....	2	27			4	67	2	29		7	6	1	9	4	2	12			1

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	72	8	2	9	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	9	74	2	4	1	2	...	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over.)	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Allenstown.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Andover.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boscawen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bow.....
Bradford.....	1	..	..	..	..
Canterbury.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chichester.....	1	..	..	..	..
Concord.....	3	3	10	4	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..
Danbury.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunbarton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epsom.....
Franklin.....	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
Henniker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooksett.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hopkinton.....
Loudon.....
Newbury.....
New London.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Northfield.....
Pembroke.....	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pittsfield.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warner.....
Webster.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wilmot.....
Total.....	1	5	12	31	8	6	3	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	5	..	6	..	6

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.											VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.										
119. Acute nephritis.	1										134. Accidents of pregnancy.										
120. Bright's disease.	1										135. Puerperal hemorrhage.										
121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	1										136. Other accidents of labor.										
122. Calculi of the urinary tract.											137. Puerperal septicemia.										
123. Diseases of the bladder.											138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	1									
124. Diseases of the urethra.											139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).										
125. Diseases of the prostate.											140. Other puerperal accidents.										
126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.											141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.										
127. Metritis.																					
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).																					
129. Uterine tumor.																					
130. Other diseases of the uterus.																					
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.																					
132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.																					
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.																					
134. Accidents of pregnancy.																					
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.																					
136. Other accidents of labor.																					
137. Puerperal septicemia.																					
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.																					
139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).																					
140. Other puerperal accidents.																					
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.																					
5	35	2	6							1	1	1	1	1	4						

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the or- gans of locomotion.	X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Allenstown.....										6		
Andover.....										1		
Boscawen.....												
Bow.....												
Bradford.....												
Canterbury.....	1											
Chichester.....									1			
Concord.....	4	1							2	11	2	5
Danbury.....												
Dunbarton.....												
Epsom.....												
Franklin.....									2	2		
Henniker.....	1											
Hill.....												
Hooksett.....										2		
Hopkinton.....												
Loudon.....										1		
Newbury.....												
New London.....									1			
Northfield.....												
Pembroke.....					1				1	2		
Pittsfield.....												
Salisbury.....	1										1	
Sutton.....												
Warner.....												
Webster.....												
Wilmet.....												
Total.....	7	1			1				7	25	3	5

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																									
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and sep- ticemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.		
Amherst	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Antrim	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bedford	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bennington		
Brookline		
Deering		
Francestown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goffstown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	..		
Greenfield	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Greenville		
Hancock	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hillsborough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hollis	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Hudson		
Litchfield		
Lyndeborough	1	..	..	..
Manchester	8	1	..	5	2	7	21	9	..	..	2	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	78	7	5	..
Mason	1	..	..	..
Merrimack	1	1	..	..
Milford	3	..	..	..
Mont Vernon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47	3	..		
Nashua	3	..	2	1	1	3	42	4	1	..	1	4	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
New Boston	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Ipswich	2	..	..	..
Pelham	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Peterborough	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sharon		
Temple	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weare	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Wilton		
Windsor		
Total	14	1	2	6	3	12	70	13	5	..	3	12	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	157	14	7

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

[illegible]

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Amherst.....						3	1												
Antrim.....	1					1										1			
Bedford.....																			
Bennington.....	2																		
Brookline.....																			
Deering.....	1			2		2													
Francestown.....																			
Goffstown.....	1					5	1	1		8	2		1		1	1			
Greenfield.....																			
Greenville.....						1													
Hancock.....																			
Hillsborough.....	1			1		4				1			1						
Hollis.....	1					1		1											
Hudson.....						2										1			
Litchfield.....																			
Lyndeborough.....						2													
Manchester.....	3	51		1	6	38	3	23	2	1	2	2	29			9			
Mason.....						1	1												
Merrimack.....						1													
Milford.....	2					3	1	1		1		1				1			
Mont Vernon.....						1													
Nashua.....	16					14	1	9					5			3			
New Boston.....						3													
New Ipswich.....						3													
Pelham.....																			
Peterborough.....	1	3			1	3							1						
Sharon.....						1													
Temple.....																			
Weare.....						3							1						
Wilton.....																1			
Windsor.....																			
Total.....	4	78		4	7	88	8	36	2	11	4	3	38	1		17			

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Amherst.....					1				2										
Antrim.....																			
Bedford.....			1																
Bennington.....																			
Brookline.....						1													
Deering.....					1														
Francestown.....																			
Goffstown.....					3	3	1						2						
Greenfield.....					1														
Greenville.....						4		1										1	
Hancock.....		1											1						
Hillsborough.....																			
Hollis.....					1			1											
Hudson.....					2	1	2												1
Litchfield.....							1	1											
Lyndeborough.....																			
Manchester.....		2	2	19	123		9		4	4	1		4		4	1	15		2
Mason.....																			
Merrimack.....		1																	
Milford.....					1	1													
Mont Vernon.....													1	1					
Nashua.....		1			6	21	6		3				2		4		1		
New Boston.....													1						
New Ipswich.....						2													
Pelham.....					2		1						1						
Peterborough.....					1		1												
Sharon.....																			
Temple.....					1								1						
Weare.....						2													
Wilton.....									1				1						
Windsor.....																			
Total.....	5	3	39	158	21		13	4	1	14	1	9	1	16	5				

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.											VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.											
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.
1	1									1												
	1																					
	9			1																		
	8			1																		
	1					1			1													
	1																					
3	25	3	1	7		1				1		2				1		1			2	
3																						
1	5																					
2	2	1																				
2	18	1	3									1						1				
	1																					
	2																					
	2																					
	1			1																		
11	77	5	1	13		2			1	2		3				1		4	1		2	

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malformations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Amherst.....									1			
Antrim.....												
Bedford.....										1		
Bennington.....												
Brookline.....												
Deering.....												
Francestown.....												
Goffstown.....	1	1		1					1			2
Greenfield.....										1		
Greenville.....										3		
Hancock.....												
Hillsborough.....												
Hollis.....												
Hudson.....										3		1
Litchfield.....												
Lyndeborough.....												
Manchester.....	2		1		3				5	54	5	15
Mason.....												
Merrimack.....	1											
Milford.....			1						2			1
Mont Vernon.....												
Nashua.....	1								2	23	2	2
New Boston.....												
New Ipswich.....										1		
Pelham.....												
Peterborough.....										1		
Sharon.....												
Temple.....												
Weare.....	1									2		
Wilton.....												
Windsor.....												
Total.....	6	1	2	1	3				11	*89	7	21

* Included under this title are forty premature births.

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																							XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison.																							156. Suicide by asphyxia.		157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.		158. Suicide by drowning.		159. Suicide by firearms.		160. Suicide by cutting instruments.		161. Suicide by jumping from high places.		162. Suicide by crushing.		163. Other suicides.		164. Fractures.		165. Dislocations.		166. Other accidental traumas.		167. Burns and scalds.		168. Burns from corrosive substances.		169. Sun-stroke.		170. Freezing.		171. Electric shock.		172. Accidental drowning.		173. Inanition (starvation).		174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).		175. Other acute poisonings.		176. Other external violence.		177. Dropsy.		178. Sudden death.		179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculos.					
Alstead.....																													
Chesterfield.....							1															1							
Dublin.....																													
Fitzwilliam.....																													
Gilsum.....																													
Harrisville.....							2																						
Hinsdale.....							1																						
Jaffrey.....	1																												
Keene.....	1								4								3												
Marlborough.....	1						4																						
Marlow.....																													
Nelson.....													1																
Richmond.....																													
Rindge.....							1																						
Roxbury.....																													
Stoddard.....																		1											
Sullivan.....																													
Surry.....																													
Swansey.....																													
Troy.....			1																										
Walpole.....																													
Westmoreland.....	1																												
Winchester.....							1					2																	
Total.....	4	1	2		11		5		5			5		2		5					26	2	2						

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Alstead.		1				2												
Chesterfield						2								1				
Dublin.																		
Fitzwilliam						2												
Gilsum.						2												
Harrisville																		
Hinsdale	1			1							2							
Jaffrey	1																	
Keene	2			1	2	1	4	1					4					
Marlborough					1	1			1									
Marlow					1	1												
Nelson																		
Richmond							2											
Rindge			1			2	1											
Roxbury						1												
Stoddard						1												
Sullivan																		
Surry																		
Swanzey						3												
Troy			1				1											
Walpole.	1				5	1						1						
Westmoreland	1				3	1										1		
Winchester					6	1	1											
Total	7		2	3	35	4	9	2			2	1	6	1		2		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.
Alstead.....													
Chesterfield.....													
Dublin.....							1						
Fitzwilliam.....							1						
Gilsom.....									1				
Harrisville.....													
Hinsdale.....						1							
Jaffrey.....			1			6							
Keene.....					2	1	1						
Marlborough.....					3					1			
Marlow.....													
Nelson.....													
Richmond.....													
Rindge.....												1	
Roxbury.....													
Stoddard.....													
Sullivan.....													
Surry.....													
Swansey.....					2	1							
Troy.....							1						
Walpole.....						2	1						
Westmoreland.....							2			1			
Winchester.....					2		2		1				
Total.....	1	9	11	9	4	2	4	2	4	1	5	1	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Alstead.....
Chesterfield.....	1	.....	.....
Dublin.....
Fitzwilliam.....
Gilsum.....
Harrisville.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hinsdale.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaffrey.....	2	.....	.....
Keene.....	3	.....	1
Marlborough.....
Marlow.....
Nelson.....
Richmond.....
Rindge.....	1	.....	.....
Roxbury.....
Stoddard.....
Sullivan.....
Surry.....
Swanzey.....
Troy.....	1	.....
Walpole.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....
Winchester.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	*19	1	1

*Included under this title are twelve premature births.

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																								XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison.																								156. Suicide by asphyxia.		157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.		158. Suicide by drowning.		159. Suicide by firearms.		160. Suicide by cutting instruments.		161. Suicide by jumping from high places.		162. Suicide by crushing.		163. Other suicides.		164. Fractures.		165. Dislocations.		166. Other accidental traumas.		167. Burns and scalds.		168. Burns from corrosive substances.		169. Sunstroke.		170. Freezing.		171. Electric shock.		172. Accidental drowning.		173. Inanition (starvation).		174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).		175. Other acute poisonings.		176. Other external violence.		177. Dropsy.		178. Sudden death.		179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Acworth.....																													
Charlestown.....																						1							
Claremont.....	2						1															8							
Cornish.....																					1								
Croydon.....			1																										
Goshen.....																					1								
Grantham.....																					1								
Langdon.....												1																	
Lempster.....																													
Newport.....									1							1						4							
Plainfield.....																													
Springfield.....																													
Sunapee.....																						2							
Unity.....																						4							
Washington.....													1																
Total.....	2		1				1		1			1	1		1	1					22								

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Acworth.....	1																		
Charlestown.....	1					2	1												
Claremont	3					8							3						
Cornish					1						1								
Croydon							1												
Goshen																			
Grantham.....					1														
Langdon.....																			
Lempster.....	1				1													1	
Newport.....	1			1	3		1												
Plainfield	1				1														
Springfield																			
Sunapee	1				2	1													
Unity					2														
Washington.....				1															
Total.....	3	6		2	21	1	3				1		3					1	

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	28	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Acworth.....						1													
Charlestown.....																			
Claremont.....																			
Cornish.....																			
Croydon.....																			
Goshen.....																			
Grantham.....																			
Langdon.....																			
Lempster.....													1						
Newport.....					1														
Plainfield.....					1														
Springfield.....																			
Sunapee.....																			1
Unity.....										1					2				
Washington.....						1													
Totals.....					2	2				1			1		2				1

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.												VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.											
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	
1	13	1	1																				
	1	1																					
	1																						
1																							
	1																						
	3																						
	1	1																					
			1																				
	2		1																				
	2															1							
2	24	2	3												1			1					

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Acworth.....												
Charlestown.....	1											
Claremont.....										4		
Cornish.....				1								
Croydon.....												
Goshen.....												
Grantham.....												
Langdon.....												
Lempster.....									1			
Newport.....									3			
Plainfield.....	1											
Springfield.....					1							
Sunapee.....	1											
Unity.....												
Washington.....												
Total.....	3			1	1				4	*4		

*Included under this title are two premature births.

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																								XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison.																								156. Suicide by asphyxia.		157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.		158. Suicide by drowning.		159. Suicide by firearms.		160. Suicide by cutting instruments.		161. Suicide by jumping from high places.		162. Suicide by crushing.		163. Other suicides.		164. Fractures.		165. Dislocations.		166. Other accidental traumas.		167. Burns and scalds.		168. Burns from corrosive substances.		169. Sunstroke.		170. Freezing.		171. Electric shock.		172. Accidental drowning.		173. Inanition (starvation).		174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).		175. Other acute poisonings.		176. Other external violence.		177. Dropsy.		178. Sudden death.		179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	1. GENERAL DISEASES.																									
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.		
Alexandria.....	1																									
Ashland.....							1			2												1				
Bath.....																1										
Benton.....																										
Bethlehem.....							2			1												6	1			
Bridgewater.....																										
Bristol.....										1												3				
Campton.....																										
Canaan.....	1						1		2							2										
Dorchester.....	1								1													1				
Easton.....																										
Ellisworth.....																										
Enfield.....																						3				
Franconia.....																										
Grafton.....				1																		1				
Groton.....																										
Hanover.....																						3				
Haverhill.....					1	3																4				
Hebron.....																										
Holderness.....																										
Landaff.....																										
Lebanon.....	1		1							1												4				
Lincoln.....							3															8				
Lisbon.....	1																					1	1			
Littleton.....	4						2	1														4				
Livermore.....																						6				
Lyman.....																										
Lyme.....																										
Monroe.....	1																					1				
Orange.....																										
Orford.....																						2				
Piermont.....										2																
Plymouth.....			1							1												2	1			
Rumney.....																										
Thornton.....																	1					2				
Warren.....																						1				
Waterville.....																										
Wentworth.....																						2				
Woodstock.....																						1				
Total.....	8	1	3				9	1	11							4					56	3				

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Alexandria.....						1												
Ashland.....					1	2		2										
Bath.....	1	1																
Benton.....						1												
Bethlehem.....			2			2												
Bridgewater.....					1													
Bristol.....						3		1		1		1				1		
Campton.....						3			1		1							
Canaan.....		1						2					2					
Dorchester.....																		
Easton.....						2		1										
Ellsworth.....						1	1											
Enfield.....		1																
Franconia.....						3	1											
Grafton.....								1										
Groton.....		1																
Hanover.....						1		1										
Haverhill.....	1	3				4		3		1						2		
Hebron.....																		
Holderness.....																		
Landaff.....						1												
Lebanon.....		1		1		7							1			1		
Lincoln.....		2																
Lisbon.....						2		2										
Littleton.....		4						2				1						
Livermore.....																		
Lyman.....																		
Lyme.....						3				1								
Monroe.....		1							1									
Orange.....																		
Orford.....						2												
Piermont.....								1										
Plymouth.....						3		1						1				
Rumney.....	1					1		1										
Thornton.....																		
Warren.....						1	1											
Waterville.....																		
Wentworth.....	1	1																
Woodstock.....																		
Total.....	4	18		1	2	43	2	18	2	3	1	2	4			4		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over.)	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Alexandria.....																			
Ashland.....																			
Bah.....					1					1									
Benton.....																			
Bethlehem.....						1													
Bridgewater.....																			
Bristol.....																			
Campton.....																1			
Canaan.....																	1		
Dorchester.....																			
Easton.....																			
Ellsworth.....																			
Enfield.....										1									1
Franconia.....																			
Grafton.....																			
Groton.....						1													
Hanover.....																			
Haverhill.....					5	1	1										1		1
Hebron.....																			
Holderness.....																	1		
Landaff.....					1														
Lebanon.....						2							1						
Lincoln.....										1									1
Lisbon.....										1									
Littleton.....					1	2				2						1	1		
Livermore.....																			
Lyman.....																			
Lyme.....																			
Monroe.....							1												
Orange.....																			
Orford.....						2											1		
Piermont.....										1					1				
Plymouth.....							1										1		
Rumney.....					1		1			2									
Thornton.....																			
Warren.....					1										1		1		
Waterville.....																			
Wentworth.....																			
Woodstock.....										1							1		
Total.....					10	9	4		11				1		5		9		3

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Alexandria												
Ashland												
Bath										1		
Benton												
Bethlehem												
Bridgewater												
Bristol	1											
Campton	1											
Canaan										1		
Dorchester												
Easton												
Ellsworth												
Enfield												1
Frankonia												1
Grafton												
Groton										1		
Hanover	1									1		
Haverhill										3		2
Hebron												
Holderness										1		
Landaff												
Lebanon										3		
Lincoln												
Lisbon										1		
Littleton			1							3		
Livermore												
Lyman	1											
Lyme	1								1			
Monroe												
Orange												
Orford												
Piermont												
Plymouth									1			
Rumney										1		
Thornton												
Warren												
Waterville											2	
Wentworth												
Woodstock												
Total	4		1						2	18		4

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	12. Cholera nostras.	13. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Berlin.....	2		4		2					1	1					1						7	1						
Cambridge																													
Carroll.....																													
Clarksville																													
Colebrook.....	2								1													2							
Columbia.....																						1							
Dalton.....																						2							
Dummer.....																													
Errol.....																													
Gorham.....					1				1							1						2							
Jefferson.....	1																					1							
Lancaster.....							1															3							
Milan.....																													
Millsfield.....																													
Northumberland.....	1		1		1																								
Pittsburg.....	1																												
Randolph.....																													
Shelburne.....																													
Stark.....									1													1							
Stewartstown.....							1															1	1						
Stratford.....																						4							
Whitefield.....							1															4							
Total.....	7		5		1	6		3		1	1					2					28	2							

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Berlin.....	5	1			6	1								1				
Cambridge.....																		
Carroll.....																		
Clarksville.....																		
Colebrook.....	2				2								1					
Columbia.....	1				1	1												
Dalton.....					1											1		
Dummer.....																		
Errol.....																		
Gorham.....						1	1						1					
Jefferson.....																1		
Lancaster.....	1				6													
Milan.....																		
Millsfield.....																		
Northumberland.....	3				1											2		
Pittsburg.....																		
Randolph.....																		
Shelburne.....	1												1					
Stark.....					2													
Stewartstown.....																		
Stratford.....					1													
Whitefield.....					5													
Total.....	112	1		1	26	3						3	1			4		

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	18	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	42	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	7	38	...	5	1	...	...	...	...

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Berlin.....						10	1		2	1				1		1		1	
Cambridge.....																			
Carroll.....																			
Clarksville.....																			
Colebrook.....						1													
Columbia.....					1														
Dalton.....																			
Dummer.....																			
Errol.....																			
Gorham.....																			
Jefferson.....															1				
Lancaster.....					1										1		1		
Milan.....							1						1						
Millsfield.....																			
Northumberland.....						2													
Pittsburg.....																			
Randolph.....							1												
Shelburne.....																			
Stark.....						2													
Stewartstown.....							1								1				
Stratford.....																			
Whitefield.....							1												2
Total.....					2	15	5		2	1			2		4		2		2

No. 9.—Continued.

Counties, 1902.—International Classification.

VI.	DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.						
119.	Acute nephritis.	.	.	.	.	.	.
120.	Bright's disease.	4	.	.	.	.	.
121.	Other diseases of the kidneys.	4	.	.	.	.	.
122.	Calculi of the urinary tract.	1	.	.	.	.	.
123.	Diseases of the bladder.	.	.	.	.	.	.
124.	Diseases of the urethra.	.	.	.	.	.	.
125.	Diseases of the prostate.	.	.	.	.	.	.
126.	Non-venercal diseases of the male genital organs.	.	.	.	.	.	.
127.	Metritis.	.	.	.	.	.	.
128.	Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	.	.	.	.	.	.
129.	Uterine tumor.	.	.	.	.	.	.
130.	Other diseases of the uterus.	.	.	.	.	.	.
131.	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	.	.	.	.	.	.
132.	Other diseases of the female genital organs.	.	.	.	.	.	.
133.	N-on-puerperal diseases of the breast.	.	.	.	.	.	.
134.	Accidents of pregnancy.	.	.	.	.	.	.
135.	Puerperal hemorrhage.	.	.	.	.	.	.
136.	Other accidents of labor.	.	.	.	.	.	.
137.	Puerperal septicemia.	.	.	.	.	.	.
138.	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	.	.	.	.	.	.
139.	Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	.	.	.	.1	.	.
140.	Other puerperal accidents.	.	.	.	.	.	.1
141.	Puerperal diseases of the breast.	.	.	.	.	.	.
| | | | |	16	1	1	3	2	1	

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Berlin									2	12		
Cambridge												
Carroll												
Clarksville.....												
Colebrook												
Columbia												
Dalton.....												
Dummer												
Errol.....												
Gorham	1											
Jefferson.. ..												
Lancaster					1							
Milan										1		
Millsfield												
Northumberland...										2		
Pittsburg												
Randolph.....												
Shelburne										1		
Stark										1		
Stewartstown									1			
Stratford.....										1		
Whitefield					1							
Total.....	1				2				3	*18		

*Included under this title are eight premature births.

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Rockingham	12	..	1	3	..	8	17	10	4	..	1	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	78	3	4
Strafford	7	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	73	1	1
Belknap	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..			
Carroll.....	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..
Merrimack	9	..	..	..	1	2	5	1	10	..	1	3	..	3	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	78	4	2
Hillsborough.....	14	1	2	6	3	12	70	13	5	..	3	12	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	157	14	7	
Cheshire.....	4	..	1	2	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	2
Sullivan.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..			
Grafton.....	8	1	..	3	..	1	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	56	3	..
Coös	7	..	..	5	..	1	6	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..
Total.....	70	2	6	19	4	31	136	26	51	..	7	27	..	18	1	58	..	..	..	..	2	569	31	16	

No. 9.—1902.—Continued.
by Counties.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

30. Pott's disease.	31. Cold abscess, abscess by congestion.	32. White swelling.	33. Tuberculosis of other organs.	34. General tuberculosis.	35. Scrofula.	36. Syphilis.	37. Gonorrhea (five years and over).	38. Gonorrhea (under five years).	39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer of stomach and liver.	41. Cancer of intestines.	42. Cancer of genital organs.	43. Cancer of breast.	44. Cancer of skin.	45. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.	46. Tumors.	47. Acute articular rheumatism.	48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	49. Scoury.	50. Diabetes.	51. Exophthalmic goiter.	52. Addison's disease.	53. Leukemia.	54. Anemia, chlorosis.	55. Other general diseases.	56. Acute and chronic alcoholism.	57. Chronic lead poisoning.	59. Other chronic poisonings.
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	1	3	1	3	23	2	1	4	1	3	1	7	1	3	3	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	4	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	5	3	3	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	3	4	3	15	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	7	2	2	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	10	14	2	1	30	2	2	5	12	1	15	1	15	4	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	3	7	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	5	1	1	25	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	8	103	23	34	11	8	154	10	11	21	45	1	1	1	1	49	11	3	2	2

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																			
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.		
Rockingham	2	23	...	3	3	39	2	36	..	6	8	1	15	..	..	8	..	..
Strafford	1	12	...	..	1	41	3	9	..	1	1	1	11	..	..	4	..	..
Belknap .....	..	1	...	1	3	34	2	14	..	3	1	1	2	1	..	3	..	..
Carroll .....	..	5	...	1	...	18	..	14	..	1	2	...	..	..	..	2	..	..
Merrimack	2	27	...	..	4	67	2	29	..	7	6	1	9	4	2	12	..	1		
Hillsborough	4	78	...	4	7	88	8	36	2	11	4	3	38	1	..	17	..	..
Cheshire .....	..	7	...	2	3	35	4	9	2	...	2	1	6	1	..	2	..	..
Sullivan	3	6	...	..	2	21	1	3	..	...	1	...	3	..	..	..	..	1		
Grafton	4	18	...	1	2	43	2	18	2	3	1	2	4	..	..	4	..	..
Coös	1	12	...	1	...	26	..	3	..	...	..	...	3	1	..	4	..	..
Total	17	189	...	13	25	412	24	171	6	32	26	10	91	8	2	56	..	2		

No. 9.—1902.—Continued.

by Counties.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
77. Pericarditis.		78. Acute endocarditis.		79. Organic diseases of the heart.		80. Angina pectoris.		81. Diseases of the arteries.		82. Embolism and thrombosis.		83. Diseases of the veins.		84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.		85. Hemorrhages.		86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.		87. Laryngitis.		88. Other diseases of the larynx.		89. Diseases of the thyroid body.		90. Acute bronchitis.		91. Chronic bronchitis.		92. Broncho-pneumonia.		93. Pneumonia.		94. Pleurisy.		95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.		96. Gangrene of the lungs.		97. Asthma.		98. Pulmonary emphysema.		99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
4	3	110	7	6	8	1

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Rockingham.....	1	..	1	10	25	8	..	4	3	....	....	5	..	2	1	10	..	5	
Strafford.....	..	..	5	8	32	4	..	6	....	....	....	4	..	4	..	5	....	4	
Belknap.....	..	..	2	8	6	2	..	1	1	....	....	2	..	4	..	1	....	1	
Carroll.....	..	..	1	5	2	2	..	1	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	1	....	..
Merrimack.....	1	..	5	12	31	8	..	6	3	....	....	11	1	2	..	5	....	6	
Hillsborough.....	5	..	3	39	158	21	..	13	4	1	....	14	1	9	1	16	....	5	
Cheshire.....	..	..	1	9	11	9	..	4	2	....	....	4	..	1	..	5	....	1	
Sullivan.....	..	..	..	2	2	....	..	..	1	....	....	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	
Grafton.....	..	..	..	10	9	4	..	11	....	....	....	1	..	5	..	9	....	3	
Coös.....	..	..	..	2	15	5	..	2	1	....	....	2	..	4	..	2	....	2	
Total.....	1	6	..	18	105	291	63	..	43	16	1	....	44	2	34	2	54	....	28

No. 9.—1902.—Continued.
by Counties.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.															VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.							
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.
2	43	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
2	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	14	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	7	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	35	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
11	77	5	1	13	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	2	...
2	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...
2	24	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
36	297	13	2	36	...	4	...	...	2	6	1	6	...	...	3	2	...	9	10	...	7	...

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Rockingham	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	24	...	7
Strafford.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	...	3
Belknap.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	2
Carroll.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Merrimack.....	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	25	3	5
Hillsborough.....	6	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	11	89	7	21
Cheshire.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	19	1	1
Sullivan.....	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Grafton.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	...	4
Coös	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	18	...	...
Total.....	31	2	3	2	10	1	...	...	31	*226	11	44

*Included under this title are 121 premature births.

No. 9.—1902.—*Concluded.*

by Counties.

XII. OLD AGE.												XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.												XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
154. Senile debility.												155. Suicide by poison.												156. Suicide by asphyxia.												157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.												158. Suicide by drowning.												159. Suicide by firearms.												160. Suicide by cutting instruments.												161. Suicide by jumping from high places.												162. Suicide by crushing.												163. Other suicides.												164. Fractures.												165. Dislocations.												166. Other accidental traumas.												167. Burns and scalds.												168. Burns from corrosive substances.												169. Sunstroke.												170. Freezing.												171. Electric shock.												172. Accidental drowning.												173. Inanition (starvation).												174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).												175. Other acute poisonings.												176. Other external violence.												177. Dropsy.												178. Sudden death.												179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
63

Epping.....	Males.....	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	11
	Females.....	1	2	...	1	...	3	4	...	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	3	1	2	1	3	2	...	21	
Exeter.....	Males.....	5	4	...	5	2	6	1	7	7	2	...	3	4	3	3	5	2	3	2	4	3	4	...	40		
	Females.....	10	2	1	1	6	4	5	3	5	2	4	3	...	3	6	5	2	1	7	4	2	3	4	...	46	
Fremont.....	Males.....	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	5
	Females.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	10
Greenland.....	Males.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	11	18
	Females.....	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	7	9
Hampstead.....	Males.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	3
	Females.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Hampton.....	Males.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13
	Females.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	6	13
Hampton Falls.....	Males.....	1	1	...	1	2
	Females.....	1	1	1	2
Kensington.....	Males.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	7
	Females.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	7
Kingston.....	Males.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	13
	Females.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	13
Londonderry.....	Males.....	1	2	...	3	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	13
	Females.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	11	24
Newcastle.....	Males.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9
	Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	9
Newfields.....	Males.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
Newington.....	Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newmarket.....	Males.....	10	5	1	2	3	...	5	1	1	4	...	1	1	1	4	3	3	5	5	5	2	2	3	...	37	
	Females.....	7	3	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	6	1	...	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	5	6	3	...	34	71

DEATHS.

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TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Alton.....	Males.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	15	19	34
	Females.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	8	15	
Barnstead.....	Males.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	11	19	
	Females.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	
Belmont.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	5	13	18
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	13	13	
Centre Harbor.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	
Gilford.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	10	17
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	7	7	
Gilmanton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	10	10	21
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	11	11	
Laconia.....	Males.....	6	1	3	5	2	3	8	8	13	6	3	1	3	1	6	6	7	3	8	3	3	2	6	8	4	4	62	62	
	Females.....	7	5	2	3	7	7	9	10	14	6	3	1	6	5	9	6	9	6	6	8	6	8	4	6	4	6	74	74	136
Meredith.....	Males.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	16	16	32
	Females.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	16	16	
New Hampton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	8	8	11
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	
Sanbornton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	15
	Females.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	
Tilton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	20	20	29
	Females.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	
Total.....	Males.....	16	2	4	7	6	5	18	22	48	23	6	2	15	2	15	13	16	11	21	13	8	16	17	20	6	10	166	166	338
	Females.....	15	7	2	6	8	10	12	23	28	30	6	1	11	1	11	17	20	15	13	18	17	14	14	13	9	11	172	172	

[illegible]TOWNS IN
MERRIMACK COUNTY.[illegible]

Table No. 10.—1902.—Continued.

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.—Continued.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Boscawen.....	Males.....	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	4	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	..	4	..	19	33
	Females....	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	14	..
Bow.....	Males.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Females....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Bradford.....	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	..
	Females....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	7
Canterbury.....	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	10
	Females....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	8	..
Chichester.....	Males.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
	Females....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Concord.....	Males.....	28	6	4	8	11	17	21	15	24	27	15	2	..	1	18	9	21	12	20	9	14	12	11	15	10	..	174	351
	Females....	19	3	3	8	15	12	13	18	29	33	21	3	..	11	18	19	16	13	14	10	10	13	13	18	22	..	177	..
Danbury.....	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
	Females....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Dunbarton.....	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	6
	Females....	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
Epsom.....	Males.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	7
	Females....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..
Franklin.....	Males.....	8	4	1	2	1	4	3	3	3	6	2	1	..	2	3	5	6	..	1	4	2	3	4	6	2	..	38	88
	Females....	7	7	..	3	4	7	3	6	4	6	2	..	..	1	6	6	4	6	1	2	4	3	3	5	5	..	50	..
Henniker.....	Males.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	7	17
	Females....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	10	..

[illegible]

Table No. 10.—1902.—Continued.

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Amherst.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	8	21	
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	13		
Antrim.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	14	
	Females..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	14		
Bedford.....	Males.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	13	
	Females.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	13		
Bennington.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8		
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8		
Brookline.....	Males.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	7		
	Females...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7		
Deering.	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	7	11		
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	11		
Francetown.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	14		
	Females.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	8	14		
Goffstown.....	Males.....	7	8	5	7	4	16	8	16	8	5	2	7	7	8	1	4	8	4	5	3	3	7	9	1	3	60	101	
	Females....	2	3	1	2	4	3	6	14	4	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	6	4	3	5	1	3	5	5	41	101		
Greenfield.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		
Greenville.....	Males.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	12	26		
	Females....	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	14	26		

TOWNS IN
CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Alstead.....	Males.....	1						1	1	1	1	1									1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	5
	Females.....																										...	2	
Chesterfield.....	Males.....	1	1	1					1	2	1	1				1				1			1		3	1	...	6	15
	Females.....									1	3						3					4			1	1	...	9	
Dublin.....	Males.....						1	2	1											1				1	1	1	...	4	4
	Females.....																										...	...
Fitzwilliam.....	Males.....						2	1		2	2				1				1	1		2	1	1			...	7	16
	Females.....		1	1	2			1	2	1					1	3		1		2			2		1		...	9	
Gilsom.....	Males.....								1	1							2										...	2	7
	Females.....								1	2	2	1			2	1	1		1				1	1			...	7	
Harrisville.....	Males.....									3									1								...	2	9
	Females.....		2	2	1		1		2						1		1	1	1					2	2	1	...	4	12
Hinsdale.....	Males.....		1	2	1		1		1	3	2					3			2	1		1	2		1		...	10	22
	Females.....					1	2	1	3	3		1			2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	2		...	12	
Jaffrey.....	Males.....	2	1				1	1	1	1		1			2	1		1									...	8	23
	Females.....	3	2	2	2		1		1		4				1	1					2	3	3	5		2	...	15	
Keene.....	Males.....	13	2	1	3	2	6	5	4	7	11	5			6	4	8	8	3	2	4	9	4	1	2		...	59	120
	Females.....	5	2		2	6	3	10	5	8	9	10	1		2	8	4	10	5	7	3	7	5	6	2	2	...	61	
Marlborough.....	Males.....	4	1	3	2		1		1	2	1	1			2	2	1		1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	16	29
	Females.....	3	1			1		1	2	3	2				2	1		1	1		1	1	1	2	2	2	...	13	
Marlow.....	Males.....							1	1	3	1				1				2	2							...	6	8
	Females.....						1				1										1			1			...	2	
Nelson.....	Males.....	1									1											1					...	2	2
	Females.....																										...	...
Richmond.....	Males.....								1																		...	1	7
	Females.....								4		2						1		1			1	1	1	1		...	6	
Rindge.....	Males.....	1	1			1			1		1				2		1		1	1							...	5	12
	Females.....					1	2	1	2	1							3		1			1			2		...	7	

[illegible]

Table No. 10.—1902.—Continued.

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.—Continued.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.	
Hanover.....Males.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	15	31
Females.....	1	1	1	1	3	...	6	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	16	
Haverhill.....Males.....	4	1	...	3	1	3	3	3	3	5	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	...	27	62
Females.....	6	4	1	1	2	4	2	5	4	4	4	...	...	...	3	6	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	...	35	
Hebron.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	8
Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Holderness.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landaff.....Males.....	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	11
Females.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	
Lebanon.....Males.....	3	...	2	3	1	3	6	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	25	58
Females.....	4	3	2	1	4	6	4	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	3	2	1	4	6	...	4	...	...	33	
Lincoln.....Males.....	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	14
Females.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Lisbon.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	20	34
Females.....	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	14	
Littleton.....Males.....	5	4	4	1	2	...	3	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	5	8	...	37	71
Females.....	3	1	4	2	1	2	4	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	3	5	2	3	6	...	34	
Livermore.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyman.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females.....	2	1	2	1	3	3

Lyme.....	Males.....	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	16
	Females.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	11	
Monroe.....	Males.....	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Orange.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Orford.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	14
	Females.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
Piermont.....	Males.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Plymouth.....	Males.....	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	35
	Females.....	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	17	
Runney.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	16
	Females.....	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Thornton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	8
	Females.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Warren.....	Males.....	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	15
	Females.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Waterville.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	15
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Wentworth.....	Males.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Woodstock.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	11
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Total.....	Males.....	24	15	3	11	24	19	20	36	55	51	36	4	4	43	302	611
	Females.....	28	18	9	13	20	17	22	28	57	53	38	3	3	25	309	

Table No. 10.—1902.—Continued.

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.		Under 1.														Grand total.												
		1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.		February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
Berlin.....	Males.....	21	8	4	2	3	8	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	7	10	6	4	5	7	7	5	1	6	63
	Females.....	12	13	3	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	6	5	8	7	4	6	2	4	....	51
Cambridge.....	Males.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	Males.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clarksville.....	Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook.....	Males.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	1	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	13
	Females.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	11
Columbia.....	Males.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	5
	Females.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Dalton.....	Males.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
	Females.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Dummer.....	Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Errol.....	Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorham.....	Males.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11
	Females.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

[illegible]

Table

Recapitulation, Deaths by Ages, Sex,

COUNTIES.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.
Rockingham.....	Males.....	59	33	7	13	34	20	32	31	60	75	56
	Females.....	52	37	8	10	25	24	35	42	45	72	72
	Not stated.....											
Strafford.....	Males.....	40	24	9	11	30	23	24	29	31	51	21
	Females.....	40	16	7	17	13	27	26	30	37	42	34
	Not stated.....											
Belknap.....	Males.....	16	2	4	7	7	6	5	18	22	48	23
	Females.....	15	7	2	6	8	10	12	23	28	30	24
	Not stated.....											
Carroll.....	Males.....	10	2	1	7	7	9	10	21	14	32	25
	Females.....	6	2	1	4	1	5	7	13	27	24	20
	Not stated.....											
Merrimack.....	Males.....	60	21	8	13	22	31	41	32	55	78	48
	Females.....	58	17	7	22	31	33	25	43	61	70	58
	Not stated.....											
Hillsborough.....	Males.....	303	111	26	31	54	60	60	78	133	121	59
	Females.....	222	100	20	32	67	57	78	85	112	128	73
	Not stated.....											
Cheshire.....	Males.....	36	11	8	3	10	12	17	22	29	49	25
	Females.....	17	10	4	7	14	13	20	14	39	35	30
	Not stated.....											
Sullivan.....	Males.....	8	7		2	9	10	6	13	22	29	20
	Females.....	13	3	3	8	9	14	6	16	17	23	19
	Not stated.....											
Grafton.....	Males.....	24	15	3	11	24	19	20	36	55	51	36
	Females.....	28	18	9	13	20	17	22	28	57	53	38
	Not stated.....											
Coös.....	Males.....	37	14	4	6	14	19	10	25	28	24	7
	Females.....	25	22	2	7	9	14	15	20	21	17	10
	Not stated.....											
Total.....	Males.....	593	240	70	104	211	209	225	305	449	558	320
	Females.....	476	232	63	126	197	214	246	314	444	494	378
	Not stated.....											
Grand total.....		1069	472	133	230	408	423	471	619	893	1052	698

No. 10.—*Concluded.*

and Months, by Counties, 1902.*

90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total..
11 13	1	6 6	32 37	30 35	32 31	37 36	52 36	37 27	39 38	43 43	33 48	31 35	36 39	36 36	....	438 441	879
....	
1 6	.... ....	4 3	30 28	26 34	25 26	36 22	23 18	10 23	20 18	29 20	26 21	28 34	22 31	23 23	.... ....	298 298	597
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	
6 6	.... ....	2 1	15 11	13 17	16 20	11 15	21 13	13 18	8 17	16 14	17 14	20 13	6 9	10 11	.... ....	166 172	338
....	
1 10	1 ....	.... 1	13 10	9 11	11 16	5 11	13 12	10 10	15 6	9 7	22 16	10 7	12 5	10 12	.... ....	140 121	261
....	
8 9	.... ....	4 1	46 40	24 42	44 36	37 34	37 41	23 29	37 24	29 27	40 39	32 36	38 41	34 46	.... ....	421 435	856
....	
6 12	1 1	7 2	78 76	87 77	77 90	81 99	90 66	65 68	108 84	92 96	86 70	99 82	101 84	86 97	.... ....	1,050 989	2,039
....	
3 6	.... ....	.... 1	22 12	19 18	22 17	18 21	24 17	23 13	12 13	21 21	24 18	17 25	9 18	14 17	.... ....	225 210	435
....	
4 3	1	4 1	14 9	13 9	15 11	8 19	12 15	5 11	10 5	14 18	16 7	6 15	14 7	8 9	.... ....	135 135	270
....	
4 3	.... ....	4 3	43 25	32 33	21 31	21 25	22 27	16 20	23 21	19 28	20 26	25 18	20 23	30 32	.... ....	302 309	611
....	
2 5	.... ....	3 3	13 16	15 13	19 16	22 17	18 10	14 19	11 15	15 13	16 15	16 13	11 14	23 9	.... ....	193 170	363
....	
46 73	4 1	34 22	306 264	268 289	282 294	286 299	312 255	216 238	283 241	287 287	301 272	284 278	269 271	274 292	.... ....	3,368 3,280	6,649
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	
119	5	57	570	557	576	585	567	454	524	574	573	563	540	566	....	....	6,649

* Not including still and premature births.

Table No. 11.
Causes of Death by Ages, Sex, and Month, 1902, by Groups.—International Classification.

Sex.	MONTHS.												WHOLE NUMBER.		AGES.																Unknown.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																				Unknown.
														Totals.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.		
I. GENERAL DISEASES.																															
M.	4	4	5	2	5	3	4	5	3	4	7	0	39	31	...	1	1	1	1	15	8	4	3	2	...	1	2				
F.	1	4	2	4	4	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	...	...	3	3	4	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
M.	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	19	9	10	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
M.	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	31	11	20	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	136	75	61	12	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	7	9	4	5	2	6	4	4	11	6	9	...	...	...	...	335	25	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F.	7	9	5	4	2	4	2	3	4	8	9	...	...	...	...	432	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	11	1	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	6	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	51	17	34	3	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
F.	4	2	7	8	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	9	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	7	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table No. 11.—1902.—Continued.

Sex.	MONTHS.												WHOLE NUMBER.		AGES.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.		
M.	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	..	31	13	18	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	2	..	..
F.	5	12	4	3	7	2	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	75	44	31	..	16	17	3	..	..	2	1	..	3	10	1	..	..
M.	5	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	8	5	..	..
M.	34	30	30	30	31	18	5	12	15	13	23	33	..	543	274	269	..	51	27	3	3	7	24	19	19	27	36	38	19	1	
F.	28	29	31	35	30	11	9	4	12	16	22	42	..	43	37	7	4	3	9	10	13	24	37	34	46	2	2	..	..	..
M.	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	14	5	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..
F.	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	47	18	29	..	9	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
M.	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	6	2	2	..	..	2	2	4	3	4	4	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
F.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
M.	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																															
F.	1	1	..	1	..	1
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	2	1	1
F.
M.	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	18	9	9	1	3	4	1
F.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	3
M.	1	1	4	3	3	4	5	7	4	11	3	4	..	105	50	55	..	12	6	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	8	5
M.	3	1	6	8	2	6	3	6	8	7	4	13	5	1	1	4	4	4	4	7	10	6

M..	4	1	3	3	1	2	30	43	43	21	8	4	105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years).....	*291	163	128	145	17	1
F..	2	1	1	1	4	26	36	34	13	10	1	106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).....	63	26	37	115	13	1
M..	2	1	1	1	4	2	7	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	3	4	4	3	4	9	2	1	3	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.....	48	29	19	2	1
M..	1	1	2	4	1	1	5	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	109. Other diseases of the intestines.....	16	4	12	1	1
M..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	3	1	3	1	3	8	1	3	3	2	.....	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	44	25	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	113. Biliary calculi.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	.....	114. Other diseases of the liver.....	34	16	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	.....	115. Diseases of the spleen.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	3	1	5	3	4	5	2	1	2	.....	116. Simple peritonitis.....	54	23	31	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	3	1	5	3	4	5	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	118. Appendicitis.....	28	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM																								
AND ITS ADNEXA.																								
M..	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	119. Acute nephritis.....	35	20	16
F..	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	20	12	16	13	13	11	10	13	12	14	16	120. Bright's disease.....	297	164	133
F..	11	12	10	11	16	15	11	8	9	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.....	13	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	1	5	3	4	7	3	3	2	.....	.....	123. Diseases of the bladder.....	36	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	125. Diseases of the prostate.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	129. Uterine tumor.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	130. Other diseases of the uterus.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.																								
F..	2	134. Accidents of pregnancy.....	3	3
F..	1	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.....	2	2
F..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	137. Puerperal septicæmia.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F..	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	140. Other puerperal accidents.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Diarrhœa, 12.

*Diarrhœa, 12.

Table No. 11.—Continued.

Sex.	MONTHS.												WHOLE NUMBER.			AGES.															
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Under 1.													
																		1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.		
CAUSES OF DEATH.																															
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																															
M..	2	4	..	5	..	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	31	23	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																															
M..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X. MALFORMATIONS.																															
M..	2	1	3	3	..	3	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	31	18	13	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. EARLY INFANCY.																															
M..	8	9	18	10	11	13	13	5	12	11	12	..	..	1226	128	92	* 6	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	6	7	9	13	9	5	7	6	4	9	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	7	4	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M..	2	2	1	6	2	1	3	..	3	2	1	1	..	44	25	19	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F..	1	3	3	2	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Classified with males.

† 121 premature births included.

XII. OLD AGE.

[illegible]

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

[illegible]

TABLES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,
DIVORCES, AND DEATHS,
1903.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Rockingham

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Atkinson.....	442	2	9	..	11	24.89	7	2	1	1	..
Auburn.....	682	5	2	..	8	11.73	6	1	1	..	..
Brentwood.....	957	9	9	..	18	18.81	10	2	2	1	3
Candia.....	1,057	4	7	..	11	10.41	5	3	3	..	..
Chester.....	861	3	7	..	10	11.61	10	..	..	..	..
Danville.....	615	3	4	..	7	11.38	7	..	..	..	..
Deerfield.....	1,162	10	6	..	16	13.77	10	3	..	2	1
Derry.....	3,583	35	36	..	71	19.82	44	13	5	8	1
East Kingston.....	496	1	2	..	3	6.05	3	..	..	..	..
Epping.....	1,641	28	24	..	52	31.69	21	25	5	..	1
Exeter.....	4,922	47	54	..	101	20.52	33	47	10	9	2
Fremont.....	749	9	10	..	19	25.37	9	5	3	1	1
Greenland.....	607	7	3	..	10	16.47	6	1	3	..	..
Hampstead.....	823	3	9	..	12	14.58	10	1	..	1	..
Hampton.....	1,209	7	5	..	12	9.92	9	1	1	..	1
Hampton Falls.....	560	6	4	..	10	17.86	9	1	..	..	..
Kensington.....	524	3	.....	..	3	5.72	2	1	..	..	..
Kingston.....	1,132	9	6	..	15	13.25	14	..	..	..	1
Londonderry.....	1,408	13	11	..	24	17.05	16	4	2	2	..
Newcastle.....	581	6	3	..	9	15.49	8	..	1	..	..
Newfields.....	647	3	1	..	4	6.18	1	3	..	..	..
Newington.....	390	3	2	..	5	12.82	4	..	..	1	..
Newmarket.....	2,892	41	43	..	84	29.05	6	65	6	6	1
Newton.....	924	5	9	..	14	15.15	12	1	1	..	..
North Hampton.....	812	2	2	..	4	4.92	3	1	..	..	..
Northwood.....	1,304	5	8	..	13	9.97	12	..	1	..	..
Nottingham.....	638	4	5	..	9	14.11	9	..	..	..	..
Plaistow.....	1,027	13	11	..	24	23.37	9	9	4	2	..
Portsmouth.....	10,637	120	119	2	241	22.66	127	63	20	25	6
Raymond.....	1,100	8	11	..	19	17.27	15	1	3	..	..
Rye.....	1,142	4	8	..	12	10.51	8	..	1	3	..
Salem.....	2,041	20	12	..	32	15.68	22	3	3	4	..
Sandown.....	400	4	4	..	8	20.00	8	..	..	..	..
Seabrook.....	1,497	17	18	..	35	23.38	31	1	1	1	1
South Hampton.....	297	2	3	..	5	16.83	3	2	..	..	..
Stratham.....	718	4	3	..	7	9.75	5	1	1	..	..
Windham.....	641	6	3	..	9	14.04	4	3	..	2	..
Total.....	51,118	472	473	2	947	18.53	518	263	78	69	19

No. 12.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	6	5	....	1	13.57
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	5	....	11	10	1	....	16.13
2	.....	1	1	.....	4	26	14	....	*40	28	4	8	41.79
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	16	....	24	20	4	....	22.80
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	8	.....	25	22	1	2	29.03
3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	8	7	1	....	13.01
3	.....	1	1	.....	5	12	9	.....	21	14	5	2	18.07
36	6	4	3	.....	49	35	31	.....	66	52	9	5	18.42
5	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	....	8.06
10	4	1	.....	.....	15	14	13	.....	27	19	2	6	16.45
25	10	4	4	.....	43	35	58	.....	93	79	11	3	18.89
3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	6	.....	10	6	3	1	13.35
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	....	3.29
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	12	12	.....	....	14.58
5	1	1	1	.....	8	5	6	.....	11	9	.....	2	9.09
3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	10	8	2	....	17.86
4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	7	.....	13	12	.....	1	24.80
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	6	.....	14	12	1	1	12.37
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	14	.....	29	25	2	2	20.59
5	.....	2	.....	.....	7	3	2	.....	5	4	.....	1	8.61
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	5	3	2	....	7.73
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	5	5	.....	....	12.82
6	7	1	2	.....	16	16	21	.....	37	26	6	5	12.79
12	.....	2	.....	.....	14	7	10	.....	17	17	.....	....	18.39
4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	8	4	.....	12	9	.....	3	14.78
4	.....	1	1	.....	6	5	7	.....	12	11	1	....	9.20
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	3	.....	11	10	1	....	17.24
10	1	3	4	.....	18	12	6	.....	18	15	2	1	17.52
122	26	20	20	.....	188	102	103	.....	†205	135	62	8	19.27
14	.....	.....	1	.....	15	6	9	.....	15	15	.....	....	13.64
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	5	.....	13	13	.....	....	11.38
19	2	.....	1	.....	22	19	6	.....	25	24	.....	1	12.25
3	.....	1	1	.....	5	3	5	.....	8	8	.....	....	20.00
19	.....	2	1	.....	22	11	14	.....	25	24	.....	1	16.70
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	3.36
5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	4	5	.....	9	9	.....	....	12.53
3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	8	7	1	....	12.43
373	57	49	46	....	525	434	423	....	857	681	122	54	16.77

*Died at county farm, 23.

†Died at public institutions, 23.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Strafford

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Barrington.....	1,208	11	6	..	17	14.07	17	....	....	....	..
Dover.....	13,207	124	136	..	260	19.69	95	98	26	30	11
Durham.....	996	4	7	..	11	11.04	10	....	....	1	..
Farmington.....	2,265	11	12	..	23	10.15	19	....	1	3	..
Lee.....	545	7	3	..	10	18.34	8	1	....	....	1
Madbury.....	336	1	6	..	7	20.83	7	....	....	....	..
Middleton.....	300	4	4	..	8	26.67	8	....	....	....	..
Milton.....	1,625	11	15	..	26	16.00	19	4	3	....	..
New Durham.....	625	3	3	..	6	9.60	4	....	1	....	1
Rochester.....	8,466	93	91	..	184	21.73	81	62	19	19	3
Rollinsford.....	1,701	15	16	..	31	18.22	8	17	4	2	..
Somersworth.....	7,023	109	111	..	220	31.32	33	166	8	11	2
Strafford.....	1,040	2	15	..	17	16.35	15	....	....	1	1
Total.....	39,337	395	425	..	820	20.85	324	348	62	67	19

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	10	....	16	13	2	1	13.24
95	18	17	19	3	152	116	98	....	*214	149	54	11	16.20
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	7	....	8	7	....	1	8.03
16	.....	1	.....	.....	17	22	19	....	41	36	1	4	18.10
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	6	....	12	11	1	....	22.02
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	....	8	6	1	1	23.80
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	6.67
20	.....	2	1	....	23	12	18	....	30	28	....	2	18.46
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	....	6	6	....	....	9.60
58	17	13	15	....	103	71	71	....	142	104	27	11	16.77
10	7	.....	1	....	18	16	5	....	21	13	5	2	12.35
21	35	4	15	....	75	57	57	....	114	75	32	7	16.23
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	13	....	22	20	1	1	21.15
250	77	37	51	3	418	321	315	....	636	470	124	42	16.17

*Died at county farm, 12.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Belknap

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Alton.....	1,500	8	7	..	15	10.00	13	1	....	.1	..
Barnstead	1,072	5	6	..	11	10.26	10	....	....	....	1
Belmont	1,294	11	14	..	25	19.32	12	9	2	1	1
Centre Harbor	422	4	5	..	9	21.32	7	2	....	....	..
Gilford.....	661	6	8	..	14	21.18	12	....	....	....	2
Gilmanton	1,100	10	9	..	19	17.27	14	2	....	...	3
Laconia	8,042	86	76	1	163	20.27	67	54	14	23	5
Meredith.....	1,713	13	8	..	21	12.26	21	....	....	....	..
New Hampton.....	852	5	5	..	10	11.74	10	....	....	....	..
Sanbornton	944	9	8	..	17	18.01	16	....	....	...	1
Tilton	1,926	13	13	..	26	13.49	14	6	1	4	1
Total.....	19,526	170	159	1	330	16.90	196	74	17	29	14

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
9	1	1	.....	....	11	13	13	....	26	22	1	3	17.33
7	1	1	1	....	10	12	8	....	20	18	....	2	18.66
18	.....	2	.....	....	20	11	5	....	16	14	....	2	12.36
1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	5	1	....	6	6	.....	....	14.22
3	.....	2	.....	....	5	6	3	....	9	8	....	1	13.61
3	.....	1	1	1	6	10	10	....	20	15	....	5	18.18
54	19	18	15	1	107	87	77	....	164	129	31	4	20.39
18	.....	4	.....	....	22	21	15	....	36	33	2	1	21.02
1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	10	11	....	21	18	1	2	24.65
5	.....	2	.....	....	7	12	8	....	20	18	....	2	21.19
22	2	3	2	....	29	28	11	....	39	31	5	3	20.25
141	23	34	19	2	219	215	162	....	377	312	40	25	19.31

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Carroll

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Albany.....	210	.....	4	..	4	19.04	3	....	....	1	..
Bartlett.....	1,013	6	11	..	17	16.78	10	3	2	2	..
Brookfield.....	296	3	2	..	5	16.89	5	....	....	....	..
Chatham.....	269	2	.....	..	2	7.43	2	....	....	....	..
Coway.....	3,154	31	29	..	60	19.02	46	8	5	1	..
Eaton.....	365	6	4	..	10	27.39	10	....	....	....	..
Effingham.....	600	5	3	..	8	13.33	6	....	....	....	2
Freedom.....	594	4	4	..	8	13.47	6	1	1	....	..
Hart's Location.....	38	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Jackson.....	622	8	7	..	15	24.12	5	3	1	5	1
Madison.....	529	3	6	..	9	17.01	7	....	1	....	1
Moultonborough.....	991	7	6	..	13	14.43	10	....	....	2	1
Ossipee.....	1,479	4	8	..	12	8.11	10	1	1	....	..
Sandwich.....	1,077	5	9	..	14	12.99	14	....	....	....	..
Tamworth.....	1,050	15	11	..	26	24.76	19	....	4	3	..
Tuftonborough.....	663	4	5	..	9	13.57	7	....	....	1	1
Wakefield.....	1,645	11	20	..	31	18.84	19	7	1	4	..
Wolfeborough.....	2,390	22	17	..	39	16.32	30	2	2	5	..
Total.....	16,895	136	146	..	282	16.69	209	25	18	24	6

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	....	7	6	....	1	33.33
14	1	1	1	....	17	10	3	....	13	13	....	....	12.83
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	...	5	4	1	....	16.89
4	.....	.....	2	....	6	.....	2	....	2	2	....	....	7.43
25	2	2	5	....	34	25	21	....	46	39	3	4	19.02
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	....	9	9	....	....	24.66
7	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9	7	....	16	12	....	4	26.66
3	.....	.....	1	....	4	7	6	....	13	13	....	....	21.89
.....													
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	....	8	8	....	....	12.86
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	4	....	8	7	1	....	15.12
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	8	....	17	16	1	....	18.87
8	1	1	1	....	11	10	17	....	27	21	....	6	18.25
8	.....	.....	1	....	9	7	12	....	19	19	....	....	17.64
11	.....	1	1	....	13	10	9	....	19	16	....	3	18.09
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	6	....	11	11	....	....	16.59
15	.....	2	2	....	19	16	11	....	27	24	2	1	16.41
14	1	2	1	....	18	12	19	....	31	31	....	....	12.97
132	5	10	15	....	162	140	138	....	278	251	8	19	16.45

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Merrimack

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Allenstown.....	1,496	17	36	..	53	35.43	5	40	4	4	..
Andover.....	1,179	8	13	..	21	17.81	19	1	...	1	..
Boscawen.....	1,455	18	12	..	30	20.62	14	4	4	6	2
Bow.....	617	5	4	..	9	14.58	7	1	...	...	1
Bradford.....	805	1	5	..	6	7.45	6	...	...	...	...
Canterbury.....	321	3	9	..	12	14.62	6	1	1	2	2
Chichester.....	598	3	3	..	6	10.03	6	...	...	...	...
Concord.....	19,632	202	162	1	365	18.59	152	126	29	50	8
Danbury.....	654	3	5	..	8	12.23	6	1	...	1	..
Dunbarton.....	551	4	4	..	8	14.51	4	1	...	3	..
Epsom.....	771	...	1	..	1	1.29	1	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	5,846	58	56	..	114	19.50	45	41	11	14	3
Henniker.....	1,507	12	12	..	24	15.93	18	1	2	3	..
Hill.....	603	7	3	..	10	16.58	7	...	...	3	..
Hooksett.....	1,665	20	17	..	37	22.22	11	16	4	4	2
Hopkinton.....	1,652	9	9	..	18	10.89	14	...	1	3	..
Loudon.....	960	7	4	..	11	11.46	10	1	...	...	..
Newbury.....	424	2	5	..	7	16.51	6	...	...	1	..
New London.....	768	6	3	..	9	11.72	8	...	...	1	..
Northfield.....	1,227	12	9	..	21	17.11	10	4	2	5	..
Pembroke.....	3,183	49	54	..	103	32.35	24	63	8	7	1
Pittsfield.....	2,129	13	10	..	23	10.80	11	7	1	4	..
Salisbury.....	604	1	5	..	6	9.93	4	...	1	1	..
Sutton.....	776	5	1	..	6	7.73	5	...	...	...	1
Warner.....	1,358	7	9	..	16	11.78	14	...	...	1	1
Webster.....	496	3	5	..	8	16.13	8	...	...	...	..
Wilmot.....	653	3	3	..	6	9.19	6	...	...	...	..
Total.....	52,430	478	459	1	938	17.89	427	308	68	114	21

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1					1	13	21		34	15	16	3	22.73
4					4	18	16		34	29	4	1	28.85
6		3	1	1	11	19	12		*31	21	2	8	21.31
5			1		6	6	4	2	6	5	1		9.72
3		1			4	6	6		12	9	1	2	14.91
4					4	4	3		7	6		1	8.53
4					4	4	4		8	8			13.38
114	15	26	20	1	176	180	182		†362	283	66	13	18.44
4					4	3	7		10	8	2		15.29
5					5	2	2		4	4			7.25
5					5	5	8		13	12	1		16.86
31	15	2	7		55	53	40		93	77	12	4	15.91
9		1			10	10	12		22	18	3	1	14.59
2			1		3	7	3		10	9	1		16.58
8	2	1	1		12	16	17		33	21	12		19.82
12			1		13	17	14		31	24	2	5	18.77
5					5	12	8		18	16		2	18.75
2					2	3	5		8	8			18.86
5		2			7	4	4		8	7		1	10.42
9	2	3	2	1	17	20	11		31	24	7		25.26
10	9	7	4		30	27	28		55	32	19	4	17.28
10	1	3		1	15	22	20		42	35	3	4	19.73
3			1		4	4	7		11	11			18.21
4					4	12	10		22	20	1	1	28.35
9					9	8	14		22	22			16.20
3					3	8	7		15	12		3	30.24
1	1				2	3	4		7	5		2	10.72
278	45	49	39	4	415	484	465		949	741	153	55	18.10

* Died at county farm, 10.

† Died at public institutions, 103.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Hillsborough

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Amherst	1,231	7	12	..	19	15.43	14	1	2	2	..
Antrim	1,366	14	6	..	20	14.64	15	2	2	1	..
Bedford	1,148	8	6	..	14	12.19	4	6	3	1	..
Bennington	667	7	6	..	13	19.49	8	5	..	..	..
Brookline	606	10	6	..	16	26.40	8	5	3	..	..
Deering	486	3	1	..	4	8.23	4	..	..	..	..
Francestown	693	3	8	..	11	15.87	9	..	1	1	..
Goffstown	2,528	18	20	..	*38	15.03	26	5	3	1	3
Greenfield	605	5	3	..	8	13.22	6	..	1	1	..
Greenville	1,608	16	23	..	39	24.25	2	31	2	4	..
Hancock	642	6	4	..	10	15.57	6	1	1	1	1
Hillsborough	2,254	27	12	..	39	17.30	28	6	3	2	..
Hollis	910	3	6	..	9	9.89	8	1	..	..	..
Hudson	1,261	15	11	..	26	20.61	12	6	5	3	..
Litchfield	243	..	2	..	2	8.23	1	..	1	..	..
Lyndeborough	686	6	3	..	9	13.12	8	..	..	1	..
Manchester	56,987	728	728	1	1,457	25.56	249	959	104	120	25
Mason	358	2	2	..	4	11.17	2	..	2	..	..
Merrimack	1,234	8	12	..	20	16.21	9	4	5	2	..
Milford	3,739	47	37	..	84	22.46	36	25	12	10	1
Mont Vernon	453	3	3	..	6	13.24	5	..	1	..	..
Nashua	23,898	323	283	..	606	25.37	113	350	67	63	13
New Boston	1,002	11	6	..	17	16.96	12	2	1	1	1
New Ipswich	911	9	18	..	27	29.63	11	12	2	2	..
Pelham	875	11	10	..	21	24.00	7	6	3	5	..
Peterborough	2,527	23	21	..	44	17.41	22	16	4	1	1
Sharon	122	..	1	..	1	8.19	..	1	..	..	..
Temple	313	4	5	..	9	28.75	7	1	..	1	..
Weare	1,553	18	21	..	39	25.11	25	8	4	2	..
Wilton	1,696	15	12	..	27	15.92	14	4	2	5	2
Windsor	38	1	1	..	2	52.63	2	..	..	..	..
Total	112,640	1,351	1,289	1	2,641	23.45	673	1,457	234	230	47

*Born at county farm, 7.

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
7					7	12	10		22	19	1	2	17.87
8			1		9	11	12		23	17	1	5	16.83
7	1		1		9	10	6		16	14	2		13.93
3					3	3	4		7	6	1		10.49
4					4	8	5		13	10		3	21.45
						4	2		6	6			12.34
5					5	5	5		10	10			14.43
5		2			7	45	43		*88	59	15	14	34.81
2					2	4	4		8	7	1		13.22
3	11	2	3		19	4	14		18	11	7		11.19
7					7	4	4		8	6	2		12.46
18		1			19	19	20		39	33	1	5	17.30
6		1			7	3	6		9	9			9.89
7					7	9	12		21	21			16.65
1					1								
2		1			3	6	7		13	13			18.95
196	275	87	85	2	645	520	544	1	†1,065	721	331	13	18.68
3					3	4	4		8	7	1		22.34
6	1				7	5	11		16	14	1	1	12.96
22	10	2	4	1	39	31	33		64	53	9	2	17.11
3					3	5			5	4		1	11.04
133	97	43	40		313	207	176		383	281	84	18	16.02
7			2		9	11	2		13	11	2		12.97
4		1	2		7	9	6		15	14	1		16.46
6		2			8	7	9		16	13	3		18.29
15	6	2	1	1	25	15	16		31	26	3	2	12.27
4					4	3			3	3			9.58
11	2		1		14	9	17		26	23	3		16.74
9	2	1	2	1	15	15	16		31	23	7	1	18.28
504	405	145	142	5	1,201	988	988	1	1,977	1,434	476	67	17.55

*Died at county farm, 48.

†Died at public institutions, 120.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Cheshire

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Alstead	799	6	7	..	13	16.27	10	....	1	1	1
Chesterfield	981	4	7	..	11	11.21	11	....	..	..	..
Dublin	620	3	3	..	6	9.67	4	....	1	1	..
Fitzwilliam	987	18	10	..	28	28.37	16	7	2	3	..
Gilsun	590	2	6	..	8	13.56	6	1	1	..	..
Harrisville	791	9	8	..	17	21.49	11	4	1	1	..
Hinsdale	1,933	12	17	..	29	15.01	16	7	4	2	..
Jaffrey	1,891	22	16	..	38	20.09	10	20	3	3	2
Keene	9,165	90	76	..	166	18.11	98	25	26	13	4
Marlborough	1,524	9	19	..	28	18.37	9	9	4	6	..
Marlow	488	7	2	..	9	18.44	8	....	..	..	1
Nelson	295	3	4	..	7	23.73	6	....	..	1	..
Richmond	459	1	3	..	4	8.71	2	1	1	..	..
Rindge	855	8	6	..	14	16.37	11	....	..	3	..
Roxbury	100	2	1	..	3	30.00	3	....	..	..	..
Stoddard	367	3	2	..	5	13.62	3	1	1	..	..
Sullivan	287	2	5	..	7	24.39	6	1	..	..	..
Surry	250	4	....	..	4	16.00	3	....	..	1	..
Swanzy	1,570	18	9	..	27	17.19	22	1	1	3	..
Troy	1,527	19	18	..	37	24.24	11	17	2	5	2
Walpole	2,693	33	51	..	84	31.19	33	39	10	2	..
Westmoreland	875	4	3	..	*7	8.00	5	....	1	1	..
Winchester	2,274	28	25	..	53	23.31	32	14	2	3	2
Total	31,321	307	298	..	605	19.32	336	147	61	49	12

*Born at county farm, 1.

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
9					9	8	4	..	12	11	1	..	15.02
2		1			3	3	8	..	11	9	..	2	11.21
5	2	1			4	4	2	..	6	5	..	1	9.67
3			1		8	13	6	..	19	16	2	1	19.25
3	3				4	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	3.39
17	3	1	3		6	4	5	..	9	6	2	1	11.38
5	3	2	4		24	13	11	..	27	23	2	2	13.97
63	10	7	4		14	12	16	..	28	20	5	3	14.81
7					84	64	67	1	132	102	24	6	14.40
2					7	7	14	..	21	15	5	1	17.37
2					2	2	3	..	5	4	..	1	10.24
2					2	1	4	..	5	3	2	..	16.95
3		1			4	6	2	..	8	6	..	2	17.42
1					1	5	7	..	12	9	1	2	14.04
5		2			7	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	20.00
1					1	4	2	..	6	6	..	..	16.35
1					1	4	3	..	7	6	..	1	24.39
8			1		1	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	12.00
10	11	3	3		9	9	14	..	23	23	..	..	14.65
12	8	1			27	8	8	..	16	11	4	1	10.48
5		1			21	29	18	..	47	35	7	5	17.45
17	5	1			6	20	8	..	*28	23	3	2	32.00
					23	15	14	..	29	25	3	1	12.75
181	45	21	16	....	263	233	224	1	458	365	61	32	14.62

*Died at county farm, 7.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Sullivan

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Acworth.....	594	5	6	..	11	18.52	8	1	1	1	..
Charlestown.....	1,473	17	13	..	30	20.37	24	3	2	1	..
Claremont.....	6,498	54	61	..	115	17.69	64	31	11	8	1
Cornish.....	962	11	8	..	19	19.75	12	1	1	4	1
Croydon.....	372	3	3	..	6	16.12	4	....	....	2	..
Goshen.....	345	4	7	..	11	31.88	7	2	2	....	..
Grantham.....	374	3	3	..	6	16.04	2	....	2	2	..
Langdon.....	339	5	3	..	8	23.59	7	....	1	....	..
Lempster.....	391	1	2	..	3	7.67	2	1	....	....	..
Newport.....	3,126	19	24	..	43	13.76	23	8	3	8	1
Plainfield.....	1,114	5	12	..	17	15.26	16	....	....	1	..
Springfield.....	439	1	3	..	4	9.11	3	....	....	....	1
Sunapee.....	946	9	8	..	17	17.97	11	2	1	3	..
Unity.....	572	4	2	..	6	10.48	2	1	1	2	..
Washington.....	464	5	2	..	7	15.09	6	1	....	....	..
Total.....	18,009	146	157	..	303	16.82	191	51	25	32	4

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
6	1	....	7	6	6	....	12	12	....	....	20.20
9	2	.....	....	11	6	16	....	22	20	2	...	14.94
37	8	8	7	1	61	44	69	....	113	76	22	15	17.39
.....	1	.....	....	1	5	5	1	14	12	....	2	14.55
2	2	6	.....	....	6	6	.....	...	16.12
2	2	4	2	....	6	5	1	....	17.39
3	3	.....	2	....	2	2	.....	....	5.35
4	4	3	4	....	7	6	1	....	20.65
4	4	2	4	....	6	6	.....	....	15.35
26	6	5	3	1	41	31	31	....	62	55	4	3	19.83
2	1	2	....	5	8	4	....	12	11	....	1	10.77
2	1	3	4	6	....	10	9	1	....	22.78
7	7	5	4	....	9	8	1	....	9.51
2	2	13	8	....	*21	17	....	4	36.71
.....	1	.....	....	1	6	4	....	10	9	....	1	21.55
106	14	18	13	3	154	143	168	1	312	254	32	26	17.32

*Died at county farm, 10.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Grafton

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Alexandria.....	630	1	2	..	3	4.76	3	...	...	...	..
Ashland.....	1,289	10	12	..	22	17.06	15	4	2	1	..
Bath.....	1,006	8	5	..	13	12.92	8	1	2	1	1
Benton.....	209	2	2	..	4	19.14	2	1	1	...	..
Bethlehem.....	1,261	13	8	..	21	16.65	10	3	4	3	1
Bridgewater.....	244	2	...	..	2	8.19	2	...	...	...	..
Bristol.....	1,600	14	8	..	22	13.75	19	1	...	1	1
Campton.....	999	4	6	..	10	10.01	7	...	1	1	1
Canaan.....	1,444	15	14	..	29	20.08	21	2	5	1	..
Dorchester.....	308	4	2	..	6	19.48	4	1	...	1	..
Easton.....	249	2	2	..	4	16.06	4	...	...	...	..
Ellsworth.....	107	2	...	..	2	18.69	2	...	...	...	..
Enfield.....	1,845	19	11	..	30	16.26	18	3	3	6	..
Franconia.....	655	5	3	..	8	12.21	6	1	1	...	..
Grafton.....	748	3	5	..	8	10.69	7	...	...	1	..
Groton.....	346	4	10	..	14	40.46	8	3	1	1	1
Hanover.....	1,884	24	17	..	41	21.78	31	1	4	5	..
Haverhill.....	3,414	34	28	..	62	28.16	42	7	6	3	4
Hebron.....	214	2	1	..	3	14.01	3	...	...	...	..
Holderness.....	662	5	1	..	6	9.06	5	...	...	1	..
Landaff.....	500	4	7	..	11	22.00	3	3	2	3	..
Lebanon.....	4,965	44	52	..	96	19.34	46	24	10	14	2
Lincoln.....	541	7	8	..	15	27.73	3	9	3	...	..
Lisbon.....	2,221	19	27	..	46	20.71	31	3	5	2	5
Littleton.....	4,066	44	38	..	82	20.16	38	16	13	15	..
Livermore.....	191	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lyman.....	426	5	7	..	12	28.17	8	...	2	2	..
Lyme.....	1,080	18	6	..	24	22.22	19	...	2	2	1
Monroe.....	545	9	8	..	17	31.19	9	4	2	1	1
Orange.....	213	4	1	..	5	23.47	3	2	...	...	..
Orford.....	890	5	7	..	12	13.48	10	...	...	2	..
Piermont.....	637	2	2	..	4	6.28	2	...	2	...	..
Plymouth.....	1,972	12	20	..	32	16.23	26	1	4	1	..
Rumney.....	837	6	7	..	13	15.53	9	1	1	2	..
Thornton.....	552	3	3	..	6	10.87	4	...	1	1	..
Warren.....	799	9	7	..	16	20.03	9	4	2	1	..
Waterville.....	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Wentworth.....	617	4	6	..	10	16.21	7	...	...	2	1
Woodstock.....	628	7	4	..	11	17.51	10	...	1	...	..
Total.....	40,844	375	347	..	722	17.57	454	95	80	74	19

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	7	4	.....	11	7	....	4	17.46
5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	5	8	.....	13	11	1	1	18.09
9	.....	1	.....	.....	9	7	4	.....	11	10	1	.....	10.93
2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4.78
4	.....	2	.....	.....	6	10	12	.....	22	18	3	1	17.45
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	12.29
13	.....	1	.....	.....	14	14	13	.....	27	23	.....	4	16.87
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	11	.....	20	18	.....	2	20.02
11	.....	2	.....	.....	13	12	8	.....	20	17	1	2	13.85
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	9.74
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	16.06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	18.69
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	10	.....	20	19	1	.....	10.85
4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	7	1	.....	8	8	.....	.....	12.21
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	6	.....	18	17	1	.....	24.06
3	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	4	.....	9	8	.....	1	26.01
10	1	.....	.....	.....	13	27	20	.....	47	39	5	3	24.94
34	4	1	2	.....	41	49	30	.....	*79	65	7	7	23.14
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	14.01
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	10	8	.....	18	18	.....	.....	27.19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	5	1	.....	12.00
42	6	7	6	1	62	26	42	.....	68	48	19	1	13.66
1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	4	.....	11	4	5	2	20.33
17	1	3	4	.....	25	15	20	.....	35	26	6	3	15.76
22	2	2	8	2	36	40	45	.....	85	60	18	7	20.91
.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	11.74
11	.....	1	1	.....	13	6	9	.....	15	15	.....	.....	13.89
4	1	1	.....	.....	6	3	6	.....	9	9	.....	.....	16.51
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	18.77
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	9	.....	18	17	1	.....	20.22
2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3.14
16	.....	3	2	.....	21	11	17	.....	28	23	1	4	14.19
3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	8	4	.....	12	10	.....	2	14.34
2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	9	2	.....	11	11	.....	.....	19.93
9	.....	.....	4	.....	13	11	5	.....	16	13	1	2	20.03
.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	5	.....	9	9	.....	.....	14.59
4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	5	3	1	1	7.96
269	20	30	35	3	357	356	322	....	678	554	77	47	16.59

* Died at Grafton county farm, 15.

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Coös

TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Berlin.....	8,886	181	182 ..	363	40.85	30	272	46	13	2	
Carroll	710	2	1 ..	3	4.22	2	1				
Clarksville.....	307	3	2 ..	5	16.28	2	2		1		
Colebrook	1,876	9	20 ..	29	15.45	20	2	3	3	1	
Columbia.....	690	2		2	2.89	1			1		
Dalton	592		2 ..	2	3.38	1		1			
Dummer	349	3	1 ..	4	11.46	3	1				
Errol	305	4	2 ..	6	19.67	4	1			1	
Gorham	1,797	27	25 ..	52	28.93	15	22	9	6		
Jefferson	1,080	7	16 ..	23	21.29	14	3	2	3	1	
Lancaster	3,190	25	35 ..	60	18.81	32	10	11	5	2	
Milan	1,135	10	12 ..	22	19.38	13	1	3	3	2	
Millsfield.....	41										
Northumberland.....	1,977	27	23 ..	50	25.29	22	14	9	5		
Pittsburg	687	1	4 ..	5	7.28	4			1		
Randolph	137	1	2 ..	3	21.89	2		1			
Shelburne	283	1	2 ..	3	10.60	1		1	1		
Stark	733	7	12 ..	19	25.92	5	8	6			
Stewartstown.....	1,150	9	7 ..	16	13.91	7	4	2	2	1	
Stratford.....	968	13	9 ..	22	22.73	16	2	1	2	1	
Whitefield.....	2,157	21	20 ..	41	19.01	14	12	6	3	6	
Total.....	29,648	353	377 ..	730	24.62	208	355	101	49	17	

No. 12.—Continued.

the year ending December 31, 1903.

County.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
17	43	10	18	....	88	92	77	....	169	87	64	18	19.01
6	2	....	....	....	8	2	1	....	3	....	2	1	4.22
6	....	....	....	....	6	1	3	....	4	4	....	....	13.02
16	....	1	5	....	22	14	13	....	27	24	2	1	14.39
3	....	1	....	....	4	2	2	....	4	4	....	....	5.79
5	....	1	....	....	6	2	5	....	7	5	2	....	11.82
1	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	....	5	2	....	3	14.33
3	....	....	1	....	4	5	1	....	6	3	3	....	19.67
17	8	3	2	....	30	10	12	....	22	15	5	2	12.24
7	1	3	....	....	11	5	6	....	11	9	2	....	10.19
17	2	3	1	....	23	20	21	....	41	35	6	....	12.85
8	....	....	1	....	9	2	7	....	9	6	1	2	7.93
6	3	3	3	....	15	16	21	....	37	28	7	2	18.83
2	....	1	....	....	3	3	2	....	5	4	....	1	7.28
5	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	3	1	....	29.19
5	1	....	2	....	8	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	7.07
2	....	....	....	....	2	3	7	....	10	10	....	....	13.64
12	4	3	2	1	22	16	11	....	*27	17	6	4	23.48
5	1	....	2	....	8	11	5	....	16	15	1	....	16.53
14	2	1	2	....	19	23	15	....	38	26	9	3	17.61
152	67	30	40	1	290	233	214	....	447	299	111	37	15.08

Table
Births, Marriages, and Deaths for
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	Population in 1900.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.
Rockingham	51,118	472	473	2	947	18.53	518	263	78	69	19
Strafford.....	39,337	395	425	..	820	20.85	324	348	62	67	19
Belknap.....	19,526	170	159	1	330	16.90	196	74	17	29	14
Carroll.....	16,895	136	146	..	282	16.69	209	25	18	24	6
Merrimack....	52,430	478	459	1	938	17.89	427	308	68	114	21
Hillsborough.....	112,640	1,351	1,289	1	2,641	23.45	673	1,457	234	230	47
Cheshire.....	31,321	307	298	..	605	19.32	336	147	61	49	12
Sullivan.....	18,009	146	157	..	303	16.82	191	51	25	32	4
Grafton.....	40,844	375	347	..	722	17.67	454	95	80	74	19
Coös.....	29,648	353	377	..	730	24.62	208	355	101	49	17
Total.....	411,588	4,183	4,130	5	8,318	20.21	3,536	3,123	744	737	178

No. 12.—*Concluded.*

the year ending December 31, 1903.

by Counties, 1903.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
373	57	49	46	....	525	434	423	....	857	681	122	54	16.77
250	77	37	51	3	418	321	315	....	636	470	124	42	16.17
141	23	34	19	2	219	215	162	....	377	312	40	25	19.31
132	5	10	15	....	162	140	138	...	278	251	8	19	16.45
278	45	49	39	4	415	484	465	....	949	741	153	55	18.10
504	405	145	142	5	1,201	988	988	1	1,977	1,434	476	67	17.55
181	45	21	16	....	263	233	224	1	458	365	61	32	14.62
106	14	18	13	3	154	143	168	1	312	254	32	26	17.32
269	20	30	35	3	357	356	322	....	678	554	77	47	16.59
152	67	30	40	1	290	233	214	....	447	299	111	37	15.08
2,386	758	423	416	21	4,004	3,547	3,419	3	6,969	5,361	1,204	404	16.93

Table
Births by Sex and

COUNTIES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Rockingham.....	Males.....	25	28	44	36	59
	Females.....	32	37	42	34	30
	Not stated.....		2			
Strafford.....	Males.....	37	23	34	45	32
	Females.....	38	32	44	34	36
	Not stated.....					
Belknap.....	Males.....	9	12	11	15	16
	Females.....	14	11	15	17	13
	Not stated.....					
Carroll.....	Males.....	9	7	9	9	17
	Females.....	10	11	11	11	13
	Not stated.....					
Merrimack.....	Males.....	39	34	32	40	36
	Females.....	37	26	41	53	36
	Not stated.....					
Hillsborough.....	Males.....	122	113	115	95	113
	Females.....	105	108	121	94	92
	Not stated.....					
Cheshire.....	Males.....	28	27	38	18	23
	Females.....	26	17	22	33	18
	Not stated.....					
Sullivan.....	Males.....	14	5	11	16	18
	Females.....	7	20	12	12	15
	Not stated.....					
Grafton.....	Males.....	30	16	32	41	40
	Females.....	26	22	27	33	34
	Not stated.....					
Coös.....	Males.....	35	27	39	31	36
	Females.....	26	36	41	39	25
	Not stated.....					
Total.....	Males.....	348	292	365	346	390
	Females.....	321	320	376	360	312
	Not stated.....		2			
Grand total.....		669	614	741	706	702

No. 13.

Month, by Counties, 1903.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.	Total.	Grand total.
37	40	38	41	45	38	41	.....	472	
34	38	47	44	42	47	46	.....	473	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	947
30	35	32	41	28	26	32	.....	395	
30	29	28	45	31	43	35	.....	425	820
.....
17	19	18	14	12	14	13	.....	170	
8	20	11	15	11	9	15	.....	159	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	330
.....
14	14	10	12	12	13	10	.....	136	
14	19	13	16	7	10	11	.....	146	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
49	45	35	41	40	38	49	.....	478	
49	30	45	25	43	39	35	.....	459	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	938
.....
117	102	127	118	106	109	114	.....	1,351	
99	131	113	106	94	112	113	1	1,289	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,641
.....
31	29	17	27	35	18	16	.....	307	
26	30	27	26	31	22	20	.....	298	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605
.....
9	12	13	13	14	8	13	.....	146	
12	22	12	12	13	8	12	.....	157	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
.....
37	34	28	25	28	32	32	.....	375	
29	34	28	37	30	20	27	.....	347	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722
.....
19	38	28	34	24	25	17	.....	353	
32	33	34	33	20	34	24	.....	377	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730
.....
360	368	346	366	344	321	337	.....	4,183	
333	386	358	359	322	344	338	.....	4,130	
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....
694	755	704	725	667	665	675	1	8,318	8,318

Table
Twin Births, by Months, Counties,

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Rockingham.....	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Strafford.....	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Belknap.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Carroll.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Merrimack.....	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hillsborough.....	1	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	5	2	3
Cheshire.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Sullivan.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Grafton.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Cooks.....	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Triplets—Merrimack....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Births showing age of mother,

NUMBER OF CHILD.	Under 15.			15 to 20.			20 to 25.			25 to 30.			30 to 35.		
	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
1st.....	...	1	...	358	149	...	534	353	5	276	193	4	117	49	1
2d.....	89	30	1	365	283	3	295	223	6	143	85	1
3d.....	3	5	...	187	129	1	216	240	2	139	97	...
4th.....	3	...	...	78	67	1	149	177	1	116	123	...
5th.....	20	19	...	99	112	1	95	109	...
6th.....	6	8	...	52	80	...	94	131	...
7th.....	1	...	1	24	38	...	50	105	2
8th.....	1	...	7	21	...	28	72	1
9th.....	1	...	5	4	...	16	46	...
10th.....	1	...	12	18	...
11th.....	1	...	6	16	...
12th.....	1	3	...
13th.....	1	1	...
14th.....	1	...
15th.....	1	...
16th.....
17th.....
18th.....
19th.....
20th.....
Not stated	5	...	...	7	1	...	6	16	...	6	10	...
Total..	1	....	458	184	1	1,199	862	11	1,129	1,106	14	824	867	5

No. 14.

Sex, and Nativity, for 1903.

Not stated.	Total.	Living.	Still-born.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother.	American father.	Not stated.
.....	10	20	.....	10	10	.....	4	10	6	.....	.....
.....	9	18	.....	4	14	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....
.....	4	7	1	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
.....	4	8	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8	16	.....	10	6	.....	1	5	1	1	.....
.....	29	55	3	24	34	.....	7	16	3	3	.....
.....	7	7	.....	5	9	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	6	2	2	6	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
.....	8	12	4	2	14	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....
.....	9	17	1	8	10	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Number of Child, by Nationality, 1903.

35 to 40.			40 to 45.			45 to 50.			Not stated.			Total.			Grand total.
American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	
42	12	.....	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	5	1,352	771	15	2,138
55	40	.....	10	5	.....	2	.....	.....	22	4	5	982	670	16	1,668
65	31	1	16	10	.....	2	1	.....	8	11	4	636	524	8	1,168
66	58	.....	14	15	.....	.....	1	.....	8	4	.....	434	445	2	881
74	53	1	16	9	1	.....	1	.....	3	5	.....	307	308	3	618
53	49	.....	20	11	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4	1	231	283	1	515
36	61	.....	12	17	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	129	226	3	358
33	62	2	16	21	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	87	181	4	272
25	50	1	9	29	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	133	1	189
15	50	1	9	18	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	37	93	1	131
15	34	.....	5	27	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	28	82	.....	110
5	23	2	5	23	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	14	51	2	67
3	10	.....	2	15	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	27	.....	34
2	6	.....	3	16	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24	1	31
.....	4	.....	2	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	16
.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
5	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	10	47	52	10	109
494	551	8	155	240	3	12	24	.....	84	61	25	4,355	3,896	67	8,318

*Over 50.

Table No. 15.
Marriages, by Months and Counties, 1903.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.	Total.
Rockingham.....	46	42	36	46	34	54	31	38	65	53	46	34	..	525
Strafford	30	39	24	32	34	50	28	35	36	43	40	27	..	418
Belknap.....	15	11	9	13	17	21	14	19	28	21	24	27	..	219
Carroll.....	5	2	6	14	11	25	8	18	12	21	20	20	..	162
Merrimack.....	25	17	13	32	36	62	34	27	51	44	46	28	..	415
Hillsborough.....	118	86	39	94	88	152	77	98	115	136	123	75	..	1,201
Cheshire.....	24	12	10	24	23	27	15	22	31	30	25	20	..	263
Sullivan.....	13	6	7	15	15	20	11	10	16	13	16	12	..	154
Grafton.....	31	20	24	33	27	39	18	29	49	30	29	28	..	357
Coös.....	25	18	14	19	25	32	18	22	33	34	29	16	..	290
Total	332	253	182	322	310	482	254	318	441	425	398	287	..	4,004

Table No. 16.—1903.

AGES OF GROOMS.	AGES OF BRIDES.														No. of grooms.	
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.		Not stated.
Under 20.....	*119	50	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
20 to 25.....	†551	684	135	17	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,391
25 to 30.....	‡223	494	291	67	20	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,098
30 to 35.....	§61	159	176	101	25	9	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	536
35 to 40.....	||17	66	77	68	48	16	7	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	302
40 to 45.....	||12	18	36	29	36	25	9	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	169
45 to 50.....	3	8	14	25	28	27	16	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	125
50 to 55.....	2	5	4	5	11	10	21	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	69
55 to 60.....	1	....	1	7	7	6	13	9	5	2	1	....	1	....	....	53
60 to 65.....	....	....	2	2	5	6	3	4	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	33
65 to 70.....	....	....	....	2	1	2	7	1	1	6	1	....	....	....	1	22
70 to 75.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	13
75 to 80.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Over 80.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Not stated.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	12
No. of brides.....	989	1,484	737	324	187	105	83	41	20	14	6	....	1	....	13	4,004

* Two fourteen years; three fifteen years.

† Six fifteen years.

‡ One fourteen years; two fifteen years.

§ Three fifteen years.

|| One fifteen years.

Table No. 17.
Still Births, by Sex, Parentage, and Months, by Counties, 1903.

COUNTIES.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.					MONTHS.														
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and foreign father.	American father and foreign mother.	Not stated.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.
Rockingham.....	27	10	2	25	7	3	1	3	39	5	3	3	....	3	7	1	2	9	4	1	9	....
Straford.....	18	14	....	5	15	3	4	5	32	....	3	2	7	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	6	....
Belknap.....	7	7	1	10	2	1	2	....	15	....	3	2	2	2	2	....	1	2	9	1	....	....
Carroll.....	10	9	....	10	2	2	4	1	19	2	....	2	2	5	8	3	3	6	5	4	5	....
Merrimack.....	49	21	....	27	22	9	10	2	70	6	13	8	4	8	5	3	3	6	5	4	5	....
Hillsborough.....	86	48	9	35	83	11	12	2	143	17	11	9	9	9	8	10	7	12	18	15	18	....
Cheshire.....	13	17	....	22	5	....	1	2	30	4	1	3	4	4	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	....
Sullivan.....	11	7	....	13	3	1	....	1	18	1	2	....	3	....	2	....	5	3	1	....	....	....
Grafton.....	19	26	1	30	3	3	5	5	46	....	2	5	3	5	2	4	7	3	3	7	6	....
Cods.....	19	9	....	12	13	3	....	28	5	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	....	2	1	4	2	....
Total.....	259	168	13	189	155	36	39	21	440	40	40	36	37	40	32	26	34	36	36	38	45	....

Divorces.

Table No. 18.

Divorces decreed by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in the year 1903, as returned by the Clerks of the Several Counties.

COUNTIES.	CAUSES OF DIVORCE.														LIBELLANTS.		Total of each county.			
	Conviction of crime and imprisonment.	Abandonment.	Desertion.	Habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty.	Adultery.	Extreme cruelty and treatment injurious to health.	Extreme cruelty.	Adultery and extreme cruelty.	Adultery and habitual drunkenness.	Habitual drunkenness and treatment injurious to health.	Habitual drunkenness.	Impotency.	Willing absence and refusal to cohabit.	Treatment injurious to health.	Nulity.	Treatment injurious to health and to reason.		Willing absence three years.	Males.	Females.
Rockingham.....	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	7	..	6	..	..	5	29	34	63
Strafford	14	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	27	37
Belknap	1	6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	..	5	..	..	..	6	20	26
Carroll.....	2	2	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	4	1	..	..	1	9	11	20
Merrimack	15	3	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	6	..	3	1	1	4	17	41	58
Hillsborough.....	48	..	25	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	7	..	1	3	..	13	40	104	144
Cheshire.....	12	..	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	..	2	2	1	1	10	27	37
Sullivan.....	2	..	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	10	1	..	1	1	9	19	28
Grafton	19	4	14	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	5	..	5	2	1	8	26	47	73
Cochs	9	..	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	..	5	..	..	..	8	24	32
Total.....	1 141	12	103	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	36	..	28	22	4	33	164	354	518

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Atkinson.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Auburn.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brentwood.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Candia.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Danville.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deerfield.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Derry.....	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Kingston.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Epping.....	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Exeter.....	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fremont.....	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenland.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampstead.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampton.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampton Falls.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kensington.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston.....	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newfields.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newington.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newmarket.....	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newton.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Hampton.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northwood.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nottingham.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plaistow.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth.....	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	18	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Raymond.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salem.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandown.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seabrook.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Hampton.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stratham.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windham.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.....	8	1	..	..	1	6	7	1	6	..	1	4	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	66	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

No. 19.

Towns and Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

[illegible]

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Atkinson.....				1			2											
Auburn.....					1													
Brentwood...					3	1	4		3									
Candia.....		2			1	1		2										
Chester.....		2				2												
Danville.....					1													
Deerfield.....		2					1		1									
Derry.....						3	4						1			1		
East Kingston...																		
Epping.....				2		5												
Exeter.....		1			10	1						1	3	1		1		
Fremont.....					2													
Greenland.....							1											
Hampstead....								2										
Hampton.....						1												
Hampton Falls...					3													
Kensington....					2		1						1					
Kingston.....								2										
Londonderry....					3				1									
Newcastle.....																		
Newfields.....																		
Newington.....		1			1													
Newmarket.....		2					1									2		
Newton.....					1								1					
North Hampton...					2	1												
Northwood.....		1					2											
Nottingham.....																		
Plaistow.....						3												
Portsmouth.....		3		1	13		3		3	1		4				6		
Raymond.....					1		1											
Rye.....				1														
Salem.....													1			1		
Sandown.....						2												
Seabrook.....							3											
South Hampton...							1											
Stratham.....							1		1							1		
Windham.....					2		1											
Total.....	1	13		5	60	6	32	1	8	1	1	11	1	1		12		

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.											
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
1		1																				
		3																				
		8																				
		7																				
		6																				
		2																				
		3											1									
		9		1									2									
		2																				
		3		1									1									
		11											6	1								
		1											1									
		1																				
		2		1																		
		1											1									
		1		1									1									
		4																				
		1		1									1									
		4																				
		6											3									
		1											3					1				
		2																				
		3											2	1								
		3																				
		3																				
		2											1	1				1				
		1																				
		26	2										1	1	2							
		1	1	1									1	1				1				
		3																				
		7																				
		1	1																			
1	124	6	3	3									22	5	3	63	1	3		2		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Atkinson.....																			
Auburn.....					1														
Brentwood.....						1													
Candia.....						2			2										
Chester.....																1			
Danville.....																			
Deerfield.....									1										
Derry.....						2											1		
East Kingston.....																			
Epping.....					1	2													
Exeter.....						2													
Fremont.....															1				
Greenland.....																			
Hampstead.....							1			1									
Hampton.....																	1		
Hampton Falls.....																			
Kensington.....																			
Kingston.....																			
Londonderry.....					1														
Newcastle.....																			
Newfields.....																			
Newington.....																			
Newmarket.....									1								1		
Newton.....						1							1						
North Hampton.....					1														
Northwood.....									1										
Nottingham.....														1					
Plaistow.....				1			1										1		
Portsmouth.....			1	4	3				4	1			3		1		5		1
Raymond.....																			
Rye.....														1					
Salem.....					3	1	1						1						
Sandown.....						1	1												
Seabrook.....															1				
South Hampton.....																			
Stratham.....																			
Windham.....																			
Total.....	1	12	15	4	9	2	9	2	6	1	4	9	1	4	9	1	1	1	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the or- gans of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Atkinson												
Auburn												
Brentwood											3	
Candia												
Chester	1											
Danville	1										1	
Deerfield									1			
Derry	1											1
East Kingston.....												
Epping			1									
Exeter	1								1		3	
Fremont									1			
Greenland												
Hampstead												
Hampton												
Hampton Falls											1	
Kensington												
Kingston	1										1	
London-derry											1	
Newcastle											1	
Newfields.....	1											
Newington												
Newmarket	2								1		3	1
Newton	1										1	
North Hampton												
Northwood		1										
Nottingham												
Plaistow											3	
Portsmouth	1				1				1		7	1
Raymond												1
Rye												
Salem	1										1	
Sandown												
Seabrook											1	
South Hampton												
Stratham												1
Windham												
Total.....	10	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	*26	1	5

*Included under this title are sixteen premature births.

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

154. Senile debility.	XII. Old Age.	XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																	XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.							
		155. Suicide by poison.	156. Suicide by asphyxia.	157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	158. Suicide by drowning.	159. Suicide by firearms.	160. Suicide by cutting instruments.	161. Suicide by jumping from high places.	162. Suicide by crushing.	163. Other suicides.	164. Fractures.	165. Dislocations.	166. Other accidental traumas.	167. Burns and scalds.	168. Burns from corrosive substances.	169. Sunstroke.	170. Freezing.	171. Electric shock.	172. Accidental drowning.	173. Inanition (starvation).	174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).	175. Other acute poisonings.	176. Other external violence.	177. Dropsy.	178. Sudden death.	179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.
12.	1																									1
4	1									1														1		
2	2																									
1	9										1		1					1					1	1		2
1	1											1														1
6	1										2			1								1	1			5
1	1												1													
1	1												1													
2	1											1														
4	3																		1				1			1
3												1														
5												1														
4												1														
2	2											1											1			
1	1											1		1												2
11			1			2	1				4		4	2				1								4
2																										5
2																		1								1
2						1												3								
1																										1
1																										
																										1
																		2								
69		1				3	1			1	7		11	1				11				3	2	3		25

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																											
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.				
Barrington.....																						2						
Dover.....	3					1		1	2			1				2						18	1	1				
Durham.....																						2						
Farmington.....	1	1																				4						
Lee.....									1																			
Madbury.....									1													2						
Middleton.....																												
Milton.....									1													6						
New Durham.....																												
Rochester.....	3					3	3							1		2						17	1	1				
Rollinsford.....																						1						
Somersworth.....	1			3		1	1															10		2				
Strafford.....																						2						
Total.....	8	1		3		5	4	1	5			1		1		4						64	2	4				

Towns and Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

[illegible]

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Barrington.....						4												
Dover.....	5				12	1	4		2	1		6				1		
Durham.....																		
Farmington.....	2										1							
Lee.....						2												
Madbury.....																		
Middleton.....																		
Milton.....						3	1									1		
New Durham.....																		
Rochester.....	4				4								1					
Rollinsford.....					1		1											
Somersworth.....	7			2	2	8							2					
Strafford.....																		
Total.....	18			2	2	34	1	6		2	2		9			2		

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	86	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	3	8	52	1	4	...	...	...	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Barrington.....
Dover.....	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1
Durham.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmington.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Lee.....
Madbury.....
Middleton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Durham.....
Rochester.....	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2
Rollinsford.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Somersworth.....	4	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Strafford.....
Total.....	1	..	11	25	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	6	..	4	..

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.												VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.											
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	36	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Barrington.....	1									2		
Dover.....	2								1	7		2
Durham.....										1		
Farmington									1	2		
Lee.....												
Madbury.....												
Middleton.....												
Milton												1
New Durham.....												
Rochester.....	1									3		
Rollinsford										1		1
Somersworth.....		1							1	10		
Strafford.....												
Total.....	4	1							3	*26		4

* Included under this title are fourteen premature births.

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																				XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.				
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison.	156. Suicide by asphyxia.	157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	158. Suicide by drowning.	159. Suicide by firearms.	160. Suicide by cutting instruments.	161. Suicide by jumping from high places.	162. Suicide by crushing.	163. Other suicides.	164. Fractures.	165. Dislocations.	166. Other accidental traumas.	167. Burns and scalds.	168. Burns from corrosive substances.	169. Sunstroke.	170. Freezing.	171. Electric shock.	172. Accidental drowning.	173. Inanition (starvation).	174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).	175. Other acute poisonings.	176. Other external violence.	177. Dropsy.	178. Sudden death.	179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.
1	1																									1
12	12									1	1		3	1												4
6	6					1																				3
1	1												1													1
1	1																									1
6	6																									1
3	3																		2							1
7	7			1	1								1										1	3		4
																			1							4
2	2																		1							3
39	39	1	2							1	1		5	2				4				1	4			23

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																										
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.			
Alton.....									2													3		1			
Barnstead.....									1																		
Belmont.....									2													1					
Centre Harbor.....																						1					
Gilford.....																1											
Gilmanton.....	1											1										2					
Laconia.....	1		1	1	1		1		1				1	1	1							17					
Meredith.....							1		1													3					
New Hampton.....																						3					
Sanbornton.....																						1					
Tilton.....																						2					
Total.....	2		1	1	1		7		7		1	1	1	1	2						33		1				

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties,—1903.—International Classification.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

[illegible]

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP. COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Alton						1													
Barnstead.....	1																		
Belmont						1		1											
Centre Harbor.....						2		1											
Gilford.....	1		1																
Gilmanton.....						3													
Laconia	5			1	5	16		3				2				1			
Meredith				1	5	5						1							
New Hampton.....					1	1	1												
Sanbornton				1	1	1													
Tilton.....				1	4	3													
Total.....	7		1	4	23	5	24		3			3				1			

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	4	35	1	2	...	...	...	...

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over.)	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Alton.....																			
Barnstead						1													
Belmont.....					1	1													
Centre Harbor.....											1								
Gilford.....																			
Gilmanton.....		1				1											1		
Laconia			5	9		2				1					1		1		
Meredith				2	2								1						
New Hampton....					2										1				
Sanbornton								1									1		
Tilton						1													
Total.....	1	10	15	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3				

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.										VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.									
119. Acute nephritis.																			
120. Bright's disease.	1	2		1															
121. Other diseases of the kidneys.																			
122. Calculi of the urinary tract.																			
123. Diseases of the bladder.				1															
124. Diseases of the urethra.																			
125. Diseases of the prostate.																			
126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.																			
127. Metritis.																			
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).		1																	
129. Uterine tumor.																			
130. Other diseases of the uterus.																			
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.		1																	
132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.																			
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.																			
134. Accidents of pregnancy.																			
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.																			
136. Other accidents of labor.																			
137. Puerperal septicemia.				1															
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.																			
139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).																			
140. Other puerperal accidents.																			
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.																			
1	8		1																
			1																
1	1		1																
2	13		5				1		1				1						

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the or- gans of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Alton.....	1											
Barnstead												
Belmont									1			
Centre Harbor.....									1			
Gilford.....												
Gilmanton.....										2		
Laconia.....										2	1	1
Meredith.....												
New Hampton.....												
Sanbornton.....												
Tilton.....	1									1		
Total.....	1	1							2	*5	1	1

*Included under this title are four premature births.

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.													XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.				
XII. OLD AGE.																	
154. Senile debility.																	
7	155. Suicide by poison.	..	..
..	156. Suicide by asphyxia.	..	..
..	157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	..	..
..	158. Suicide by drowning.	..	..
..	159. Suicide by firearms.	..	..
..	160. Suicide by cutting instruments.	..	..
..	161. Suicide by jumping from high places.	..	..
..	162. Suicide by crushing.	..	..
..	163. Other suicides.	..	..
..	164. Fractures.	..	..
..	165. Dislocations.	..	..
..	166. Other accidental traumas.	1	..
..	167. Burns and scalds.	..	..
..	168. Burns from corrosive substances.	1	..
..	169. Sunstroke.	..	..
..	170. Freezing.	..	..
..	171. Electric shock.	..	..
..	172. Accidental drowning.	..	..
..	173. Inanition (starvation).	1	..
..	174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).	..	..
..	175. Other acute poisonings.	..	..
..	176. Other external violence.	1	..
..	177. Dropsy.
..	178. Sudden death.	1	..
..	179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.	..	1
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Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Albany.....																											1		
Bartlett.....																											1	1	
Brookfield.....																													
Chatham.....																											1		
Conway.....																											3		
Eaton.....																													
Effingham.....							2		3																				
Freedom.....																						1							
Hart's Location.....																													
Jackson.....																													
Madison.....																													
Moultonborough.....								2														2							
Ossipee.....								1														3	1						
Sandwich.....								1														1							
Tamworth.....																						1							
Tuftonborough.....																						1							
Wakefield.....																					1	2							
Wolfeborough.....	2						1																						
Total.....	2						3		7												1	17	2						

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Albany	1					1												
Bartlett.....									3									
Brookfield.....																		
Chatham																		
Conway	1					7		2					1					
Eaton						3	1											
Effingham.....	1					1	2											
Freedom						2							1					
Hart's Location.....																		
Jackson							1											
Madison	1					1		1										
Moultonborough.....	1					1												
Ossipee						2	1				1							
Sandwich.....						3					1		1					
Tamworth.....	1												2					
Tuftonborough.....						1			1									
Wakefield							1	1				1				1		
Wolfeborough	1					5		2										
Total.....	3	4				27	2	6	7	1	2		6			1		

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	41	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table
Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Albany							1												
Barre																			
Brookfield																			
Chatham																			
Conway					1													1	
Eden																			
Edinboro																			
Freedom						1				1									
Hart's Location																			
Jackson																			
Madison																			
Moultonborough																1			
Ossipee					1														
Sandwich						2				1									
Tamworth										1									
Taftonborough					1					1									
Wakefield					1	1												1	
Wolfeborough					1										2				
Total	6	3	1		3	1		3	1			3	1		2		2		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.]	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Albany.....												
Bartlett.....												
Brookfield.....												
Chatham.....												
Conway.....									1			
Eaton.....												
Effingham.....												
Freedom.....												
Hart's Location.....												
Jackson.....					1				1		2	
Madison.....											1	
Moultonborough.....												
Ossipee.....										1		
Sandwich.....										1		
Tamworth.....	1									1		
Tuftonborough.....												
Wakefield.....												1
Wolfeborough.....									2	1		
Total.....	1				1				4	*4	3	1

* Included under this title are two premature births.

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Allenstown.....														1							2	1	..						
Andover.....	1								1							1					2								
Boscawen.....					1																1								
Bow.....									1																				
Bradford.....																					2								
Canterbury.....																													
Chichester.....																1					1								
Concord.....	3			4		2	2		1							6					1	22	3						
Danbury.....																													
Dunbarton.....									1																				
Epsom.....																													
Franklin.....	2	2			5		1														3								
Henniker.....														1							7								
Hill.....	1																				1								
Hooksett.....									1												1								
Hopkinton.....																1					1								
Loudon.....	2																				1								
Newbury.....																					1								
New London.....														1							1								
Northfield.....									2												1								
Pembroke.....	2						3									3					6								
Pittsfield.....									2							1					1								
Salisbury.....																													
Sutton.....																					4								
Warner.....							1		1												5								
Webster.....									1			1										5							
Wilmot.....																													
Total.....	11	2	..	4	6	2	7	..	11	..	..	1	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	64	4	..					

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK. COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Allenstown.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andover.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boscawen.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bow.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bradford.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canterbury.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chichester.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concord.....	11	..	1	..	21	1	5	5	16	3	2	4	..	..	9	..	1	..
Danbury.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunbarton.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epsom.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	..	5	..	1	6	6	2	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Henniker.....	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hill.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooksett.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopkinton.....	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loudon.....	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newbury.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northfield.....	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke.....	2	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pittsfield.....	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Warner.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Webster.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilmot.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	123	..	2	3	66	5	19	6	19	5	4	9	1	..	12	..	1	..

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	23	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	23	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	8	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	81	9	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	20	8	11	82	1	5	1	1	..	2

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Allenstown.....						5	2											1	
Andover.....					1	1													
Boscawen.....					1	2										1			
Bow.....						1													
Bradford.....																			
Canterbury.....						1													
Chichester.....																			
Concord.....					3	5	4		1				2		1		4		1
Danbury.....					2														
Dunbarton.....																			
Epsom.....					1			1									3		
Franklin.....						2	1			1									
Henniker.....										1									
Hill.....																			
Hooksett.....					1	4	1												
Hopkinton.....					3														
Loudon.....						1	1			1				1					
Newbury.....							1												
New London.....									1										
Northfield.....						1											1		1
Pembroke.....				2															
Pittsfield.....	1				1	3	1						1	1	1				
Salisbury.....																			
Sutton.....					1														
Warner.....																			
Webster.....					1														
Wilmot.....																			
Total.....	1	2	15	26	11			3	3				3	2	3	10		2	

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Allenstown.....											3	
Andover.....	1										1	
Boscawen.....									1	1		
Bow.....									1			
Bradford.....												
Canterbury.....												
Chichester.....												
Concord.....	4								2	13	3	5
Danbury.....												
Dunbarton.....												
Epsom.....												
Franklin.....										3	4	
Henniker.....										1		
Hill.....	1											
Hooksett.....									2	1		
Hopkinton.....	1									2		
Loudon.....			1							1		
Newbury.....												1
New London.....												
Northfield.....									1	1		
Pembroke.....	1								1	3		
Pittsfield.....	1								2			
Salisbury.....									1			
Sutton.....												
Warner.....												
Webster.....												
Wilmot.....												
Total.....	9		1						10	*29	8	6

* Included under this title are twenty-three premature births.

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Amherst..																						2							
Antrim..																						2							
Bedford.....	1						1	1	1													1							
Bennington.....							2															2							
Brookline.....																													
Deering.....																													
Francesstown.....																													
Goffstown.....	2						1	1	1					2		1						7							
Greenfield.....																													
Greenville.....						1			1				1									1							
Hancock.....																						1							
Hillsborough.....																						1							
Hollis.....							1					1										1							
Hudson.....	1						1									1						4							
Litchfield.....																													
Lyndeborough.....																													
Manchester.....	9		1	2	5	18	16	7				3		1		5					2	79	6	7					
Mason.....																													
Merrimack.....																													
Milford.....							5		2													2	1						
Mont Vernon.....																1						2							
Nashua.....	3	1				3	8	4	6		2	3		1		3					1	37	2	1					
New Boston.....							1																						
New Ipswich.....									1													1							
Pelham.....	2																												
Peterborough.....																1					1	4							
Sharon.....																													
Temple.....																													
Weare.....																						4	2						
Wilton.....	1											1										7		1					
Windsor.....																													
Total.....	19	1	1	2	9	38	21	20		2	9		4		12						4	159	11	9					

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Amherst.....						2	1				1		1			1			
Andover.....		1				1													
Bedford.....		1				2													
Bennington.....																			
Brookline.....								4											
Deering.....						1													
Francestown.....								1			1								
Goffstown.....	1	1				7	2	5	1	3		1				1			
Greenfield.....						1													
Greenville.....		2						1					1						
Hancock.....						1		1											
Hillsborough.....						3		1		1									
Hollis.....						1		3											
Hudson.....		1				1													
Litchfield.....																			
Lyndeborough.....						1													
Manchester.....	5	39			3	37		25	2	2	1	3	29	2		13			
Mason.....		1																	
Merrimack.....						1													
Milford.....		2				4	1	1											
Mont Vernon.....							1												
Nashua.....		19			3	15	1	3					8	1					
New Boston.....						2													
New Ipswich.....						1							2						
Pelham.....																			
Peterborough.....		1				2	1						1						
Sharon.....																			
Temple.....							1												
Weare.....		2				2													
Wilton.....						4													
Windsor.....																			
Total.....	6	70			6	89	8	44	3	6	3	4	42	3		15			

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	75	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	33	8	16	96	4	13	...	1	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	2	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	3	9	24	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	9	148	6	4	5	...	...	5	...	4	6	...	59	12	34	167	8	21	...	2	...	1

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over.)	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Amherst.....
Andrim.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bedford.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bennington.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brookline.....
Deering.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Francesstown.....
Goffstown.....	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Greenfield.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Greenville.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hancock.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hillsborough.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hollis.....
Hudson.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Litchfield.....
Lyndeborough.....
Manchester.....	1	..	19	125	15	..	5	3	..	..	..	8	3	1	17	..	3	..	..
Mason.....
Merrimack.....
Milford.....	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mont Vernon.....
Nashua.....	7	37	4	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..
New Boston.....
New Ipswich.....
Pelham.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough.....
Sharon.....
Temple.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Weare.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wilton.....
Windsor.....
Total.....	2	..	1	28	174	25	..	10	4	..	18	..	8	1	23	..	4	..	..

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.											VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.										
119. Acute nephritis.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120. Bright's disease.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136. Other accidents of labor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	137. Puerperal septicemia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123. Diseases of the bladder.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124. Diseases of the urethra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125. Diseases of the prostate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140. Other puerperal accidents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127. Metritis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129. Uterine tumor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130. Other diseases of the uterus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134. Accidents of pregnancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136. Other accidents of labor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137. Puerperal septicemia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. Other puerperal accidents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	99	7	..	6	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.			
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care,
Amherst .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antrim .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bedford .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bennington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brookline .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deering .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Francestown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goffstown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Greenfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenville .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hancock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hillsborough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hollis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hudson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Litchfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyndeborough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	8	89	2	21	..
Mason .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Merrimack .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Milford	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Mont Vernon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nashua	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	37	1	..	..
New Boston	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Ipswich .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sharon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temple .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weare .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wilton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Windsor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	8	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	12	*145	5	25	..

* Included under this title are seventy-three premature births.

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.										XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.										XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
154. Senile debility.										155. Suicide by poison.										156. Suicide by asphyxia.										157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.										158. Suicide by drowning.										159. Suicide by firearms.										160. Suicide by cutting instruments.										161. Suicide by jumping from high places.										162. Suicide by crushing.										163. Other suicides.										164. Fractures.										165. Dislocations.										166. Other accidental traumas.										167. Burns and scalds.										168. Burns from corrosive substances.										169. Sunstroke.										170. Freezing.										171. Electric shock.										172. Accidental drowning.										173. Inanition (starvation).										174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).										175. Other acute poisonings.										176. Other external violence.										177. Dropsy.										178. Sudden death.										179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Alstead				
Chesterfield	1	..	..	..	
Dublin	1	..	..	..	..
Fitzwilliam				
Gilsum				
Harrisville	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hinsdale	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jaffrey	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Keene	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlborough	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Marlow				
Nelson				
Richmond	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Rindge				
Roxbury				
Stoddard				
Sullivan				
Surry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Swanzey	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
Troy				
Walpole	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winchester	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	2	2	2	3	1	7	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	..	..		

No. 19.—Continued.

Towns and Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

[illegible]

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Alstead.....					1	1	1											
Chesterfield.....						1												
Dublin.....						1		2										
Fitzwilliam.....																		
Gilsurgh.....						1												
Harrisville.....						2		1										
Hinsdale.....						2												
Jaffrey.....				1	2													
Keene.....	3				11		10											
Marlborough.....					1				1									
Marlow.....						1												
Nelson.....					1													
Richmond.....		1					1											
Rindge.....					1		1											
Roxbury.....																		
Stoddard.....					1													
Sullivan.....																		
Surry.....				1														
Swansey.....							2							1			1	
Troy.....							1											
Walpole.....	3			1	6	1				1								
Westmoreland.....					5					1								
Winchester.....					4	1							1					
Total.....	9			4	33	4	18	1	2				6			1		

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.											
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.
1		3						1					1									
		2																				
		3																				
		1											1									
		4	1										1									
	1	3											1									
		15											4									
		4											1									
		1											1									
		1											1									
				1				1					1	1								
		1																				

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Alstead							1												
Chesterfield.....																			
Dublin.....																			
Fitzwilliam.....																			
Gilsum.....					1														
Harrisville.....																			
Hinsdale.....						2													
Jaffrey.....						1	1												
Keene.....													1						
Marlborough.....																			
Marlow.....							1												
Nelson.....					1														
Richmond.....					1														
Rindge.....					1														
Roxbury.....																			
Stoddard.....																			
Sullivan.....						1													
Surry.....																			
Swanzey.....																			
Troy.....																			
Walpole.....						5											1		
Westmoreland.....						1	2		1						1				
Winchester.....																			
Total.....					4	11		4		1			3		1		3		2

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Alstead.....									1	1		
Chesterfield.....												
Dublin.....										1		
Fitzwilliam.....												
Gilsum.....										1		
Harrisville.....										1		
Hinsdale.....												
Jaffrey.....										1		
Keene.....	3								1	4		
Marlborough.....												
Marlow.....												
Nelson.....												
Richmond.....												
Rindge.....										1		
Roxbury.....												
Stoddard.....												
Sullivan.....												
Surry.....												
Swanzy.....												
Troy.....												
Walpole.....												2
Westmoreland.....												
Winchester.....			1							3		
Total.....	3		1						2	*12		2

*Included under this title are seven premature births.

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.										XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.										XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.									
154. Senile debility.										155. Suicide by poison.										156. Suicide by asphyxia.									
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.										158. Suicide by drowning.										159. Suicide by firearms.									
160. Suicide by cutting instruments.										161. Suicide by jumping from high places.										162. Suicide by crushing.									
163. Other suicides.										164. Fractures.										165. Dislocations.									
166. Other accidental traumas.										167. Burns and scalds.										168. Burns from corrosive substances.									
169. Sunstroke.										170. Freezing.										171. Electric shock.									
172. Accidental drowning.										173. Inanition (starvation).										174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).									
175. Other acute poisonings.										176. Other external violence.										177. Dropsy.									
178. Sudden death.										179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																			
27										6										7									

Table
Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																											
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.				
Acworth.....																												
Charlestown.....	1																					2						
Claremont.....				1			2		1							1						9	1					
Cornish.....																					1							
Croydon.....																												
Goshen.....																						2						
Grantham.....																												
Langdon.....																						1						
Lempster.....																												
Newport.....							3		2													2						
Plainfield.....									1													2						
Springfield.....																												
Sunapee.....																1						1						
Unity.....																												
Washington.....									1													1						
Total.....	1		1				5		5							2					21	1						

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Acworth.....						2					1							
Charlestown.....		1				3												
Claremont.....		7				7	1				1		1					
Cornish.....						2												
Croydon.....																		
Goshen.....																		
Grantham.....																		
Langdon.....						1							1					
Lempster.....																		
Newport.....						1	1				1							
Plainfield.....						1						1						
Springfield.....						1							1					
Sunapee.....						1	1											
Unity.....						3	1											
Washington.....																		
Total.....		8				22	2	2			3	1	3					

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
77. Pericarditis.		78. Acute endocarditis.		79. Organic diseases of the heart.		80. Angina pectoris.		81. Diseases of the arteries.		82. Embolism and thrombosis.		83. Diseases of the veins.		84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.		85. Hemorrhages.		86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.		87. Laryngitis.		88. Other diseases of the larynx.		89. Diseases of the thyroid body.		90. Acute bronchitis.		91. Chronic bronchitis.		92. Broncho-pneumonia.		93. Pneumonia.		94. Pleurisy.		95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.		96. Gangrene of the lungs.		97. Asthma.		98. Pulmonary emphysema.		99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Acworth.....																			
Charlestown.....						1													
Claremont.....						3													
Cornish.....					1		1												
Croydon.....					1														
Goshen.....					1								1						
Grantham.....																			
Langdon.....																			
Lempster.....																			1
Newport.....					3												1		
Plainfield.....																			
Springfield.....																			
Sunapee.....						1											1		
Unity.....					1	1													
Washington.....							1												
Total.....					7	6	2						1				5		1

No. 19.—Continued.

Towns and Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.												VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.											
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	
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Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the or- gans of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Acworth.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlestown.....
Claremont.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1
Cornish.....	1	..	..
Croydon.....
Goshen.....
Grantham.....
Langdon.....
Lempster.....
Newport.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Plainfield.....
Springfield.....
Sunapee.....	1	..	..	..
Unity.....
Washington.....
Total.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	*8	..	1

* Included under this title are six premature births.

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and sep- ticemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Alexandria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethlehem.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgewater.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canaan.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorchester.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Easton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellsworth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franconia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanover.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haverhill.....	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hebron.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holderness.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landaff.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lisbon.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Littleton.....	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livermore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyme.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orford.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piermont.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plymouth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rumney.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thornton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterville.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	18	..	1	..	4	5	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	145	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Alexandria.....						1										1			
Ashland.....						2													
Bath.....							1												
Benton.....																			
Bethlehem.....						3													
Bridgewater.....							1												
Bristol.....				1		7										1			
Campton.....						2													
Canaan.....																			
Dorchester.....																			
Easton.....						1													
Ellsworth.....						1													
Enfield.....						1	1												
Franconia.....						1													
Grafton.....						2	1												
Groton.....	1	1											1						
Hanover.....		1				1		2											
Haverhill.....		2				6					1				1				
Hebron.....															1				
Holderness.....		1						4											
Landaff.....						1													
Lebanon.....		2				6	1	1											
Lincoln.....																			
Lisbon.....						5		1		1						2			
Littleton.....		4				4	2	1		1	1					1			
Livermore.....																			
Lyman.....					1			1											
Lyme.....						1													
Monroe.....						2													
Orange.....	1																		
Orford.....						1	1												
Piermont.....																			
Plymouth.....						2		2				1				1			
Rumney.....						1													
Thornton.....		1				1													
Warren.....		1				1		2								1			
Waterville.....																			
Wentworth.....	1															1			
Woodstock.....		1																	
Total.....	3	14		1	1	52	6	16		1	2	1	1	2		8			

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the mouth.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Alexandria																			
Ashland							1						1						
Bath																			
Benton																			
Bethlehem						1											1		
Bridgewater																			
Bristol						2							1						
Campton							1												
Canaan				1		1			1							1			
Dorchester	1						1												
Easton																			
Ellsworth				1															
Enfield						1	1												
Franconia																	1		
Grafton				1							1								
Groton							1						1						
Hanover							1		2								2		
Haverhill				3			1			1	1								
Hebron																			
Holderness							1												
Landaff																			
Lebanon					1														
Lincoln							1												
Lisbon																			
Littleton			1	3	4								1						2
Livermore																			
Lyman																			
Lyme					1		1												
Monroe							1												
Orange																			
Orford						2			1				1				2		
Piermont									1										
Plymouth															1				
Rumney				1	1					1									
Thornton			1																
Warren					1														
Waterville							2										1		
Wentworth					1														
Woodstock																			
Total	1	2	13	13	12		5	2	2	2		5	1	1	1	7		2	

Table

Causes of Deaths arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATION.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malform- ations.	151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Alexandria.....	1											
Ashland.....	1											1
Bath.....												
Benton.....									1			
Bethlehem.....										1		
Bridgewater.....												
Bristol.....												
Campton.....												
Canaan.....										1		
Dorchester.....												
Easton.....												
Ellsworth.....												
Enfield.....			1									
Franconia.....												
Grafton.....												
Groton.....										1		1
Hanover.....										1		
Haverhill.....										1	1	1
Hebron.....												
Holderness.....												
Landaff.....												
Lebanon.....	1								1	2		1
Lincoln.....										1		
Lisbon.....										2		1
Littleton.....												
Livermore.....												
Lyman.....												
Lyme.....										2		
Monroe.....										2		
Orange.....												
Orford.....												
Piermont.....												
Plymouth.....												
Rumney.....												
Thornton.....												
Warren.....												1
Waterville.....												
Wentworth.....												
Woodstock.....										1		
Total.....	2		1						4	15	1	6

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

154. Senile debility.	XII. OLD AGE.										XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.										XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
155. Suicide by poison.
156. Suicide by asphyxia.
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.
158. Suicide by drowning.
159. Suicide by firearms.
160. Suicide by cutting instruments.
161. Suicide by jumping from high places.
162. Suicide by crushing.
163. Other suicides.
164. Fractures.
165. Dislocations.
166. Other accidental traumas.
167. Burns and scalds.
168. Burns from corrosive substances.
169. Sunstroke.
170. Freezing.
171. Electric shock.
172. Accidental drowning.
173. Inanition (starvation).
174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).
175. Other acute poisonings.
176. Other external violence.
177. Dropsy.
178. Sudden death.
179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.
57	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	15	6	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	7	..

Table
Causes of Death arranged by

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																												
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculosis of the larynx.	27. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.					
Berlin.....	3					1	2																		8	1			
Carroll.....																													
Clarksville																													
Colebrook.....	1																								1		1		
Columbia.....																									2				
Dalton.....																									1				
Dummer.....																													
Errol.....							2																						
Gorham.....	3																								1				
Jefferson																1									2				
Lancaster							1																		5				
Milan.....																									1				
Millsfield.....																													
Northumberland.....						1			1			1				2									1				
Pittsburg																									1				
Randolph.....																													
Shelburne.....																													
Stark.....									1																2				
Stewartstown.....	1								1			1													2				
Stratford.....																									3				
Whitefield.....	1																								1				
Total.....	9					2	5		3			2				3									31	1	1		

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alien- ation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nerv- ous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.
Berlin.....	1	11				4		5				1	3			1		
Carroll.....						1												
Clarksville.....																		
Colebrook.....	1					2												
Columbia.....																		
Dalton.....	1																	
Dummer.....																		
Errol.....																		
Gorham.....	1					2						1						
Jefferson.....						1		3										
Lancaster.....	1			1	2	2	1									1		
Milan.....	1				1													
Millsfield.....																		
Northumberland.....	1			1	2							1		1				
Pittsburg.....																		
Randolph.....																		
Shelburne.....																		
Stark.....								1										
Stewartstown.....	2				2		2			1		1						
Stratford.....					2											1		
Whitefield.....	1			1	1													
Total.....	2	19		3	20	2	12			1	2	5	1		3			

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
	100. Diseases of the month.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over.)	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.
Berlin					1	30	3		1										1
Carroll.....																			
Clarksville.....							1												
Colebrook.....					1														1
Columbia ..							1												
Dalton.....														1					
Dummer.....																			
Errol																			
Gorham									1						1		1		1
Jefferson.....																			1
Lancaster.....					1	1													1
Milan						2											1		
Millsfield																			
Northumberland ..						1	1										2		
Pittsburg						1											1		
Randolph.....																			
Shelburne.....																			
Stark						1													
Stewartstown						1	1						2						
Stratford.....						2		1											
Whitefield.....					1	1	1	1						1	1		1		
Total.....					4	40	8	4					2	1	2		6		5

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.													VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.												
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non- puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the fe- male genital organs.	133. Non- puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.			
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table

Causes of Death arranged by Towns and

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	112. Gangrene.	113. Carbuncle.	114. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	115. Other diseases of the skin.	116. Diseases of the bones.	117. Diseases of the joints.	118. Amputation.	119. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	120. Congenital malform- ations.	121. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	122. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	123. Lack of care.
Berlin.....	1	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	16	...	1
Carroll.....	1	.....	.....
Clarksville	1	.....	.....
Colebrook.....	1	.....	.....
Columbia
Dalton
Dummer.....
Errol.....
Gorham.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jefferson.....	1	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Milan
Millsfield.....
Northumberland.....	2	2	.....	.....
Pittsburg.....
Randolph.....
Shelburne
Stark.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stewartstown
Stratford.....
Whitefield.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	*26	.....	2

* Included under this title are fourteen premature births.

No. 19.—Continued.

Counties, 1903.—International Classification.

XII. OLD AGE.		XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																							XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
154. Senile debility.		155. Suicide by poison.																							156. Suicide by asphyxia.		157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.		158. Suicide by drowning.		159. Suicide by firearms.		160. Suicide by cutting instruments.		161. Suicide by jumping from high places.		162. Suicide by crushing.		163. Other suicides.		164. Fractures.		165. Dislocations.		166. Other accidental traumas.		167. Burns and scalds.		168. Burns from corrosive substances.		169. Sunstroke.		170. Freezing.		171. Electric shock.		172. Accidental drowning.		173. Inanition (starvation).		174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).		175. Other acute poisonings.		176. Other external violence.		177. Dropsy.		178. Sudden death.		179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																										
	1. Typhoid fever.	4. Malarial fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria.	9a. Membranous croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Military fever.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Epidemic dysentery.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicemia.	21. Glanders and farcy.	22. Malignant pustule.	23. Rabies.	24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	26. Tuberculous of the larynx.	27. Tuberculous of the lungs.	28. Tubercular meningitis.	29. Abdominal tuberculosis.			
Rockingham.....	8	1	...	...	1	6	7	1	6	...	1	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	66	12	1			
Strafford.....	8	1	...	3	...	5	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	4			
Belknap.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	1			
Carroll.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	2	...			
Merrimack.....	11	2	...	4	6	2	7	...	11	...	...	1	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	64	4	...			
Hillsborough.....	19	1	...	1	2	9	38	21	20	...	2	9	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	4	159	11	9			
Cheshire.....	3	...	2	...	2	3	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	2			
Sullivan.....	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...			
Grafton.....	18	...	1	...	4	5	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	45	1	...			
Coös.....	9	...	...	...	2	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	1			
Total.....	81	5	...	13	9	31	77	25	80	...	3	20	...	10	...	53	...	...	...	...	9	530	24	18			

No. 19.—1903.—Continued.

by Counties.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.

30. Pott's disease.	31. Cold abscess, abscess by congestion.	32. White swelling.	33. Tuberculosis of other organs.	34. General tuberculosis.	35. Scrofula.	36. Syphilis.	37. Gonorrhea (five years and over).	38. Gonorrhea (under five years).	39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer of stomach and liver.	41. Cancer of intestines.	42. Cancer of genital organs.	43. Cancer of breast.	44. Cancer of skin.	45. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.	46. Tumors.	47. Acute articular rheumatism.	48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	49. Scurvy.	50. Diabetes.	51. Exophthalmic goiter.	52. Addison's disease.	53. Leukemia.	54. Anemia, chorosis.	55. Other general diseases.	56. Acute and chronic alcoholism.	57. Chronic lead poisoning.	58. Other chronic poisonings.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2	1	2	1	20	..	2	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
..	3	8	4	2	..	..	6	2	5	5	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	1
..	6	..	1	1	..	9	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..
..	4	..	1	1	..	9	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	2	2	17	2	..	1	..	14	..	1	11	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	20	9	12	7	2	28	5	2	6	..	9	1	1	..	11	..	7	..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	3	3	2	9	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	7	..	4	..	..
..	12	2	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	14	4	3	2	..	17	3	1	2	..	10	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	..
1	7	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..
3	..	1	3	3	3	4	..	..	7	100	27	28	21	7	124	13	11	19	..	64	3	4	2	50	2	28	1	3

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																		
	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Epidemic cerebro - spinal meningitis.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 years and over).	71. Convulsions (under 5 years).	72. Tetanus.	73. Chorea.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye.	76. Diseases of the ear.	
Rockingham.....	1	13	...	5	...	60	6	32	1	8	1	1	11	1	..	12	..	..
Strafford.....	..	18	...	2	2	34	1	6	..	2	2	...	9	..	..	2	..	..
Belknap.....	..	7	...	1	4	23	5	24	..	3	..	...	3	..	..	1	..	..
Carroll.....	3	4	...	...	...	27	2	6	7	1	2	...	6	..	..	1	..	..
Merrimack.....	1	23	...	2	3	66	5	19	6	19	5	4	9	1	..	12	..	1	
Hillsborough.....	6	70	...	..	6	89	8	44	3	6	3	4	42	3	..	15	..	..
Cheshire.....	..	9	...	..	4	38	4	18	1	2	..	...	6	..	..	1	..	..
Sullivan.....	..	8	...	...	...	22	2	2	..	...	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton.....	3	14	...	1	1	51	6	16	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	8	..	..
Coös.....	2	19	...	..	3	20	2	12	..	...	1	2	5	1	..	3	..	..
Total.....	16	185	...	11	23	431	41	179	18	42	19	13	95	8	..	55	..	1	

No. 19.—1903.—*Continued.*

by Counties.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins.	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system.	85. Hemorrhages.	86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.	87. Laryngitis.	88. Other diseases of the larynx.	89. Diseases of the thyroid body.	90. Acute bronchitis.	91. Chronic bronchitis.	92. Broncho-pneumonia.	93. Pneumonia.	94. Pleurisy.	95. Congestion and apoplexy of the lungs.	96. Gangrene of the lungs.	97. Asthma.	98. Pulmonary emphysema.	99. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	
1	124	6	3	3									22	5	3	63	1	3	..	2			
. . . . 1	86	3	2	3				2					21	3	8	52	1	4					1
.	44	1		3						1			7	..	4	35	1	2					
1 1	41	4	1	2									4	3	1	28							
. . . . 8	81	9		10				2					20	8	11	82	1	5	1	1		2	
3 9	148	6	4	5				5		4	6		59	12	34	167	5	21	..	2	..	1	
1 2	58	4	3					4					13	2	6	30	3	1	..	1	..	2	
2	58	3		2				1					6	5	9	31	2			1	..	2	
1 4	54	7	2	2				1					10	3	5	67	1	3					
.	33	4		2				4			1		3	..	5	45	1	2					
9 25	707	47	15	32				19		5	7	..	165	41	86	600	19	41	1	7	..	8	

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																			
	100. Diseases of the month.	101. Diseases of the pharynx.	102. Diseases of the esophagus.	103. Ulcer of the stomach.	104. Other diseases of the stomach.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	106. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	109. Other diseases of the intestines.	110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.	112. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113. Biliary calculi.	114. Other diseases of the liver.	115. Diseases of the spleen.	116. Simple peritonitis.	117. Other diseases of the digestive system.	118. Appendicitis.	
Rockingham.....	..	..	1	12	15	4	..	9	2	...	...	6	1	4	..	9	...	1	
Strafford	1	..	11	25	3	..	5	...	...	...	2	..	7	..	6	...	4		
Belknap.....	..	1	10	15	2	..	1	1	1	...	1	..	2	..	3	...	..	
Carroll .....	..	..	6	3	1	..	3	1	...	3	..	3	1	..	2	...	..	
Merrimack.....	1	..	2	15	26	11	..	3	3	...	3	2	3	..	10	...	2			
Hillsborough.....	2	..	1	28	174	25	..	10	4	...	18	..	8	1	28	...	4			
Cheshire ....	..	..	4	11	4	..	1	...	...	3	..	1	..	3	..	2			
Sullivan.....	..	..	7	6	2	..	...	...	...	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	1		
Grafton.....	1	..	2	13	13	12	..	5	2	2	...	5	..	1	1	7	...	2		
Coös.....	..	..	4	40	8	..	4	...	...	2	1	2	..	6	..	5	...		
Total.....	5	..	7	110	328	72	..	41	13	3	...	44	4	29	2	79	...	21		

No. 19.—1903.—Continued.

by Counties.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ITS ADNEXA.													VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.												
119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Other diseases of the kidneys.	122. Calculi of the urinary tract.	123. Diseases of the bladder.	124. Diseases of the urethra.	125. Diseases of the prostate.	126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.	127. Metritis.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (non- puerperal).	129. Uterine tumor.	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Other diseases of the fe- male genital organs.	133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).	140. Other puerperal accidents.	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.			
2	43	1	..	2	..	1	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	....	2	....		
5	36	1	..	3	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	1	....		
2	13	....	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
...	9	....	1	2	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	40	1	1	8	..	2	....	..	..	4	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	....		
9	99	7	..	6	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	....		
...	26	1	..	3	..	1	....	..	..	3	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	....		
3	22	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	43	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	....		
...	17	1	..	3	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
30	348	15	2	41	..	10	....	..	1	7	1	1	....	....	4	3	1	11	9	1	9	....		

Table
Recapitulation

COUNTIES.	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.				IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				X. MALFORM- ATIONS.	XI. EARLY INFANCY.		
	142. Gangrene.	143. Carbuncle.	144. Acute abscess, phlegmon.	145. Other diseases of the skin.	146. Diseases of the bones.	147. Diseases of the joints.	148. Amputation.	149. Other diseases of the or- gans of locomotion.		151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	153. Lack of care.
Rockingham.....	10	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	26	1	5
Strafford.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	.....	4
Belknap.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	1
Carroll.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	1
Merrimack.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	29	8	6
Hillsborough. . . .	8	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	12	145	5	25
Cheshire.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	2
Sullivan.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	1
Grafton.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	1	6
Cooks.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	26	.....	2
Total.....	42	4	6	3	5	.....	.....	.....	53	*296	19	53

* Included under this title are 172 premature births.

No. 19.—1903.—*Concluded.*

by Counties.

XII. OLD AGE.										XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.										XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.									
154. Senile debility.										155. Suicide by poison.										156. Suicide by asphyxia.									
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.										158. Suicide by drowning.										159. Suicide by firearms.									
160. Suicide by cutting instruments.										161. Suicide by jumping from high places.										162. Suicide by crushing.									
163. Other suicides.										164. Fractures.										165. Dislocations.									
166. Other accidental traumas.										167. Burns and scalds.										168. Burns from corrosive substances.									
169. Sunstroke.										170. Freezing.										171. Electric shock.									
172. Accidental drowning.										173. Inanition (starvation).										174. Absorption of deleterious gases (non-suicidal).									
175. Other acute poisonings.										176. Other external violence.										177. Dropsy.									
178. Sudden death.										179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.																			
69	..	..	1	..	3	1	...	..	1	7	..	11	4	...	..	..	..	11	...	..	3	2	3	...	..	..	..	..	25
39	..	..	..	..	1	2	...	..	1	1	..	5	2	...	..	..	..	4	...	..	1	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	23
32	..	..	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	3	1	...	..	2	..	12	...	..	2	1	4	...	..	..	..	..	4
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	..	..	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	5
70	2	4	2	1	3	...	..	..	2	7	..	18	1	...	..	1	..	9	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	19
71	2	3	2	..	6	...	..	..	2	10	..	24	7	...	..	..	..	9	...	..	3	8	3	2	...	..	..	..	22
27	..	..	1	1	1	...	..	..	2	6	..	7	1	...	..	1	..	9	...	..	2	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	6
18	1	..	2	1	...	..	...	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	3
57	..	..	..	1	...	..	...	..	1	5	..	15	6	...	..	1	..	6	...	..	3	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	7
26	1	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	1	7	..	14	5	...	..	..	..	8	...	..	1	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	4
424	6	7	9	6	16	1	...	..	11	52	1	107	27	...	..	5	..	71	...	..	13	24	16	3	...	..	..	..	118

[illegible]

[illegible]TOWNS IN
STRAFFORD COUNTY.[illegible]

Table No. 20.—1903.—Continued.

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY. —Continued.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Middletown.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Milton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Durham.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rochester.....	Males.....	7	3	1	9	10	5	12	4	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	7	3	3	5	5	4	13	13	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rollinsford.....	Males.....	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somersworth.....	Males.....	14	8	3	5	2	3	5	9	9	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	18	5	1	3	2	4	3	9	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strafford.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	Males.....	52	19	4	7	21	24	20	45	35	63	18	8	5	5	28	37	29	29	24	25	19	21	24	28	24	31	2	321	315
	Females.....	39	18	7	7	18	20	21	25	51	59	33	12	5	5	25	34	34	32	25	19	19	23	33	25	26	20	....	315	636

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Alton.....	Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	3	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	13	26
	Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	...
Barnstead.....	Males.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	12	20
	Females.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Belmont.....	Males.....	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	11	16
	Females.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	...
Centre Harbor.....	Males.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	
	Females.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Gilford.....	Males.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	9	9
	Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Gilmanton.....	Males.....	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	10	20	
	Females.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	10	...
Laconia.....	Males.....	7	6	5	3	9	10	17	17	17	5	...	...	...	5	12	6	11	3	7	3	4	9	8	11	8	...	87	...
	Females.....	11	4	3	1	7	4	7	11	13	10	2	...	...	10	4	6	12	2	4	6	5	14	2	4	8	...	77	164
Meredith.....	Males.....	5	3	...	2	...	1	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	3	3	2	...	21	36
	Females.....	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	3	3	2	...	3	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	15	...
New Hampton.....	Males.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	10	...
	Females.....	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	11	21
Sanbornton.....	Males.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	12	...
	Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	20
Tilton.....	Males.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	4	5	1	...	...	...	6	5	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	4	2	2	...	28	...
	Females.....	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	39
Total.....	Males.....	17	14	5	7	12	8	14	24	38	43	30	3	...	19	24	20	15	14	16	12	18	13	20	21	23	...	215	...
	Females.....	18	4	4	6	5	12	11	18	19	30	30	5	...	22	8	13	23	9	14	12	13	18	9	8	13	...	162	377

[illegible]

TOWNS IN
MERRIMACK COUNTY.

[illegible]

Table No. 20.—1903.—Continued.

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.—Continued.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Boscawen.....Males.....	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	..	19	31
Females.....	1	1	..	3	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	12	4
Bow.....Males.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	6
Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford.....Males.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	12
Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	12
Canterbury.....Males.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	7
Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
Chichester.....Males.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	8
Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Concord.....Males.....	17	8	4	5	12	15	24	28	31	25	8	2	1	1	15	13	19	19	9	10	19	19	9	17	19	12	..	180	362
Females.....	20	9	2	5	10	10	16	19	24	40	20	7	..	..	20	20	16	20	12	10	10	10	13	14	16	21	..	182	362
Danbury.....Males.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	10
Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
Dunbarton.....Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
Epsom.....Males.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	13
Females.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	13
Franklin.....Males.....	7	6	5	6	1	4	2	4	2	7	6	..	3	3	3	5	4	3	1	6	2	2	6	6	7	8	..	53	93
Females.....	8	2	2	3	2	3	6	6	4	2	5	2	1	1	1	5	2	8	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	6	..	40	93
Henniker.....Males.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	22
Females.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	12	22

[illegible]

Table No. 20.—1903.—Continued.

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	Under 1.												Grand total.
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	
Amherst.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
Males.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	10
Females.....													3
Antrim.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	11
Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	12
Females.....													2
Bedford.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	10
Males.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6
Females.....	1												4
Bennington.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Males.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Females.....													7
Brookline.....						2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Males.....						2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Females.....													3
Deering.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Females.....													6
Francetown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Females.....													5
Goffstown.....	1	1	2	2	4	6	9	11	7	1	3	8	45
Males.....	1	1	2	2	4	6	9	11	7	1	3	8	43
Females.....	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	8	9	6	1	4	88
Greenfield.....													4
Males.....													4
Females.....													8
Greenville.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Females.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	14

[illegible]

TOWNS IN
CHESHIRE COUNTY.

DEATHS.

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
Alstead	Males.....									2	2	4				2	2	1	2			1	1					8
	Females.....										2	1										1	2	1				4
Chesterfield	Males.....											1			1							1			1			3
	Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1			3					1		2	1	1			8	
Dublin	Males.....									1	1					1			2						1			4
	Females.....										1						1				1						2	
Fitzwilliam	Males.....	2	1	1							3	5			2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		13
	Females.....	2	1	1						1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2		1		6	
Gilsom	Males.....									1																		19
	Females.....									1							1				1						2	
Harrisville	Males.....	2								1	1				1	1	1	1	1									4
	Females.....									1	1				1	1	1			1			1				5	
Hinsdale	Males.....	5	1	1						1	2	2				2	1	1	2	2	2	1		2	2			13
	Females.....	1	1	1						2	5	2			3	4	1	1	1	1				1	2	1		14
Jaffrey	Males.....	1	2	1						4	1	2	1		1	2	2	1		1	2	1						12
	Females.....	2		1						1	2	5	1		1	3	3	1		2	3	1			1		16	
Keene	Males.....	7	3	1	5	3	8	11	12	11	12	11	2		4	6	12	6	11	2	4	3	6	4	3	3		64
	Females.....	2	3	4	2	6	4	18	17	7	4	7	4		6	7	9	5	6	5	5	5	3	8	3	4		67
	Not stated.													1												1	132	
Marlborough	Males.....	1	1							1	3					2		1					1	1				7
	Females.....	1		3	3				2	1	2	1	1		3	1	4				2	2		1	2		14	
Marlow	Males.....										1					1		1				2						2
	Females.....								1	1						1	1						1		1		3	
Nelson	Males.....															1												1
	Females.....								1	1	1	1						1		1	2						4	
Richmond	Males.....	1	1							1	1	2			1				1		1				3			6
	Females.....								1	1	1											1			1		2	
Rindge	Males.....	1							2	1	1	1			1		1		1		1	1				1		5
	Females.....	1							1	1	1	1				1			1	1	1	1	1		1		7	

Table No. 20.—1903.—Continued.

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Continued.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.
Springfield.....Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sunapee.....Males.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Unity.....Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	13	13	8
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Washington.....Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Total.....Males.....	14	5	3	3	10	9	9	9	24	27	25	4	1	13	7	19	13	13	13	7	10	9	9	14	19	1	143	9
Females.....	17	4	5	8	17	8	16	17	24	26	19	6	1	21	16	18	12	12	12	14	17	12	13	7	14	12	168	1
Not stated.....																												312

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Grand total.
Alexandria.....Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Ashland.....Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8

[illegible]

Table No. 20.—1903.—Continued.

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.—Continued.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Hanover.....Males.....	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	5	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	.....	27	47
Females.....	1	.....	.....	6	3	1	6	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	1	3	2	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	20		
Haverhill.....Males.....	2	2	2	3	7	2	6	7	7	5	8	2	.....	1	6	3	3	5	5	4	3	1	4	7	2	6	.....	50	80
Females.....	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	7	3	.....	.....	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	3	.....	30	
Hebron.....Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Holderness.....Males.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	18
Females.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	8	
Landaff.....Males.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
Females.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		
Lebanon.....Males.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	12	6	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	.....	26	69
Females.....	5	2	1	2	4	2	5	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	4	6	4	.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	10	4	.....	43	
Lincoln.....Males.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	7	11
Females.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	
Lisbon.....Males.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	15	35
Females.....	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	20	
Littleton.....Males.....	7	2	3	4	2	2	7	5	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	3	2	4	3	3	2	3	6	.....	40	85	
Females.....	5	3	4	7	6	2	3	2	5	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	7	4	5	2	5	.....	7	1	3	2	4	.....		45
Livermore.....Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman.....Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Females.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	

[illegible]

Table
Recapitulation, Deaths by Ages, Sex,

COUNTIES.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.
Rockingham.....	Males.....	43	21	3	11	25	25	31	44	65	95	63
	Females.....	44	20	3	11	25	23	28	44	54	94	58
	Not stated...											
Strafford.....	Males.....	52	19	4	7	21	24	20	45	35	63	18
	Females.....	39	18	7	7	18	20	21	25	51	59	33
	Not stated...											
Belknap.....	Males.....	17	14	5	7	12	8	14	24	38	43	30
	Females.....	18	4	4	6	5	12	11	18	19	30	30
	Not stated...											
Carroll.....	Males.....	18		2	3	8	8	7	11	21	42	18
	Females.....	14	5	2	7	6	4	8	12	27	26	23
	Not stated...											
Merrimack.....	Males.....	50	21	13	22	24	34	41	58	71	89	48
	Females.....	51	26	11	8	32	28	29	57	56	84	67
	Not stated...											
Hillsborough.....	Males.....	272	104	19	46	66	54	63	80	106	106	66
	Females.....	199	97	31	42	73	58	73	63	127	113	92
	Not stated...	1										
Cheshire.....	Males.....	28	15	1	7	9	13	12	29	31	43	38
	Females.....	18	6	1	7	13	13	19	20	40	50	28
	Not stated...											
Sullivan.....	Males.....	14	5	3	3	10	9	9	9	24	27	25
	Females.....	17	4	5	8	17	8	16	17	24	26	19
	Not stated...											
Grafton.....	Males.....	26	19	9	15	21	15	28	35	55	62	55
	Females.....	29	16	9	12	25	23	16	35	57	54	33
	Not stated...											
Coös.....	Males.....	49	13	7	10	25	16	14	13	30	29	22
	Females.....	43	21	4	8	23	18	18	10	21	26	18
	Not stated...											
Total.....	Males.....	569	231	66	131	221	206	239	348	476	599	383
	Females.....	472	217	77	116	237	207	239	301	476	562	401
	Not stated...	1										
Grand total.....		1042	448	143	247	458	413	478	649	952	1161	784

No. 20.—*Concluded.*

and Months, by Counties, 1903.*

90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
6 17	.... 1	2 1	46 33	46 37	47 45	37 41	31 40	30 33	37 36	43 28	35 23	22 31	27 41	33 35	....	434 423	857
....	
8 12	5 5	28 25	37 34	29 34	29 32	24 25	25 19	19 19	21 23	24 33	28 25	24 26	31 20	2	321 315	636
....	
3 5	19 22	24 8	20 13	15 23	14 9	16 14	12 12	18 13	13 18	20 9	21 8	23 13	....	215 162	377
....	
2 3 1	8 13	20 20	9 13	8 13	17 9	8 6	15 8	9 6	8 17	13 13	13 10	12 10	....	140 138	278
....	
5 15	8 1	40 43	41 41	49 41	46 48	31 36	48 33	37 27	39 31	34 34	37 32	40 44	42 55	....	484 465	949
....	
4 15	.... 2	2 3	81 81	83 79	85 104	81 96	70 83	68 61	82 87	98 93	98 81	86 65	70 75	82 83	1	988 988	1,977
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
4 7	3 2	25 24	25 26	25 26	14 19	29 11	16 18	19 15	14 18	16 18	15 19	19 14	16 16	....	233 224	458
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	
4 6	1 1	13 21	7 16	19 18	13 12	13 12	7 14	10 17	9 12	9 13	9 7	14 14	19 12	1	143 168	312
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	
7 10	9 3	39 28	36 36	28 34	26 24	28 27	31 19	30 21	35 23	21 25	31 23	26 33	25 29	....	356 322	678
....	
2 1	3 3	22 14	17 13	14 16	18 28	15 18	15 19	28 15	26 15	18 21	24 19	20 18	16 18	....	233 214	447
....	
45 91	.... 3	33 20	324 304	336 310	325 344	287 336	272 270	264 236	289 257	312 262	276 283	285 243	274 283	299 291	4	3,547 3,419	6,969
....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	
136	3	55	628	646	669	624	542	500	546	574	559	528	558	590	5	6,969	

* Not including still and premature births.

[illegible]

M.	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	42	21	21	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	5	1	...			
F.	8	1	1	2	1	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	9	2	...		
M.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	19	10	9	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	1	...		
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	
M.	4	2	5	7	1	3	5	3	4	95	46	49	33	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	4	3	6	4	5	6	7	4	1	8	7	1	...	36	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	55	25	30	4	2	...	...	2	2	5	1	...	...	...
F.	1	2	1	4	5	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	2	4	7	9	...			
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																										
M.	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	9	6	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...			
F.	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	25	13	12	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	3	8	...		
F.	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	3	1	...		
M.	29	31	26	32	26	40	19	35	33	707	368	339	4	...	3	3	12	13	17	51	101	108	51	2		
F.	23	34	35	31	31	28	28	14	30	47	22	25	...	...	5	1	2	3	11	13	35	39	73	102	51	1
M.	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	10	...	...
F.	1	1	6	1	4	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
M.	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	32	15	17	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	6	3	...	...	...	...
F.	3	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	6	2	...
M.	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	19	12	7	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																										
M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	7	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	8	21	8	10	8	4	3	2	7	165	82	83	32	14	...	1	3	2	1	...	7	12	10	...	...	...
F.	13	8	18	10	4	3	5	4	4	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	16	20	...	2
M.	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	41	21	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	...	...	...
F.	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	6	5	...	...
M.	4	6	7	3	2	2	3	2	1	86	43	43	...	...	17	10	1	...	...	4	2	5	4	...	...	...
F.	6	7	9	6	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.

[illegible]

XII. OLD AGE.

154. Senile debility.....

".....

XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.

155. Suicide by poison.....

".....

156. Suicide by asphyxia.....

".....

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....

".....

158. Suicide by drowning.....

".....

159. Suicide by firearms.....

".....

160. Suicide by cutting instruments.....

163. Other suicides.....

".....

164. Fractures.....

".....

165. Dislocations.....

166. Other accidental traumatisms.....

".....

167. Burns and scalds.....

".....

170. Freezing.....

172. Accidental drowning.....

".....

175. Other acute poisonings.....

".....

176. Other external violence.....

".....

".....

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

177. Dropsy.....

".....

178. Sudden death.....

".....

179. Causes of death unspecified or ill-defined.....

".....

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*Classed with males.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Table No. 23.

Population of Counties in 1880, 1890, and 1900.

Counties.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Rockingham.....	49,064	49,650	51,118
Strafford.....	35,558	38,442	39,337
Belknap.....	17,948	20,321	20,321
Carroll.....	18,224	18,124	16,895
Merrimack.....	46,300	49,435	52,430
Hillsborough.....	75,634	93,247	112,640
Cheshire.....	28,734	29,579	31,321
Sullivan.....	18,161	17,304	18,009
Grafton.....	38,788	37,217	40,844
Coös.....	18,580	23,211	29,468
Total.....	346,991	376,530	411,588

The above table shows the population by counties according to the United States census for 1880, 1890, and 1900. It is from these figures that our calculations are made in arriving at the population for each years given in Table No. 28. The estimate is made upon the assumption that the increase between the respective decennial periods was constant. This would doubtless approximate very closely the exact population for each. At least it would be near enough to give correct percentages to an exceedingly small fraction. Percentages when given by years (excepting for census years) are based upon deductions made in the manner just stated.

Table No. 24.
Population of New Hampshire by Age Periods, Census
Years, 1880, 1890, and 1900.

AGES.	1880.	1890.	1900.
1 to 10.....	60,803	61,033	73,695
10 to 20.....	62,724	68,363	67,617
20 to 30.....	63,252	68,672	73,992
30 to 40.....	46,532	53,533	60,334
40 to 50.....	39,344	42,946	49,598
50 to 60.....	31,998	35,032	37,856
60 to 70.....	23,417	25,447	27,280
70 to 80.....	14,227	14,972	15,132
Over 80.....	4,694	5,469	4,956
Age unknown.....		1,063	1,128
Total.....	346,991	376,530	411,588

Table No. 25.—Births.
Showing Births from 1880 to 1903, Inclusive.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion in 1880.	Popula- tion in 1890.	Popula- tion in 1900.	BIRTHS.																							
				1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Rockingham	49,064	49,650	51,118	733	675	749	692	637	640	757	727	750	752	773	764	797	895	806	859	857	871	899	884	866	917	850	947
Strafford	35,558	38,442	39,337	322	423	625	698	640	621	662	701	725	705	784	814	808	861	799	853	866	883	913	867	856	838	816	820
Belknap	17,948	20,321	19,526	215	227	273	261	242	256	263	296	307	328	322	370	395	353	403	361	388	328	325	295	305	317	312	330
Carroll	18,224	18,124	16,895	153	198	274	286	275	245	264	249	236	260	261	279	309	312	318	304	280	328	270	276	260	270	242	282
Merrimack	46,300	49,435	52,430	628	750	809	723	739	734	818	773	852	921	938	1032	988	1069	1107	1010	1018	986	980	1001	967	1023	994	938
Hillsborough	75,634	93,247	112,640	840	879	1617	675	1843	1952	2148	2313	1798	1923	1963	2144	2286	2489	2207	2529	2768	2697	2600	2378	2832	2446	2651	2641
Cheshire	28,734	29,579	31,321	255	348	445	496	554	511	514	525	553	546	543	602	611	665	558	622	578	551	597	647	578	607	645	605
Sullivan	18,161	17,304	18,009	245	236	265	269	268	267	230	269	276	287	306	309	339	312	309	337	285	304	302	250	309	327	323	303
Grafton	38,788	37,217	40,844	584	593	657	647	643	631	623	623	599	695	686	658	618	720	667	720	705	729	729	727	724	713	687	722
Cooks	18,580	23,211	29,468	274	286	410	403	406	462	378	484	347	405	420	538	595	672	686	657	689	782	706	753	738	706	729	730
Total	346,991	376,530	411,588	4219	4615	6124	6150	6247	6319	6657	6910	6443	6912	6946	7510	7746	8348	7860	8252	8434	8459	8321	8118	8435	8164	8249	8318

Since 1893 still births and premature births have been excluded from this table. They will be found elsewhere.

Table No. 26.—Marriages.
Showing number of marriages from 1880 to 1903, inclusive, by years.

Counties.	Popu- la- tion in 1880.	Popu- la- tion in 1890.	Popu- la- tion in 1900.	Marriages.																							
				1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Rockingham	49,064	49,650	51,118	310	382	419	399	419	447	440	457	420	484	458	507	502	546	459	545	535	503	489	512	561	544	595	525
Strafford	35,558	38,442	39,337	255	332	428	425	415	388	418	420	416	377	457	466	466	467	471	472	482	455	426	439	413	405	391	418
Belknap	17,948	20,321	19,526	108	177	166	198	147	150	183	213	183	186	178	200	208	194	192	208	177	152	168	176	183	157	168	219
Carroll	18,224	18,124	16,895	136	149	159	175	171	182	177	149	163	176	155	200	190	205	174	177	191	160	170	162	148	156	138	162
Merrimack	46,300	49,435	52,430	330	353	364	432	344	361	345	421	405	423	473	430	463	478	446	426	437	414	457	419	471	448	431	415
Hillsborough	75,634	93,247	112,640	752	674	1025	949	886	815	876	915	879	1013	939	1043	1252	1138	1017	1095	1130	1080	1022	957	1098	1092	1142	1201
Cheshire	28,734	29,579	31,321	195	206	232	262	238	233	240	255	221	250	237	289	255	265	263	263	257	237	255	270	275	325	268	263
Sullivan	18,161	17,304	18,009	134	151	149	167	138	109	140	123	146	154	172	175	152	151	153	156	142	150	155	149	167	153	191	154
Grafton	38,788	37,217	40,844	274	270	319	339	332	327	318	328	322	343	314	338	332	356	401	406	365	350	385	380	369	400	401	357
Cooks	18,580	23,211	29,468	135	146	172	149	202	168	187	214	224	215	238	256	240	300	303	267	316	275	266	277	298	321	336	290
Total	346,991	376,530	411,588	2829	2830	3433	3495	3292	3180	3324	3495	3379	3621	3621	3904	4074	4090	3881	4015	4032	3776	3793	3741	3983	4001	4061	4004

Table No. 27.—Deaths.
Showing deaths from 1880 to 1903, inclusive.

Counties.	Popu- la- tion 1880.	Popu- la- tion 1890.	Deaths.																							
			1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Rockingham	49,064	49,650	627	717	732	699	873	911	963	876	896	875	1065	991	1026	1033	901	910	876	912	844	875	866	917	879	857
Strafford.....	35,558	38,442	184	329	372	494	627	619	609	673	688	691	801	809	864	742	617	624	675	719	707	729	856	838	597	636
Belknap	17,948	20,321	147	153	219	262	285	289	362	369	392	389	374	392	440	369	381	338	346	332	347	356	305	317	338	377
Carroll	18,224	18,124	107	189	219	253	333	269	303	294	328	298	303	341	342	305	299	297	284	282	277	290	260	270	261	278
Merrimack	46,300	49,435	595	695	726	762	736	796	833	835	920	891	983	951	1064	1063	953	930	887	872	827	914	967	1023	856	949
Hillsborough	75,634	83,247	1203	1396	1390	1551	1655	1701	1631	1697	1846	1740	1973	1957	2092	2103	1902	1980	2024	2046	1899	1990	2832	2446	2039	1977
Cheshire.....	28,734	29,579	240	271	405	418	497	494	475	482	488	525	557	482	608	595	514	512	438	479	499	523	578	607	435	458
Sullivan	18,161	17,304	190	261	261	254	273	284	328	283	327	314	352	280	382	362	326	316	285	315	306	272	309	327	270	312
Grafton	38,788	37,217	429	482	487	547	632	611	616	602	618	625	651	618	749	696	638	681	634	689	638	662	724	713	611	678
Cooks.....	18,580	23,211	107	157	190	181	263	227	256	368	314	348	329	459	421	395	367	341	342	381	399	434	738	706	363	447
Total.....	346,991	376,530	3826	4650	5001	5421	6194	6201	6426	6479	6854	6696	7368	7310	7988	7663	6898	6929	6791	7027	6743	7045	8435	8164	6649	6969

Since 1893 still births and premature births have been excluded from this table. They will be found elsewhere.

Table No. 28.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, with the Population and Rates, for 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Persons married to 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
1884.....	358,845	6,247	3,292	6,194	17.40	18.34	17.26
1885.....	361,806	6,319	3,180	6,201	17.46	17.56	17.13
1886.....	364,767	6,657	3,324	6,426	18.24	18.22	17.61
1887.....	367,728	6,910	3,495	6,479	18.78	19.00	17.61
1888.....	370,689	6,443	3,379	6,854	17.38	18.22	18.48
1889.....	373,650	6,912	3,621	6,696	18.49	19.36	17.91
1890.....	376,530	6,946	3,621	7,368	18.44	19.22	19.56
1891.....	379,896	7,510	3,904	7,310	19.77	20.55	19.24
1892.....	383,292	7,746	4,074	7,988	20.21	21.26	20.84
1893.....	386,719	8,348	4,090	7,663	21.58	21.15	19.81
1894.....	390,177	7,860	3,881	6,898	20.14	19.89	17.68
1895.....	393,665	8,252	4,015	6,929	20.96	20.39	17.60
1896.....	397,185	8,434	4,032	6,791	21.23	20.30	17.09
1897.....	400,737	8,459	3,776	7,027	21.11	18.86	17.55
1898.....	404,322	8,321	3,793	6,743	20.58	18.76	16.68
1899.....	407,938	8,118	3,741	7,045	19.90	18.33	17.27
1900.....	411,588	8,435	3,983	7,624	20.49	19.35	18.52
1901.....	415,238	8,164	4,001	6,975	19.66	19.27	16.79
1902.....	418,888	8,249	4,061	6,649	19.69	19.39	15.87
1903.....	422,538	8,318	4,004	6,969	19.68	18.95	16.49

Table No. 28 shows the estimated population, number of births, marriages, deaths, with the birth rate, marriage rate and death rate to each 1,000 of the population, for the years 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Table No. 29.

Population of 1900; Births, Marriages and Deaths, with percentage of each to 1,000 of the population, for the year ending December 31, 1902.

Counties.	Population in 1900.	Births.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
Rockingham.....	51,118	850	16.63	595	11.64	879	17.19
Strafford	39,337	816	20.74	391	9.94	597	15.18
Belknap	19,526	312	15.98	168	8.60	338	17.31
Carroll	16,895	242	14.32	138	8.17	261	15.45
Merrimack	52,430	994	18.96	431	8.22	856	16.33
Hillsborough.....	112,640	2,651	23.53	1,142	10.14	2,039	20.39
Cheshire.....	31,321	645	20.59	268	8.56	435	13.89
Sullivan.....	18,009	323	17.93	191	10.61	270	14.99
Grafton	40,844	687	16.82	401	9.82	611	14.96
Cooks.....	29,468	729	24.73	336	11.40	363	12.32
Total	411,588	8,249	20.04	4,061	9.86	6,649	16.15

Table No. 30.

Population of 1900; Births, Marriages and Deaths, with percentage of each to 1,000 of the population, for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Counties.	Population in 1900.	Births.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
Rockingham.....	51,118	947	18.53	525	10.27	857	16.77
Strafford	39,337	820	20.85	418	10.63	636	16.17
Belknap	19,526	330	16.90	219	11.22	377	19.31
Carroll.....	16,895	282	16.69	162	9.58	278	16.45
Merrimack.....	52,430	938	17.89	415	7.91	949	18.10
Hillsborough	112,640	2,641	23.45	1,201	10.66	1,977	17.55
Cheshire	31,321	605	19.32	263	8.39	458	14.62
Sullivan.....	18,009	303	16.82	154	8.55	312	17.32
Grafton.....	40,844	722	17.67	357	8.74	678	16.59
Coös.....	29,468	730	24.62	290	9.84	447	15.08
Total.....	411,588	8,318	20.21	4,004	9.73	6,969	16.93

BIRTHS.

Table No. 31.

Births in Cities for 1902 and 1903, with rate per 1,000.

Cities.	Population of 1900.	1902.		1903.	
		Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
Portsmouth.....	10,637	229	21.53	241	22.66
Dover.....	13,207	262	19.84	260	19.69
Concord.....	19,632	412	20.99	365	18.59
Manchester.....	56,987	1,565	27.46	1,457	25.56
Nashua.....	23,898	561	23.47	606	25.37
Keene.....	9,165	203	22.15	166	18.11
Rochester	8,466	176	20.79	184	21.73
Laconia.....	8,042	151	18.78	163	20.27
Somersworth.....	7,023	225	32.04	220	31.32
Franklin.....	5,846	117	20.01	114	19.50
Berlin.....	8,886	368	41.41	363	40.85

Table No. 32.
Percentage of American and Foreign Births, by Counties,
1902.

Counties.	Parents.			Births with parent- age not stated.
	American born.	Foreign born.	One foreign born.	
Rockingham	56.23	24.00	18.35	12
Strafford	34.68	46.69	17.28	11
Belknap.....	56.09	24.35	16.02	11
Carroll.....	73.14	9.50	13.22	10
Merrimack.....	46.68	32.39	18.71	22
Hillsborough	26.18	54.54	17.69	42
Cheshire	53.79	26.97	17.36	12
Sullivan.....	57.89	19.50	20.12	8
Grafton.....	61.28	13.97	22.71	14
Cooks.....	27.57	50.21	19.20	22
Total for state.....	41.54	38.19	18.27	164

Table No. 33.

Percentage of American and Foreign Births, by Counties,
1903.

Counties.	Parents.			Births with parent- age not stated.
	American born.	Foreign born.	One foreign born.	
Rockingham.....	54.69	27.77	15.52	19
Strafford	39.51	42.43	15.73	19
Belknap.....	59.39	22.42	13.93	14
Carroll	74.11	8.86	14.89	6
Merrimack.....	45.52	32.83	19.40	21
Hillsborough.....	25.48	55.16	17.57	47
Cheshire.....	55.53	24.29	18.18	12
Sullivan.....	63.03	16.83	18.81	4
Grafton.....	62.88	13.15	21.32	19
Coös.....	28.49	48.63	20.54	17
Total for state	42.51	37.54	17.80	178

Table No. 34.

Still Births, Showing Number of Child and Age of Mother,
1902.

Number of Child.	Age of Mother.										Total.
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	Over 50.	Not stated.	
1st		21	38	22	12	12	2			4	118
2d		5	30	17	7	2	1			3	65
3d		2	8	21	6	2	1	1		3	46
4th			4	13	6	3	1				27
5th			1	16	11	7	3	1		2	41
6th				8	5	6	2			1	22
7th				1	9	6	1	1		1	19
8th				2	7	2	2				13
9th					2	3					5
10th					3	9	3				15
11th							2				2
12th							2	1			3
13th						2	1				3
14th								1		1	2
15th							1				1
Not stated...							2			93	95
Total.....		28	81	100	77	54	24	5		108	477

Table No. 35.

Still Births, Showing Number of Child and Age of Mother,
1903.

Number of Child.	Age of Mother.										Total.
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	Over 50.	Not stated.	
1st		24	35	29	18	13	5			7	131
2d		5	23	22	7	6	1				64
3d			14	13	16	5	2			2	52
4th			3	12	11	7	3	1		3	40
5th				8	10	4					22
6th				5	11		1			2	19
7th				2	5	6	7				20
8th					5	2	3	1		1	12
9th				1	3	3	2				9
10th				1	3	2	1				7
11th					1	4	2				7
12th					2	2	2				6
13th						2	2				4
Not stated...				1						46	47
Total.....		29	75	94	92	56	31	2		61	440

MARRIAGES.

Table No. 36.

Marriage rates for 1882 to 1903, inclusive.*

Years.	Marriages.	Persons married to 1,000 living.	Number living to one married.
1882.....	3,433	19.44	103
1883.....	3,495	19.68	102
1884.....	3,292	18.34	109
1885.....	3,180	17.56	114
1886.....	3,324	18.22	109
1887.....	3,495	19.00	105
1888.....	3,379	18.22	109
1889.....	3,621	19.36	103
1890.....	3,621	19.22	103
1891.....	3,904	20.55	97
1892.....	4,074	21.26	93
1893.....	4,090	21.15	94
1894.....	3,881	19.89	100
1895.....	4,015	20.39	98
1896.....	4,032	20.30	97
1897.....	3,776	18.86	106
1898.....	3,793	18.76	106
1899.....	3,741	18.33	107
1900.....	3,983	19.35	103
1901.....	4,001	19.27	104
1902.....	4,061	19.39	103
1903.....	4,004	18.95	105

* Population estimated for all but census years.

Table No. 37.
Marriage Rates for 1882 to 1903, inclusive, by Counties.

Counties.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Rockingham	8.51	8.09	8.49	9.04	8.89	9.22	8.45	9.72	9.22	10.21	10.08	10.96	9.24	10.98	10.77	10.13	9.85	10.31	10.97	10.64	11.63	10.27
Strafford	11.84	11.66	11.30	10.48	11.21	11.17	10.98	9.88	11.88	12.12	11.94	11.88	12.25	12.28	12.54	11.84	11.08	11.42	10.49	10.29	9.94	10.63
Belknap	9.01	10.61	7.78	7.84	9.45	10.87	9.23	9.27	8.75	9.84	10.00	9.22	9.44	10.23	8.71	7.48	8.26	8.66	9.37	8.04	8.60	11.22
Carroll	8.78	9.62	9.40	10.01	9.74	8.21	8.98	9.71	8.55	11.03	10.43	11.33	9.60	9.77	10.54	8.83	9.38	8.93	8.76	9.23	8.17	9.58
Merrimack	7.75	9.14	7.23	7.54	7.16	8.68	8.30	8.61	9.56	8.69	9.24	9.46	9.02	8.62	8.84	8.37	9.24	8.48	8.98	8.54	8.22	7.91
Hillsborough	12.95	11.73	10.72	9.65	10.17	10.41	9.80	11.08	10.07	11.18	12.93	10.15	10.91	11.74	12.12	11.58	10.96	10.26	9.74	9.69	10.14	10.66
Cheshire	8.01	9.02	8.01	7.97	8.18	8.66	7.48	8.43	8.01	9.77	9.04	8.55	8.95	8.89	8.59	8.01	8.62	9.13	8.78	10.38	8.55	8.89
Sullivan	8.28	9.27	7.74	6.14	7.93	7.00	8.35	8.86	9.93	10.11	8.44	8.85	8.84	9.01	8.21	8.67	8.95	8.61	9.27	8.49	10.61	8.55
Grafton	8.28	8.83	8.68	8.59	8.38	8.68	8.55	9.15	8.43	9.10	8.62	9.69	10.77	10.91	9.81	9.40	10.34	10.21	9.03	9.79	9.82	8.74
Cooks	8.82	7.46	9.89	8.04	8.76	9.82	10.07	9.47	10.25	11.03	9.94	12.19	13.05	11.50	13.61	11.85	11.46	11.93	10.11	10.89	11.40	9.78
Average	9.72	9.84	9.17	8.78	9.11	9.50	9.11	9.68	9.61	10.31	10.58	10.56	10.21	10.39	10.38	9.61	9.81	9.79	9.55	9.59	9.86	9.73

Table 38.

Marriages according to Nativity.—Percentages, 1882 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Both American.	Both foreign.	Groom American.	Bride American.	Not stated.
1882.....	65.74	12.09	5.13	4.14	12.90
1883.....	66.15	12.62	5.38	4.18	11.67
1884.....	69.44	12.91	5.32	3.92	8.41
1885.....	69.75	11.57	4.97	4.84	8.87
1886.....	67.87	13.39	6.50	5.08	7.16
1887.....	65.72	15.79	6.07	5.49	6.93
1888.....	64.22	17.16	7.10	6.81	5.21
1889.....	64.32	17.04	7.40	6.55	4.69
1890.....	62.19	18.58	7.53	7.15	4.53
1891.....	62.45	18.49	7.38	6.74	4.94
1892.....	59.82	21.01	7.81	6.82	4.54
1893.....	60.88	18.80	10.68	8.09	1.54
1894.....	62.12	17.34	8.32	8.25	3.97
1895.....	60.87	17.86	12.05	8.55	.67
1896.....	60.37	18.27	11.71	9.05	.60
1897.....	60.59	18.69	11.39	8.69	.64
1898.....	60.88	18.19	11.47	8.78	.68
1899.....	60.52	15.96	11.36	9.65	.51
1900.....	60.68	18.43	10.75	9.64	.50
1901.....	61.46	17.75	10.70	9.72	.37
1902.....	62.32	16.84	10.42	10.02	.40
1903.....	59.59	18.93	10.58	10.38	.52

Table No. 39.

Proportion of American to Foreign Born Persons Married,
for 1882 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	American born.	Foreign born.
1882.....	80.80	19.20
1883.....	80.30	19.70
1884.....	80.86	19.14
1885.....	81.92	18.08
1886.....	79.34	20.66
1887.....	76.82	23.18
1888.....	74.82	25.18
1889.....	74.80	25.20
1890.....	65.14	34.86
1891.....	73.12	26.87
1892.....	70.33	29.67
1893.....	71.37	28.63
1894.....	73.32	26.68
1895.....	71.65	28.35
1896.....	71.17	28.83
1897.....	71.08	28.92
1898.....	71.49	28.51
1899.....	73.40	26.60
1900.....	71.23	28.77
1901.....	71.94	28.06
1902.....	72.83	27.17
1903.....	70.44	29.56

Table No. 40.
Interesting Facts Relating to Marriages, 1902.

Instances in which the age of the bride exceeded that of the groom.	Second marriage.		Third marriage.		Fourth marriage.		Seventh marriage.		Divorced.		Number of marriages in which both bride and groom had been divorced.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
739	641	593	62	49	9	1	1	....	215	271	53

Table No. 41.
Interesting Facts Relating to Marriages, 1903.

Instances in which the age of the bride exceeded that of the groom.	Second marriage.		Third marriage.		Fourth marriage.		Divorced.		Number of marriages in which both bride and groom had been divorced.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
677	641	542	78	39	8	4	227	277	57

Table No. 42.
Marriages for Twenty-two Years, 1882 to 1903, inclusive, by Ages.

Sex.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.
Males....	3,491	28,979	21,180	9,539	5,209	3,030	2,060	1,489	1,048	1,418	506	47	740
Females	20,317	29,630	13,552	5,656	3,423	1,999	1,359	845	486	510	82	2	900

DIVORCES.

Table No. 43.

Divorces Decreed from 1870 to 1903, inclusive, by Counties.

Counties.	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Rockingham.	19	20	29	34	41	23	37	18	30	30	44	30	23	21	28	25	40	41	26	43	42	47	33	42	34	60	47	39	57	52	43	59	62	63
Strafford	12	6	24	27	25	17	20	29	29	34	58	42	36	53	32	28	46	24	41	36	38	30	30	39	38	35	37	45	40	32	37	34	47	37
Belknap .....	.....	7	7	13	12	10	18	16	16	16	22	17	14	15	19	20	24	25	26	27	25	37	27	25	28	23	38	25	23	35	36	42	39	26
Carroll	4	1	1	9	9	4	10	13	19	13	11	19	9	7	14	20	12	12	22	20	20	17	18	20	20	25	25	21	17	16	23	22	29	20
Merrimack	15	27	32	13	51	37	40	23	22	36	41	25	49	49	48	35	46	48	49	42	53	52	55	53	50	56	35	47	65	51	63	77	50	58
Hillsborough	64	37	58	51	77	75	65	73	61	69	83	87	90	74	98	86	110	78	82	87	95	115	89	108	109	99	118	115	120	108	107	95	111	144
Cheshire	12	19	19	16	15	22	21	17	18	22	31	21	34	25	30	25	32	26	29	31	32	32	32	28	29	28	29	33	34	28	30	35	32	37
Sullivan	6	6	10	16	17	13	26	9	10	8	9	22	17	12	11	20	25	20	26	18	22	13	8	15	17	19	11	25	23	28	22	29	30	28
Grafton	13	21	15	29	22	20	20	29	17	27	25	37	27	14	28	22	30	35	40	39	33	49	38	39	47	46	43	48	40	56	45	60	58	73
Coös	4	5	2	4	12	11	9	10	11	10	15	7	15	3	12	10	17	16	18	25	22	20	17	29	26	16	23	31	26	29	20	29	25	32
Total	149	149	197	212	281	232	266	237	283	265	339	307	314	273	315	284	382	325	359	368	382	412	347	398	398	407	406	429	445	435	426	482	483	518

Table No. 44.

Causes upon which Divorces have Been Decreed for Twenty-two Years, 1882 to 1903, inclusive, by Counties.

Counties.	Absent three years.		Abandonment.		Abandonment and adultery.		Abandonment and willing absence.		Absent three years and abandonment.		Adultery.		Conviction of crime and imprisonment.		Desertion and bigamy.		Desertion.		Extreme cruelty.		Extreme cruelty and abandonment.		Extreme cruelty and adultery.		Extreme cruelty and habitual drunkenness.		Habitual drunkenness and adultery.		Habitual drunkenness and adultery.		Habitual drunkenness and treatment injurious to health.		Habitual drunkenness and desertion.		Impotency.		Joining religious sect and refusal to cohabit.		Willing absence and refusal to cohabit.		Nullity.		Prior marriage.		Refusal to cohabit.		Treatment injurious to health.		Treatment injurious to health and extreme cruelty.		Treatment injurious to health and to reason.		Willing absence three years.		No cause assigned.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	Counties.	Years.	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Table No. 45.

Ratio of Divorces to Marriages from 1882 to 1903, inclusive.*

Years.	Number of marriages.	Person married to 1,000.	Number of divorces.	Ratio of divorces to marriages.
1882.....	3,433	19.44	314	1 to 10.93
1883.....	3,495	19.68	273	1 to 12.80
1884.....	3,292	18.34	315	1 to 10.45
1885.....	3,180	17.56	291	1 to 10.92
1886.....	3,324	18.22	382	1 to 8.70
1887.....	3,495	19.00	325	1 to 10.75
1888.....	3,379	18.22	386	1 to 8.75
1889.....	3,621	19.36	368	1 to 9.83
1890.....	3,621	19.22	382	1 to 9.48
1891.....	3,904	20.55	412	1 to 10.55
1892.....	4,074	21.26	347	1 to 11.74
1893.....	4,090	21.15	398	1 to 10.27
1894.....	3,881	19.89	398	1 to 9.75
1895.....	4,015	20.39	407	1 to 9.86
1896.....	4,032	20.30	406	1 to 9.93
1897.....	3,776	18.86	429	1 to 8.80
1898.....	3,793	18.76	445	1 to 8.52
1899.....	3,741	18.33	435	1 to 8.60
1900.....	3,983	19.35	426	1 to 9.35
1901.....	4,001	19.27	482	1 to 8.30
1902.....	4,061	19.39	483	1 to 8.41
1903.....	4,004	18.95	518	1 to 7.73

Table No. 45 gives the ratio of marriages to divorces for the years mentioned. Tables showing the alleged causes of divorces may be found on pages 30, 182, 325 of this report.

* Population estimated for all but census years.

Table No. 46.

Ratio of Divorces to Marriages, by Counties, for 1902.

Counties.	Number of marriages.	Number of divorces.	Ratio of divorces to marriages.
Rockingham	595	62	1 to 9.59
Strafford	391	47	1 to 8.32
Belknap	168	39	1 to 4.31
Carroll	138	29	1 to 4.76
Merrimack	431	50	1 to 8.62
Hillsborough	1,142	111	1 to 10.29
Cheshire	268	32	1 to 8.37
Sullivan	191	30	1 to 6.37
Grafton	401	58	1 to 6.91
Coös	336	25	1 to 13.44
Total	4,061	483	1 to 8.41

Table No. 47.

Ratio of Divorces to Marriages, by Counties, for 1903.

Counties.	Number of marriages.	Number of divorces.	Ratio of divorces to marriages.
Rockingham	525	63	1 to 9.59
Strafford	418	37	1 to 8.32
Belknap	219	26	1 to 8.42
Carroll	162	20	1 to 8.10
Merrimack	415	58	1 to 7.15
Hillsborough	1,201	144	1 to 8.34
Cheshire	263	37	1 to 7.11
Sullivan	154	28	1 to 5.50
Grafton	357	73	1 to 4.88
Coös	290	32	1 to 9.06
Total	4,004	518	1 to 7.73

DEATHS.

Table No. 48.

Deaths and Death Rates from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Deaths registered.	Deaths to 1,000 of population.*	Population.*
1884.....	6,194	17.26	358,845
1885.....	6,201	17.13	361,806
1886.....	6,426	17.61	364,767
1887.....	6,479	17.61	367,728
1888.....	6,854	18.48	370,689
1889.....	6,696	17.91	373,650
1890.....	7,368	19.56	376,530
1891.....	7,310	19.24	379,896
1892.....	7,988	20.84	383,292
1893.....	7,663	19.81	386,719
1894.....	6,898	17.68	390,177
1895.....	6,929	17.60	393,665
1896.....	6,791	17.09	397,185
1897.....	7,027	17.53	400,737
1898.....	6,743	16.68	404,322
1899.....	7,045	17.27	407,938
1900.....	7,624	18.52	411,588
1901.....	6,975	16.79	415,238
1902.....	6,649	15.87	418,888
1903.....	6,969	16.49	422,538

* Population estimated for all but census years.

Table No. 49.
Deaths and Death Rates by Counties, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Counties.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.
Rockingham . . .	873	17.69	911	18.43	963	19.46	876	17.67	896	18.05	875	17.61	1,065	21.45	991	19.95	1,026	20.66	1,083	20.80
Strafford	627	17.07	619	16.73	609	16.33	673	17.91	688	18.17	691	18.11	801	20.83	809	21.04	864	22.47	742	19.30
Belknap	285	15.09	289	15.12	362	18.71	269	18.84	392	19.78	389	19.40	374	18.40	392	19.29	440	21.65	369	18.16
Carroll	333	18.31	269	14.80	303	16.68	294	16.20	328	18.08	298	16.44	303	16.71	341	18.81	342	18.87	305	16.83
Merrimack	736	15.48	796	16.63	833	17.29	835	17.22	920	18.86	891	18.15	988	19.88	951	19.23	1,064	21.52	1,063	21.50
Hillsborough . . .	1,655	20.02	1,701	20.15	1,681	19.51	1,697	19.38	1,846	20.59	1,740	19.04	1,973	21.14	1,957	20.98	2,092	22.43	2,103	22.55
Cheshire	497	17.06	494	16.90	475	16.19	482	16.39	488	16.52	525	17.72	557	18.49	482	16.29	608	20.55	595	20.11
Sullivan	273	15.32	284	16.02	328	18.59	283	16.12	327	18.72	314	18.06	332	19.81	280	16.18	382	21.49	362	20.92
Grafton	652	17.06	611	16.05	616	16.24	602	15.93	655	17.35	625	16.57	651	17.49	648	17.41	749	20.01	696	18.70
Cooks	263	12.88	227	10.87	256	12.00	368	16.89	314	14.11	348	15.32	329	14.17	459	19.77	421	18.13	395	17.02
Total	6,194	17.26	6,201	17.13	6,426	17.61	6,479	17.61	6,854	18.48	6,696	17.91	7,368	19.56	7,310	19.41	7,988	21.21	7,663	20.35

Table No. 49.—*Concluded.*

Counties.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.	
	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.
Rockingham....	901	18.15	910	18.33	876	17.64	912	18.37	844	16.99	875	17.62	967	18.91	898	17.56	879	17.19	857	16.77
Strafford.....	617	16.05	624	16.23	675	17.56	719	18.70	707	18.39	729	18.86	780	19.57	613	16.34	597	15.18	636	16.17
Belknap.....	381	18.74	338	16.63	346	17.02	332	16.34	317	17.08	356	17.51	374	19.15	348	17.82	338	17.31	377	19.31
Carroll.....	299	16.49	297	16.39	284	15.67	282	15.56	277	15.28	290	16.00	303	17.93	210	12.43	261	15.45	278	16.45
Merrimack.....	953	19.27	930	18.81	887	17.94	872	17.63	827	16.73	914	18.49	1,072	20.44	852	16.25	856	16.38	949	18.10
Hillsborough...	1,902	20.39	1,980	21.23	2,024	21.71	2,046	21.93	1,899	20.36	1,990	21.34	2,146	19.05	2,115	18.77	2,039	20.39	1,977	17.55
Cheshire.....	514	17.37	512	17.31	438	14.81	479	16.19	499	16.87	523	17.68	496	17.83	534	17.05	435	13.89	458	14.62
Sullivan.....	326	18.84	316	18.26	285	16.47	315	18.20	306	17.68	272	15.66	332	17.88	320	17.77	270	14.99	312	17.32
Grafton.....	638	17.14	681	18.29	634	17.03	689	18.51	638	17.14	662	17.78	719	17.60	677	16.57	611	14.96	678	16.59
Cooks.....	367	15.81	341	14.69	342	14.69	381	16.42	399	17.19	434	18.69	435	14.76	378	12.82	363	12.32	447	15.08
Total.....	6,898	18.32	6,929	18.40	6,791	18.04	7,027	18.66	6,743	17.91	7,045	18.71	7,624	18.52	6,975	16.94	6,649	16.15	6,969	16.93

Table No. 50.

Mortality of Males and Females compared, 1884 to 1903,
inclusive.

Years.	Male decedents.	Female decedents.	Male decedents to 100 female decedents.	Death rate of males to 1,000 male population.	Death rate of females to 1,000 of female population.
1884.....	3,034	3,122	97.18	17.79	17.69
1885.....	2,948	3,194	92.29	17.28	18.09
1886.....	3,155	3,212	98.20	18.50	18.20
1887.....	3,174	3,267	97.15	18.61	18.51
1888.....	3,419	3,382	101.09	20.04	19.16
1889.....	3,253	3,389	95.98	19.07	19.20
1890.....	3,692	3,624	101.87	21.65	20.53
1891.....	3,557	3,453	103.01	19.60	17.65
1892.....	3,981	3,990	99.77	21.33	21.00
1893.....	3,827	3,812	100.39	20.51	20.42
1894.....	3,392	3,498	96.97	18.18	18.41
1895.....	3,400	3,515	96.72	18.22	18.50
1896.....	3,364	3,415	98.51	18.03	17.98
1897.....	3,461	3,550	97.49	18.55	18.69
1898.....	3,403	3,335	102.04	18.24	17.55
1899.....	3,532	3,509	100.64	18.93	18.47
1900.....	3,771	3,847	98.02	18.36	18.65
1901.....	3,551	3,423	103.73	17.29	16.59
1902.....	*3,369	3,280	102.71	16.40	15.91
1903.....	†3,550	3,419	103.83	17.28	16.58

* One sex not stated, classed with males.

† Three sex not stated, classed with males.

Table No. 51.

Deaths at Age Periods, by Percentages, from 1883 to 1903, inclusive.*

Years.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.
1883.....	14.33	7.58	2.56	5.55	8.58	6.73	6.22	7.64	37.93
1884.....	16.22	7.36	2.61	5.30	7.93	6.26	6.33	7.75	38.38
1885.....	15.98	7.14	2.11	4.42	7.50	6.71	6.71	7.76	40.69
1886.....	16.89	7.70	2.86	4.82	7.73	6.55	6.12	7.47	38.86
1887.....	17.64	7.26	2.05	4.89	6.96	6.25	6.56	7.72	39.70
1888.....	19.23	7.63	2.04	4.93	7.07	6.00	5.53	7.57	38.72
1889.....	19.44	7.71	2.66	4.64	6.56	6.15	5.93	7.63	38.40
1890.....	16.23	6.67	1.99	4.28	7.04	7.42	6.62	9.17	40.49
1891.....	18.30	7.08	2.55	4.40	6.95	6.01	6.29	8.15	40.25
1892.....	16.17	6.64	2.18	4.39	6.70	6.63	6.60	8.76	41.77
1893.....	17.83	7.13	1.93	4.32	7.20	6.62	6.94	8.10	39.86
1894.....	17.52	7.31	2.47	3.89	7.06	7.03	6.35	8.54	39.78
1895.....	17.10	7.06	2.09	4.21	6.99	5.82	6.66	8.18	41.88
1896.....	18.08	7.90	2.03	4.31	7.10	6.49	6.14	8.49	39.46
1897.....	17.01	7.21	2.58	3.76	7.12	7.02	6.12	8.45	40.73
1898.....	17.93	7.37	1.83	3.32	6.84	6.69	6.24	8.78	41.00
1899.....	17.54	7.61	1.98	3.58	6.44	5.62	6.72	8.49	42.11
1900.....	17.27	7.72	2.29	3.75	6.75	6.03	6.48	8.79	40.91
1901.....	15.55	6.61	1.84	3.04	6.91	6.65	7.44	9.51	42.45
1902.....	16.21	7.16	2.02	3.49	6.19	6.42	7.14	9.39	41.98
1903.....	15.07	6.48	2.07	3.57	6.62	5.97	6.91	9.39	43.91

* Not including those with age not stated, premature and still births.

Table No. 52.

Deaths at Different Periods, Compared with the Number
Living at the Same Period, 1902.*

	1902.	Persons living at same ages, census of 1900.	Death rate per 1,000.
Under 1 year.....	1,069	8,048	132.82
Under 5 years.....	1,541	38,231	40.31
20 to 30 years.....	408	73,992	5.51
All others.....	4,700	299,365	15.69
All ages.....	6,649	411,588	16.15

Table No. 53.

Deaths at Different Periods, compared with the Number
Living at the Same Period, 1903.

	1903.	Persons living at same ages, census of 1900.	Death rate per 1,000.
Under 1 year.....	1,042	8,048	129.47
Under 5 years.....	1,490	38,231	38.97
20 to 30 years.....	458	73,992	6.19
All others.....	5,021	299,365	16.77
All ages.....	6,969	411,588	16.93

* Excluding still births and premature births.

Table No. 54.

Deaths by Ages and Sex, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.*

Years.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.
1884. Males.....	460	243	72	136	224	168	180	245	322	502	292	30	1	60
Females.....	353	212	90	192	266	220	211	235	336	444	379	70	..	51
Not stated.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	816	456	162	328	491	388	392	480	659	946	671	100	1	115
1885. Males.....	416	225	62	109	190	181	190	252	394	478	284	32	1	43
Females.....	371	217	68	164	275	235	226	225	355	463	398	74	2	50
Not stated.....	18	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total.....	805	443	131	274	465	416	416	481	751	944	682	106	3	98
1886. Males.....	487	273	94	132	205	188	198	228	368	499	317	42	2	33
Females.....	385	221	90	178	292	233	195	252	339	447	397	83	3	28
Not stated.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	891	495	184	310	497	421	393	488	707	946	714	125	5	64
1887. Males.....	490	231	71	142	196	184	186	254	377	512	336	45	1	34
Females.....	416	239	61	175	255	221	239	246	358	494	350	93	6	28
Not stated.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	914	470	133	317	451	405	425	500	735	1006	686	138	7	63
1888. Males.....	588	280	75	144	213	177	180	257	392	507	377	47	1	53
Females.....	459	243	65	194	271	241	199	262	375	511	360	79	5	21
Not stated.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	1060	523	140	338	484	418	379	519	767	1018	737	126	6	87
1889. Males.....	536	269	90	131	187	186	175	241	381	492	342	43	..	29
Females.....	470	245	88	179	251	226	222	270	398	471	366	75	3	29
Not stated.....	8	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	1014	516	178	311	439	412	397	511	779	963	708	118	3	59
1890. Males.....	609	250	73	143	229	242	220	308	422	576	368	52	..	59
Females.....	524	216	66	156	263	277	242	332	399	513	406	86	5	44
Not stated.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Total.....	1146	468	139	299	492	519	462	640	821	1090	774	138	5	113
1891. Males.....	703	256	86	134	248	206	210	279	438	530	346	52	..	69
Females.....	551	231	90	170	232	208	225	284	395	507	412	97	3	48
Not stated.....	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	1264	489	176	304	480	415	435	563	833	1037	758	149	3	118
1892. Males.....	681	251	79	155	219	226	228	312	502	631	397	40	2	88
Females.....	539	251	86	177	287	275	271	349	473	554	467	89	1	61
Not stated.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	1225	502	165	332	506	501	499	661	975	1185	864	129	6	149
1893. Males.....	716	251	69	146	238	227	225	292	478	568	342	35	5	72
Females.....	574	265	71	167	283	252	277	294	389	537	431	98	3	43
Not stated.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	1296	516	140	313	521	479	502	586	867	1105	773	133	8	119
1894. Males.....	647	245	82	114	227	219	205	273	395	555	329	49	..	52
Females.....	545	254	87	152	255	261	229	310	396	533	381	76	1	18
Not stated.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	1196	499	169	266	482	480	434	583	791	1088	710	125	1	74
1895. Males.....	683	236	74	143	205	182	222	262	457	556	332	45	..	48
Females.....	526	247	69	145	273	216	234	298	384	573	429	84	4	33
Not stated.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Total.....	1170	483	143	288	478	398	456	560	841	1130	761	129	4	88

Table No. 54.—*Concluded.*

Years.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.
1896.	Males.....	658	267	62	122	235	199	189	268	419	558	288	46..	53	
	Females.....	545	263	74	167	241	236	223	301	413	489	344	89..	30	
	Not stated.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
	Total.....	1212	530	136	289	476	435	412	569	832	1047	632	135..	86	
1897.	Males.....	673	256	83	130	223	187	203	291	405	533	380	43..	54	
	Females.....	498	242	96	130	270	299	221	294	447	536	395	81..	41	
	Not stated.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
	Total.....	1178	499	179	280	493	486	424	585	852	1069	775	124..	103	
1898.	Males.....	679	266	58	111	201	215	200	277	425	556	316	52	2	45
	Females.....	510	224	64	110	254	230	215	307	433	509	364	66	4	45
	Not stated.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1193	490	122	221	455	445	415	584	859	1065	680	118	6	90
1899.	Males.....	663	296	74	110	212	179	235	285	426	598	366	34	2	52
	Females.....	555	233	64	139	236	212	232	299	426	566	414	92	5	36
	Not stated.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Total.....	1220	529	138	249	448	391	467	584	852	1164	780	126	7	90
1900.	Males.....	722	304	91	118	235	210	238	315	495	596	350	49	6	42
	Females.....	578	278	82	165	275	245	251	349	457	588	451	95	2	31
	Not stated.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total.....	1304	583	173	283	510	455	489	664	952	1184	801	144	8	74
1901.	Males.....	603	232	62	103	242	233	256	336	475	580	355	41	1	32
	Females.....	472	225	65	107	236	227	259	322	441	565	384	93	3	24
	Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1076	457	127	210	478	460	515	658	916	1145	739	134	4	56
1902.	Males.....	593	240	70	104	211	209	225	305	449	558	320	46	4	34
	Females.....	476	232	63	126	197	214	246	314	445	494	378	72	1	22
	Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1069	472	133	230	408	423	471	619	894	1052	698	118	5	57
1903.	Males.....	569	231	66	131	221	206	239	348	476	599	383	45..	33	
	Females.....	472	217	77	116	237	207	239	301	476	562	401	91	3	20
	Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Total.....	1042	448	143	247	458	413	478	649	952	1161	784	136	3	55

* Excluding those with age and sex not stated, and premature and still births.

Table No. 55.

Percentages of Deaths, by Ages and Sex, to Total Mortality, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.*

Years.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.
1884. Males.....	16.00	8.45	2.51	4.73	7.79	5.84	6.26	8.52	11.20	17.46	10.16	1.04	.04
Females.....	11.74	7.05	2.99	6.38	8.84	7.31	7.02	7.81	11.17	14.76	12.60	2.33	....
Total.....	13.82	7.73	2.75	5.57	8.33	6.60	6.65	8.16	11.18	16.08	11.41	1.70	.02
1885. Males.....	14.78	8.00	2.20	3.87	6.75	6.43	6.75	8.96	14.00	16.99	10.09	1.14	.04
Females.....	12.07	7.06	2.21	5.34	8.95	7.65	7.35	7.32	11.55	15.07	12.95	2.41	.07
Total.....	13.37	7.51	2.21	4.64	7.95	7.07	7.07	8.10	12.72	15.98	11.58	1.80	.05
1886. Males.....	16.06	9.00	3.10	4.35	6.75	6.20	6.53	7.52	12.13	16.45	10.45	1.39	.07
Females.....	12.36	7.10	2.89	5.71	9.37	7.48	6.26	8.09	10.88	14.35	12.74	2.67	.10
Total.....	14.18	8.04	2.99	5.04	8.08	6.85	6.39	7.81	11.50	15.39	11.62	2.03	.08
1887. Males.....	16.20	7.64	2.35	4.63	6.18	6.08	6.15	8.40	12.46	16.92	11.11	1.49	.03
Females.....	13.19	7.58	1.94	5.55	8.09	7.01	7.58	7.80	11.85	15.67	11.10	2.95	.19
Total.....	14.67	7.61	2.14	5.13	7.30	6.56	6.88	8.09	11.90	16.28	11.10	2.23	.11
1888. Males.....	18.16	8.65	2.31	4.45	6.58	5.47	5.56	7.94	12.10	15.66	11.64	1.45	.03
Females.....	14.06	7.45	1.99	5.94	8.30	7.38	6.10	8.03	11.49	15.66	11.03	2.42	.15
Total.....	16.10	8.04	2.15	5.20	7.44	6.43	5.83	7.98	11.80	15.66	11.34	1.94	.09
1889. Males.....	17.44	8.75	2.93	4.26	6.09	6.05	5.70	7.84	12.40	16.01	11.13	1.40	....
Females.....	14.40	7.51	2.70	5.48	7.69	6.92	6.80	8.27	12.20	14.43	11.21	2.30	.09
Total.....	15.88	8.11	2.81	4.89	6.91	6.50	6.27	8.06	12.29	15.20	11.17	1.86	.05
1890. Males.....	17.44	7.15	2.09	4.09	6.55	6.93	6.30	8.82	12.08	16.49	10.54	1.49	....
Females.....	15.03	6.19	1.89	4.47	7.54	7.94	6.94	9.52	11.45	14.72	11.65	2.46	.14
Total.....	16.23	6.67	1.99	4.28	7.04	7.43	6.62	9.17	11.76	15.60	11.09	1.97	.07
1891. Males.....	20.15	7.34	2.47	3.84	7.11	5.91	6.02	8.00	12.56	15.15	9.92	1.49	....
Females.....	16.18	6.78	2.61	4.99	6.81	6.11	6.61	8.34	11.60	14.88	12.09	2.85	.08
Total.....	18.19	7.06	2.55	4.41	6.96	6.01	6.31	8.16	12.08	15.04	10.99	2.16	.04
1892. Males.....	18.29	6.74	2.12	4.16	5.88	6.07	6.12	8.38	13.48	16.94	10.66	1.07	.05
Females.....	14.11	6.56	2.25	4.63	7.51	7.20	7.09	9.13	12.38	14.50	12.22	2.33	.02
Total.....	16.17	6.64	2.18	4.39	6.7	6.63	6.60	8.76	12.91	15.69	11.44	1.70	.03
1893. Males.....	19.93	6.98	1.92	4.07	6.62	6.31	6.26	8.13	13.30	15.81	9.52	.97	.14
Females.....	15.76	7.27	1.95	4.58	7.68	6.92	7.44	8.07	10.68	14.75	11.83	2.69	.08
Total.....	17.83	7.13	1.93	4.32	7.20	6.62	6.94	8.10	11.98	15.14	10.69	1.84	.11
1894. Males.....	19.37	7.33	2.45	3.41	6.79	6.55	6.13	8.17	11.82	16.61	9.85	1.46	....
Females.....	15.66	7.58	2.50	4.36	7.32	7.50	6.58	8.90	11.38	15.31	10.94	2.18	.02
Total.....	17.47	7.31	2.47	3.90	7.06	7.04	6.36	8.54	11.59	15.95	10.41	1.83	.01
1895. Males.....	19.03	7.04	2.21	4.26	6.12	5.43	6.62	7.81	13.63	16.58	9.90	1.34	....
Females.....	15.11	7.09	1.98	4.16	7.84	6.20	6.72	8.56	11.03	16.45	12.32	2.41	.11
Total.....	17.03	7.07	2.09	4.21	6.99	5.82	6.67	8.19	12.31	16.52	11.13	1.88	.06
1896. Males.....	19.87	8.06	1.87	3.66	7.09	6.01	5.71	8.09	12.68	16.85	8.70	1.39	....
Females.....	16.10	7.77	2.19	4.94	7.12	6.96	6.59	8.89	12.20	14.46	10.16	2.62	....
Total.....	18.95	7.92	2.03	4.32	7.11	6.49	6.15	8.49	12.43	15.64	9.43	2.02	....
1897. Males.....	19.75	7.51	2.44	3.82	6.55	5.49	5.96	8.54	11.89	15.64	11.15	1.26	....
Females.....	14.19	6.89	2.74	3.70	7.69	8.52	6.30	8.38	12.74	15.27	11.26	2.31	....
Total.....	16.93	7.20	2.59	3.76	7.03	7.03	6.13	8.46	12.32	15.45	11.21	1.79	....

Table No. 55.—*Concluded.*

Years.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.
1898. Males.....	20.22	7.92	1.73	3.31	5.98	6.40	5.98	8.25	12.65	16.56	9.40	1.55	.05
Females....	15.50	6.81	1.95	3.34	7.72	6.99	6.53	9.33	13.16	15.47	11.07	2.01	.12
Total.....	17.89	7.37	1.83	3.32	6.84	6.69	6.24	8.79	12.91	16.02	10.23	1.78	.09
1899. Males.....	19.05	8.51	2.13	3.16	6.09	5.14	6.76	8.19	12.24	17.18	10.52	.97	.06
Females....	15.98	6.71	1.84	4.00	6.79	6.11	6.68	8.61	12.27	16.30	11.92	2.65	.14
Total.....	17.52	7.61	1.98	3.58	6.44	5.62	6.72	8.40	12.25	16.74	11.22	1.81	.10
1900. Males.....	19.37	8.15	2.44	3.17	6.30	5.63	6.38	8.45	13.28	15.98	9.39	1.30	.16
Females....	15.15	7.29	2.15	4.32	7.21	6.42	6.58	9.14	11.98	15.40	11.82	2.49	.05
Total.....	17.23	7.72	2.29	3.75	6.75	6.03	6.48	8.79	12.62	15.70	10.62	1.91	.11
1901. Males.....	17.13	6.59	1.76	2.93	6.88	6.62	7.27	9.55	13.50	16.48	10.09	1.17	.03
Females....	13.89	6.62	1.91	3.15	6.94	6.68	7.62	9.47	12.98	16.62	11.29	2.74	.09
Total.....	15.54	6.61	1.84	3.04	6.91	6.65	7.44	9.51	13.24	16.55	10.68	1.93	.06
1902. Males.....	17.78	7.19	2.09	3.12	6.33	6.27	6.75	9.15	13.47	16.73	9.53	1.38	.11
Females....	14.61	7.12	1.93	3.86	6.04	6.57	7.55	9.64	13.63	15.16	11.60	2.22	.08
Total.....	16.21	7.16	2.02	3.49	6.19	6.42	7.14	9.39	13.55	15.96	10.59	1.81	.07
1903. Males.....	16.19	6.57	1.87	3.72	6.29	5.86	6.80	9.90	13.54	17.05	10.89	1.28	....
Females....	14.13	6.49	2.31	3.17	7.09	6.20	7.15	9.01	14.25	16.83	11.79	2.67	.08
Total.....	15.07	6.48	2.07	3.57	6.62	5.97	6.91	9.39	13.77	16.79	11.34	1.97	.04

* Excluding those with age and sex not stated, and premature and still births.

Table No. 56.

Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age, by
Seasons, 1902.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Months.....	110	112	104	125	107	84	160	171	170	152	135	111
Quarters.....	326				316			501			398	
Percentages.....	21.15				20.51			32.51			25.83	
Half years.....			642						899			
Percentages.....			41.66						58.34			
Total deaths.....						1,541						

*Not including deaths with month not stated, premature and still births.

Table No. 57.

Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age, by
Seasons, 1903.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Months.....	121	149	125	116	92	85	140	155	179	143	86	99
Quarters.....	395				293			474			328	
Percentages.....	26.51				19.66			31.81			22.01	
Half years.....			688						802			
Percentages.....			46.17						53.82			
Total deaths.....						1,490						

*Not including deaths with month not stated, premature and still births.

Table No. 58.
Total Deaths by Seasons, 1902.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Months	570	557	576	585	567	454	524	574	573	563	540	566
Quarters.....	1,703				1,606				1,671		1,669	
Percentages.....	25.61				24.15				25.13		25.10	
Half years.....			3,309						3,340			
Percentages.....			49.76						50.23			
Total deaths.....						6,649						

*Not including deaths with month not stated, premature and still births.

Table No. 59.
Total Deaths by Seasons, 1903.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Months.....	628	646	669	624	542	500	546	574	559	528	558	590
Quarters.....	1,943				1,666				1,679		1,676	
Percentages.....	27.90				23.92				24.11		24.07	
Half years.....			3,609						3,355			
Percentages.....			51.82						48.18			
Total deaths.....						6,964						

*Not including deaths with month not stated, premature and still births.

Table No. 60.

Nativity of Persons Deceased from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Total deaths.*	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1884.....	6,194	4,868	89.01	601	10.99
1885.....	6,201	4,847	89.35	578	10.65
1886.....	6,426	4,989	88.52	647	11.48
1887.....	6,479	5,131	88.03	698	11.97
1888.....	6,854	5,449	87.53	776	12.47
1889.....	6,696	5,383	88.00	734	12.00
1890.....	7,368	5,672	86.45	889	13.55
1891.....	7,310	5,637	86.52	878	13.47
1892.....	7,988	6,155	86.82	934	13.17
1893.....	7,663	5,847	85.03	1,029	14.97
1894.....	6,898	5,310	85.01	936	14.99
1895.....	6,929	5,428	85.05	954	14.95
1896.....	6,791	5,196	83.73	1,010	16.27
1897.....	7,027	5,387	83.95	1,030	16.05
1898.....	6,743	5,296	84.83	947	15.17
1899.....	7,045	5,482	84.01	1,043	15.99
1900.....	7,624	5,975	83.54	1,177	16.46
1901.....	6,975	5,417	82.64	1,138	17.36
1902.....	6,649	5,197	82.86	1,075	17.14
1903.....	6,969	5,361	81.66	1,204	18.34

* Including those whose nativity was not recorded. In the calculations of percentages the rates are not given to the total reported deaths, but only to the total of those cases where the nativity was stated.

Table No. 61.

Deaths, in 1902, of Persons Aged 100 Years, or More.

Date of death.	Name.	Age.			Place of death.	Birthplace.	Single, married or widowed.
		Years.	Months.	Days.			
Jan. 7	Lydia Harris.....	101	...	...	Nashua.....	Nashua.....	Single.
April 6	John Connor.....	101	...	...	Newmarket.	Ireland.....	Single.
May 23	Michael Cleary.....	102	5	6	Bennington.	Ireland.....	Single.
June 22	Nathaniel B. Cross..	102	4	9	Claremont..	Sutton.....	Widower.
Sept. 11	Elisha Marston.....	101	...	2	Sandwich...	Moultonboro'.	Widower.

Table No. 62.

Deaths, in 1903, of Persons Aged 100 Years, or More.

Date of death.	Name.	Age.			Place of death.	Birthplace.	Single, married or widowed.
		Years.	Months.	Days.			
Feb. 25	Ellen Shea.....	100	...	...	Manchester.	Ireland.....	.....
Mar. 23	Margaret Haley.....	101	...	...	Manchester.	Concord.....	Widow.
July 14	Georgianna Witham	105	...	...	Brentwood..	Canada.....	Widow.

Table No. 63.
Deaths from Various Causes for Twenty Years—1884-1903.

Years.	Typhoid fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis of lungs.	Cancer.	Meningitis.*	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Heart disease.	Bronchitis (acute and chronic).	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and enteritis (cholera infantum).	Bright's disease.	Senile debility (old age).	
1884.....	137	..	3	52	14	110	49	..	3	80	19	863	210	120	204	248	507	78	436	266	117	601
1885.....	136	2	45	53	25	78	74	..	6	40	25	857	213	133	206	278	489	112	504	219	130	587
1886.....	134	..	18	21	26	156	64	..	5	79	18	809	206	141	220	249	510	81	466	362	103	566
1887.....	134	..	39	26	21	177	84	..	9	53	20	766	218	117	210	253	552	114	556	336	122	527
1888.....	150	..	55	34	23	103	94	..	6	63	36	742	203	143	213	273	575	142	628	370	113	519
1889.....	161	..	16	18	47	210	88	..	4	67	27	651	213	151	259	196	564	127	582	353	156	530
1890.....	143	..	9	16	26	164	64	..	38	48	29	825	276	186	293	251	568	191	703	399	157	614
1891.....	170	..	19	13	27	186	56	..	143	51	43	695	232	161	293	241	572	180	673	486	174	593
1892.....	109	..	24	17	37	134	43	..	33	42	39	736	235	173	308	269	571	217	890	366	183	516
1893.....	121	..	32	52	23	63	36	..	91	63	29	737	235	208	311	229	605	191	685	423	159	496
1894.....	135	1	14	61	51	73	44	..	121	41	16	714	240	223	294	248	619	195	633	400	146	439
1895.....	189	..	23	58	26	78	49	..	49	59	18	693	246	227	321	252	691	187	639	411	188	453
1896.....	139	..	23	23	33	85	59	..	47	40	19	679	275	232	357	240	617	161	557	392	191	465
1897.....	192	..	12	34	16	82	61	..	130	28	22	697	265	238	345	229	647	241	650	320	232	485
1898.....	108	..	10	25	21	71	37	..	51	54	20	607	305	222	313	230	619	141	524	459	229	506
1899.....	92	..	15	20	74	53	47	..	170	26	20	582	279	219	376	251	685	185	753	364	242	478
1900.....	100	..	19	27	40	64	36	..	183	38	17	650	292	254	392	227	692	200	942	462	248	483
1901.....	89	5	4	50	20	60	30	..	139	37	20	629	364	207	340	247	692	162	716	368	242	480
1902.....	72	6	19	4	31	136	26	..	51	27	18	569	341	206	412	177	701	169	618	291	297	363
1903.....	86	..	13	9	31	77	25	..	80	20	10	530	314	201	431	197	737	127	686	328	319	424
Total.	2,467	18	396	623	612	2,186	1,068	..	1,724	936	465	14,036	5,210	3,757	6,108	4,609	12,273	3,204	13,339	7,375	3,782	10,145

* Including cephalitis, cerebritis and encephalitis.

Table No. 64.

CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Deaths from Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in
New Hampshire for Twenty Years, by Age Periods.

Years.	Total.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.
1884.....	868	50	113	218	145	93	78	64	67	21	19
1885.....	857	49	98	219	161	109	75	75	43	19	9
1886.....	809	44	87	233	152	94	67	71	37	18	6
1887.....	766	34	88	193	145	101	78	55	46	21	5
1888.....	742	48	88	219	137	71	62	55	42	15	5
1889.....	651	36	81	147	120	77	56	65	53	10	6
1890.....	825	49	77	200	156	113	65	72	63	23	7
1891.....	695	47	87	174	131	89	67	37	43	10	10
1892.....	736	28	88	178	150	84	67	71	41	20	9
1893.....	737	45	71	204	139	92	65	64	34	14	9
1894.....	714	50	70	200	150	82	59	45	45	8	5
1895.....	693	31	66	210	129	85	60	49	51	10	2
1896.....	679	41	81	180	130	85	59	49	37	9	8
1897.....	697	36	79	225	143	70	46	49	52	12	5
1898.....	607	26	53	181	143	66	52	47	22	7	10
1899.....	582	26	57	169	103	80	65	38	28	10	6
1900.....	650	36	70	193	120	76	45	61	44	1	4
1901.....	629	42	57	178	130	71	53	48	40	7	3
1902.....	569	23	62	138	134	83	51	43	24	5	6
1903.....	530	26	47	141	107	66	54	49	31	7	2
Total.....	14,036	767	1,520	3,800	2,725	1,687	1,224	1,107	823	247	136

It will be seen that during the time embraced by this table there were 14,036 deaths from consumption. It should also be borne in mind that these figures do not include *all* the deaths due to tuberculosis, since if the mortality from tubercular meningitis, tubercular hydrocephalus, tabes mesenterica, scrofula, Pott's disease, lupus and other tubercular conditions were added, the total would be considerably larger than the number given.

Table No. 65.

Mortality from Consumption from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.*

Years.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to deaths from all causes.	Death rate per 10,000 living population (estimated).
1884.....	865	14.01	24.10
1885.....	857	13.82	23.68
1886.....	809	12.58	22.17
1887.....	766	11.82	20.82
1888.....	742	10.82	20.01
1889.....	651	9.72	17.42
1890.....	825	11.19	21.91
1891.....	695	9.51	18.31
1892.....	736	9.21	19.24
1893.....	737	9.62	19.13
1894.....	714	10.35	18.38
1895.....	693	10.00	17.71
1896.....	679	9.99	17.22
1897.....	697	9.92	17.55
1898.....	607	9.00	15.16
1899.....	582	8.26	14.43
1900.....	650	8.20	15.79
1901.....	629	9.02	15.14
1902.....	569	8.55	13.58
1903.....	530	7.57	12.54

* Still births and premature births have not been included in these calculations since 1893.

Table No. 66.

Deaths from Consumption, by Nativity, Civil Condition and Sex, by Counties, for 1902.

Counties.	Sex.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not stated.	Total.	Grand total.
Rockingham.....	Males.....	32	5	1	15	20	1	2	38	78
	Females..	31	6	3	15	16	5	4	40	
Strafford	Males.....	20	13	3	15	19	2	....	36	73
	Females..	27	8	2	14	14	*8	1	37	
Belknap.....	Males.	9	1	2	4	5	1	2	12	28
	Females..	12	2	2	8	5	*2	1	16	
Carroll	Males.....	11	2	1	8	4	2	....	14	23
	Females..	8	1	....	5	2	2	....	9	
Merrimack.....	Males.....	24	9	4	17	16	*2	2	37	78
	Females..	28	6	7	23	16	2	....	41	
Hillsborough....	Males.....	48	21	2	37	22	6	14	79	157
	Females..	40	37	1	41	23	*7	7	78	
Cheshire	Males.....	9	3	1	6	2	*4	1	13	26
	Females..	11	1	1	9	1	2	1	13	
Sullivan.....	Males.....	6	2	....	4	3	....	1	8	22
	Females..	9	3	2	5	7	2	....	14	
Grafton	Males.....	17	6	2	10	10	*4	1	25	56
	Females..	23	5	3	20	6	3	2	31	
Cooks.....	Males	6	7	....	9	2	2	....	13	28
	Females..	8	7	....	7	6	1	1	15	
Total for state. Males.....		182	77	16	125	103	24	23	275	569
Females..		197	76	21	147	96	34	17	294	
Grand total.....		379	153	37	272	199	58	40	569	

* One divorced.

Table No. 67.

Deaths from Consumption, by Nativity, Civil Condition and Sex, by Counties, for 1903.

Counties.	Sex.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not stated.	Total.	Grand total.
Rockingham.....	Males.....	19	6	3	12	9	*7	....	28	66
	Females..	32	4	2	17	11	9	1	38	
Strafford.....	Males.....	14	6	4	8	11	4	1	24	64
	Females..	22	15	3	21	11	6	2	40	
Belknap.....	Males.....	16	2	....	9	4	*3	3	19	33
	Females..	14	3	....	6	2	5	1	14	
Carroll.....	Males.....	7	1	....	3	4	1	....	8	17
	Females..	7	....	2	3	1	3	2	9	
Merrimack.....	Males.....	23	7	....	15	9	5	1	30	64
	Females..	20	14	....	22	6	5	1	34	
Hillsborough.....	Males.....	51	34	4	32	33	*3	20	89	159
	Females..	37	33	...	28	28	7	7	70	
Cheshire.....	Males.....	11	....	....	6	4	1	....	11	30
	Females..	16	3	....	10	7	2	....	19	
Sullivan.....	Males.....	5	3	1	6	3	....	....	9	21
	Females..	11	1	....	8	3	....	1	12	
Grafton.....	Males.....	21	1	1	9	11	1	2	23	45
	Females..	12	7	2	13	7	1	1	22	
Cooks.....	Males.....	9	1	....	6	3	1	....	10	31
	Females..	14	7	....	12	6	2	1	21	
Total for state. Males.....		176	62	13	107	91	26	27	251	530
Females..		183	87	9	140	82	40	17	279	
Grand total.....		359	149	22	247	173	66	44	530	

* One divorced.

Table No. 68.

Mortality from Consumption, by Counties, with Percentages of Deaths to Total Mortality, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Counties.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.
Rockingham....	130	14.89	134	14.70	142	14.74	130	14.84	96	10.71	88	10.05	134	12.58	85	8.57	133	12.96	113	10.94
Strafford.....	105	16.74	96	15.50	96	15.76	80	11.88	93	13.51	75	10.85	117	14.60	94	11.62	84	9.72	78	10.51
Belknap.....	54	18.94	50	17.30	37	10.22	48	13.00	46	11.73	42	10.79	40	10.69	44	11.23	35	7.95	47	12.74
Carroll.....	46	13.81	33	12.26	41	13.53	33	11.22	26	7.92	29	9.73	25	8.25	32	9.38	36	10.53	36	11.80
Merrimaek.....	91	12.36	102	12.81	79	9.48	96	11.49	101	10.97	88	9.87	114	11.59	89	9.36	100	9.40	108	10.16
Hillsborough....	229	13.83	233	13.69	218	12.96	179	10.55	209	11.32	168	9.64	204	10.33	197	10.06	175	8.36	190	9.03
Cheshire.....	62	12.47	75	15.18	60	12.63	50	10.37	47	9.63	53	10.09	51	9.15	49	10.16	56	9.21	48	8.06
Sullivan.....	36	13.18	36	12.67	45	13.72	32	11.30	36	11.00	28	8.91	32	9.63	20	7.15	27	7.07	32	8.84
Grafton.....	83	12.73	70	11.45	72	11.72	80	13.28	63	9.61	58	9.27	70	10.75	57	8.79	58	7.77	53	7.61
Coös.....	32	12.16	28	12.33	19	7.42	38	10.32	25	7.96	22	6.32	38	11.51	28	6.10	32	7.60	32	8.10
Total.....	868	14.01	857	13.82	809	12.58	766	11.82	742	10.82	651	9.72	825	11.19	695	9.51	736	9.21	737	9.62

Table No. 68.—*Concluded.*

Counties.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.	
	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.
Rockingham . . .	101	11.24	99	10.88	92	10.50	96	10.53	84	9.95	78	8.91	83	8.91	73	8.13	78	8.87	66	7.70
Straford.....	78	12.64	65	10.42	65	9.63	93	12.93	73	10.32	67	9.18	75	9.61	76	11.83	73	12.22	64	10.06
Belknap.....	43	11.28	32	9.46	31	8.96	37	11.14	28	8.07	27	7.53	39	10.43	28	8.05	28	8.28	33	8.75
Carroll.....	26	8.69	26	8.75	21	7.39	29	10.28	30	10.83	19	6.55	24	7.92	23	10.95	23	8.81	17	6.11
Merrimack.....	112	11.75	91	9.78	79	8.91	71	8.14	75	9.06	67	7.33	65	6.06	67	7.86	78	9.11	64	6.74
Hillsborough....	194	10.19	182	9.19	234	11.61	193	9.43	176	9.26	191	9.59	206	9.59	210	9.93	157	7.69	159	8.04
Cheshire.....	48	9.34	50	9.76	39	8.90	50	10.44	38	7.61	36	6.88	46	9.28	46	8.61	26	5.97	30	6.55
Sullivan.....	32	9.81	40	12.66	39	13.65	31	9.84	30	9.80	18	6.62	24	7.23	27	8.44	22	8.15	21	6.73
Grafton.....	52	8.15	71	10.43	51	8.04	63	9.14	46	7.21	53	8.01	63	8.76	42	6.20	56	9.16	45	6.64
Cooks.....	28	7.63	37	10.85	28	8.19	34	8.92	27	6.77	26	5.99	25	5.75	37	9.78	28	7.71	31	6.93
Total.....	714	10.35	693	10.00	679	9.99	697	9.92	607	9.00	582	8.26	650	8.20	629	9.02	569	8.55	530	7.57

Table No. 69.

Percentage of Deaths from Consumption to the Total Mortality of the Cities of the State, for the years 1883 to 1903, inclusive.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Manchester.....	14.89	14.28	13.03	15.01	11.15	12.37	9.30	10.29	10.40	8.77	8.49	9.44	8.24	12.08	10.16	9.01	9.81	10.47	9.48	7.38	7.41
Concord.....	11.41	8.66	10.68	8.60	10.13	10.23	9.81	9.13	9.30	8.43	9.15	11.69	9.01	9.09	6.73	6.78	6.65	5.45	8.89	7.97	6.07
Nashua.....	16.96	13.72	14.86	10.49	9.73	8.20	8.64	10.69	10.29	6.47	7.69	8.57	7.96	8.48	12.25	10.61	8.39	9.05	9.95	10.51	9.66
Dover.....	20.97	16.60	16.17	21.17	14.57	12.01	10.31	16.40	12.01	11.18	13.03	14.28	11.06	10.25	9.97	10.49	12.32	10.48	10.69	8.00	8.41
Portsmouth.....	16.02	14.74	12.18	17.84	16.26	13.26	7.73	14.34	8.17	17.61	10.08	13.66	21.11	13.66	14.59	9.33	9.39	9.75	8.41	5.50	8.78
Keene.....	16.91	16.00	22.80	16.00	11.90	9.47	9.02	10.25	11.50	13.77	9.43	10.34	11.11	9.01	9.02	11.36	6.76	11.46	10.65	4.16	6.06
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.80	9.70	5.31	10.08	11.36	8.47	15.09	13.01	13.75	10.63	18.80	21.60	11.97
Laconia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75	11.49	15.00	9.28	12.24	13.53	12.69	9.03	13.04	11.24	8.82	10.36
Somersworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.68	11.20	8.54	8.33	10.94	17.01	9.09	4.91	10.15	7.50	14.87	8.77
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.11	7.02	13.89	9.52	8.33	8.82	5.00	7.14	10.22	7.52
Berlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.05	5.26	1.84	5.26	4.85	10.56	6.14	4.73

Table No. 70 gives a comparative view of the percentages of death from consumption in the several cities of the state for the period named; Rochester, Laconia, Somersworth, Franklin, and Berlin being included only since they have become cities.

PNEUMONIA.

Table No. 70.

Mortality from Pneumonia in New Hampshire from 1883 to 1903, inclusive, by Ages.

Years.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	Total.
1883.....	82	....	5	8	12	30	21	36	45	86	94	66	13	498
1884.....	51	48	3	3	6	27	23	30	36	50	97	54	8	436
1885.....	69	49	8	4	11	15	27	32	37	72	105	74	1	504
1886.....	57	38	13	6	13	17	24	29	49	68	92	53	7	466
1887.....	63	33	7	5	13	23	32	40	48	89	121	68	4	556
1888.....	67	45	6	10	19	40	49	51	62	67	123	81	8	623
1889.....	61	50	8	12	17	29	36	40	48	98	100	79	4	582
1890.....	73	48	9	10	11	35	46	45	79	106	127	107	7	703
1891.....	73	43	15	6	11	43	31	38	74	109	126	95	9	673
1892.....	77	49	13	6	12	41	61	60	95	147	190	128	11	890
1893.....	86	65	15	5	15	36	39	55	60	95	120	88	6	685
1894.....	88	62	13	4	11	29	38	48	63	87	103	83	4	633
1895.....	69	62	11	8	16	27	32	46	57	101	127	74	9	639
1896.....	103	96	8	5	10	22	29	35	34	68	82	63	2	557
1897.....	122	82	13	7	9	22	36	33	56	78	100	87	5	650
1898.....	84	68	12	7	9	25	35	34	31	59	101	55	4	524
1899.....	130	97	19	9	19	25	39	46	50	85	129	99	6	753
1900.....	142	125	14	11	18	48	64	76	95	112	141	88	8	942
1901.....	105	82	13	3	9	41	35	65	55	78	136	89	5	716
1902.....	118	86	14	7	10	35	31	32	51	76	82	73	3	618
1903....	127	87	19	11	17	26	42	40	54	85	95	78	5	686
Total.....	1852	1315	238	147	268	641	770	911	1179	1816	2391	1682	129	13,339

Pneumonia is an infectious disease, acute in its character, and has become the most prominent cause of death in New Hampshire, as it has in many other sections of the country. For the past six years the annual mortality from this disease has been greater than that from consumption.

During the past 21 years, 1883-1903, inclusive, there were returned 13,339 deaths from this cause. The years of greatest mortality from this disease were 1892 with 890 deaths, and 1900 with 942 deaths, both these years being at the height of the greatest epidemics of influenza or *grippe* that have occurred.

Table No. 71.

Mortality from Pneumonia by Months from 1884 to 1903,
inclusive.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.
1884.....	55	55	51	52	32	13	14	11	5	28	51	67	2
1885.....	53	59	101	95	35	25	13	10	10	33	38	32	...
1886.....	32	44	73	51	51	33	22	18	18	24	46	54	...
1887.....	71	73	85	85	49	17	13	13	14	34	47	54	1
1888.....	72	95	75	73	76	24	16	23	21	43	36	72	2
1889.....	69	66	79	102	51	22	15	19	16	53	41	49	...
1890.....	213	74	69	43	47	35	18	9	23	23	69	79	1
1891.....	73	60	82	72	95	41	13	7	14	23	37	152	4
1892.....	384	110	83	86	57	21	5	11	19	21	34	54	5
1893.....	75	71	95	87	67	38	18	14	14	24	48	133	1
1894.....	141	91	66	75	57	30	16	17	18	27	47	47	1
1895.....	89	91	141	78	34	29	14	15	16	29	35	66	2
1896.....	62	63	67	58	61	27	25	12	22	53	38	69	...
1897.....	84	87	161	67	48	30	15	8	22	33	41	54	...
1898.....	58	57	48	67	80	26	11	11	19	24	44	78	1
1899.....	168	114	82	91	44	25	28	17	24	35	28	97	...
1900.....	124	91	145	226	104	45	19	20	21	35	49	63	...
1901.....	79	134	126	81	67	35	10	14	13	37	49	71	...
1902.....	72	75	68	73	69	32	16	18	29	33	52	81	...
1903.....	93	111	89	66	64	23	29	17	18	35	62	79	...
Total.....	2067	1621	1786	1628	1188	571	330	284	356	647	892	1451	20

Table No. 72.
Mortality from Pneumonia by Counties, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Counties.	Years.																			Grand total.	
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902		1903
Rockingham.....	45	62	77	70	83	66	90	77	96	88	83	83	65	83	62	83	110	110	74	66	.....
Strafford.....	39	48	37	46	52	38	80	73	96	65	66	58	64	68	56	75	129	61	39	60	.....
Belknap.....	18	21	25	44	50	37	42	28	55	31	46	29	28	27	33	30	48	28	26	39	.....
Carroll.....	30	27	15	33	46	49	37	42	50	19	32	28	22	28	23	41	36	17	20	29	.....
Merrimack.....	50	72	60	85	73	86	94	73	137	95	85	83	73	70	53	86	157	80	83	93	.....
Hillsborough.....	110	128	112	128	129	131	158	185	175	159	154	175	159	189	154	228	236	220	205	201	.....
Cheshire.....	36	52	39	55	55	52	44	54	86	64	50	44	25	38	30	61	61	44	28	36	.....
Sullivan.....	21	22	23	22	30	31	32	31	62	45	31	32	23	36	25	37	37	36	31	40	.....
Grafton.....	66	48	54	52	77	64	74	53	84	71	53	66	61	75	54	59	81	74	67	72	.....
Cooks.....	21	20	24	21	33	26	52	57	49	48	33	41	37	36	34	53	47	46	45	50	.....
Total.....	438	504	466	556	628	582	703	673	890	685	633	639	557	650	524	753	942	716	618	686	12,841

INFLUENZA (GRIPPE).

Table No. 73.

Deaths from Influenza in New Hampshire for Twenty Years, 1884 to 1903.

Years.	No. of deaths.	Years.	No. of deaths.	Years.	No. of deaths.
1884	3	1891.....	143	1898.....	51
1885.....	6	1892.....	331	1899.....	170
1886.....	5	1893.....	91	1900.....	183
1887.....	9	1894.....	121	1901.....	139
1888.....	6	1895.....	121	1902.....	51
1889.....	4	1896.....	47	1903.....	80
1890.....	33	1897.....	130		
Grand total.....					1,724

This subject is an interesting study, not only in itself, but particularly in connection with the increased mortality at certain periods from pneumonia and consumption. The above table gives the number of deaths from influenza or *grippe* from 1884-1903, a total of 1,724. Its fluctuations are exceedingly marked. The greatest mortality occurred in 1892,* when there were 331 deaths. For many years prior to 1890 it was scarcely known among the causes of death, but since that year its annual mortality, although fluctuating widely, has been considerable.

The second year of its greatest mortality was 1900, with 183 deaths, the annual variation in the number of deaths from pneumonia corresponding with the years of greatest mortality from *grippe*.

It has been further noted that the first wave, so to speak, of this disease, in its epidemic form in 1890 increased to a marked degree the number of deaths from consumption for that year, the increased mortality being represented, probably, by cases of so-called "quick" consumption.

It will be seen, therefore, that influenza is a disease of serious proportions, far more so than is represented by the number of deaths reported directly from it.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANEOUS CROUP.

Table No. 74.

Mortality from Croup and Diphtheria, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Deaths.			Percentages of deaths to deaths from all causes.			Death rates per 10,000 living.*		
	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Total.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Total.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Total.
1884.....	49	110	159	.79	1.77	2.56	1.36	3.06	4.42
1885.....	74	78	152	1.19	1.25	2.44	2.04	2.15	4.19
1886.....	64	156	220	.99	2.41	3.40	1.75	4.27	6.02
1887.....	84	177	261	1.29	2.73	4.02	2.28	4.81	7.09
1888.....	94	103	197	1.37	1.50	2.87	2.53	2.77	5.30
1889.....	88	210	298	1.31	3.13	4.44	2.35	5.61	7.96
1890.....	64	164	228	.86	2.21	3.08	1.69	4.32	6.02
1891.....	56	160	216	.79	2.20	2.10	1.48	4.22	5.69
1892.....	45	134	179	.56	1.69	2.25	1.18	3.50	4.68
1893.....	36	63	99	.47	.82	1.29	.93	1.63	2.57
1894.....	44	73	117	.64	1.05	1.69	1.13	1.88	3.01
1895.....	49	78	127	.71	1.12	1.83	1.25	1.99	3.25
1896.....	59	85	144	.87	1.25	2.12	1.49	2.16	3.65
1897.....	61	82	143	.87	1.17	2.04	1.53	2.06	3.59
1898.....	37	71	108	.55	1.05	1.60	.92	1.77	2.69
1899.....	47	55	102	.66	.78	1.44	1.16	1.36	2.52
1900.....	36	64	100	.47	.84	1.31	.87	1.55	2.42
1901.....	30	60	90	.43	.86	1.29	.72	1.44	2.16
1902.....	26	136	162	.39	2.04	2.43	.62	3.24	3.86
1903.....	25	77	102	.36	1.10	1.46	.59	1.82	2.41
Total.....	1,068	2,136	3,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	53	107	160	.78	1.55	2.28	1.39	2.78	4.17

* Estimated population.

Diphtheria and membranous croup are now known to be one and the same disease, differing only in manifestations; croup is, therefore, included in the figures herewith given. During the past 20 years, 1884-1903, inclusive, there were returned 3,204 deaths from this disease, or an average of 160 annually. In only one year since 1892 has the average been reached. Of the total number reported for the period named, 1,068 were returned as croup, which is exactly 33 1-3 per cent. of the total deaths classed as diphtheria. In other words, croup, or the laryngeal form of diphtheria, caused one third as many deaths as were returned under the term "diphtheria."

TYPHOID FEVER.

Table No. 75.

Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Age Periods, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	Total.
1884.....	22	32	34	12	8	7	8	8	3	3	137
1885.....	16	31	34	14	8	7	10	11	3	2	136
1886.....	23	45	51	16	12	15	14	16	2	.....	194
1887.....	9	38	41	17	8	7	6	5	2	1	134
1888.....	20	37	39	12	8	8	9	8	3	6	150
1889.....	18	40	50	13	14	10	5	6	4	1	161
1890.....	14	35	33	18	14	10	7	7	3	2	143
1891.....	18	39	52	17	15	8	9	8	3	1	170
1892.....	11	27	24	18	8	5	6	3	4	3	109
1893.....	12	32	29	22	10	5	5	3	1	2	121
1894.....	13	24	39	19	11	9	10	8	2	.. ...	135
1895.....	5	26	28	10	12	4	7	3	1	3	99
1896.....	18	24	47	21	6	6	10	5	1	1	139
1897.....	12	22	22	12	8	10	4	1	1	.....	92
1898.....	9	25	36	14	11	7	3	2	.....	1	108
1899.....	5	16	34	13	7	4	7	3	1	2	92
1900.....	7	17	38	13	9	4	5	3	1	3	100
1901.....	11	11	19	20	10	9	6	2	1	.....	89
1902.....	8	18	17	12	6	3	4	1	1	2	72
1903.....	7	17	26	13	5	4	6	8	.....	.....	86
Total....	258	556	693	306	190	142	141	111	37	33	2,467

Table No. 76.

Typhoid Fever—Mortality from to each 10,000 of the Population of same Age Period for Twenty Years, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Age not stated.
1.99	4.22	5.09	2.81	2.05	2.00	2.75	3.38	3.96	.....

Although the mortality from typhoid fever fluctuates more or less from year to year, it is gratifying to note that it is being gradually reduced, and, notwithstanding some local outbreaks that might have been avoided, the mortality from this disease in 1902 and 1903 was the lowest ever returned in the state, the number being 72 and 86 for these years, respectively.

The cause of this gradual suppression of typhoid fever is due chiefly, and we might say almost wholly, to the improved condition of public and private water supplies. To what extent the work of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, in pointing out several hundred dangerous and suspicious sources of water supply, has been contributory to the reduction of typhoid fever during the last three years, since this work has been in progress, is a point which, although not provable, is worthy of consideration.

By age periods, the number of deaths were as follows: Between one and ten, 258; between ten and twenty, 556; between twenty and thirty, 693; between thirty and forty, 306; between forty and fifty, 190; between fifty and sixty, 142; between sixty and seventy, 141; between seventy and eighty, 111; over eighty, 37; age not stated, 33. The rate per 10,000 of the living population of the same age period is shown in the table. It will be seen that the greatest liability to the disease is in persons between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and from that period rapidly falls to the 60-70 period, after which there is a gradual rise for the remaining life periods.

SCARLET FEVER.

Table No. 77.

Mortality from Scarlatina, from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to deaths from all causes.	Death rates per 10,000 living population.*
1884.....	52	.83	1.44
1885.....	53	.85	1.46
1886.....	21	.32	.57
1887.....	26	.40	.70
1888.....	34	.49	.91
1889.....	18	.26	.48
1890.....	16	.21	.42
1891.....	13	.18	.34
1892.....	27	.33	.71
1893.....	52	.67	1.35
1894.....	61	.88	1.57
1895.....	58	.83	1.48
1896.....	23	.34	.58
1897.....	34	.48	.86
1898.....	25	.37	.62
1899.....	20	.28	.49
1900.....	27	.35	.65
1901.....	50	.72	1.20
1902.....	4	.06	.09
1903.....	9	.13	.21
Total.....	623	.....	.....
Average.....	31	.45	.81

* Estimated population.

In 1902 only four deaths were returned from scarlet fever in New Hampshire, and in 1903, nine deaths, these figures being the lowest ever reported in this state during its registration period.

The annual average number of deaths from this disease for the past 20 years was 31, the total number for that period being 623.

A local epidemic, uncontrolled, makes a marked difference, as illustrated under the year 1901, from the epidemic in Keene which resulted in 20 deaths.

The low general mortality from scarlet fever is doubtless due to methods of isolation and disinfection now carried out by local boards of health, and were it not for such precautions a much greater death rate would probably result. The mild, unrecognized, "walking" cases are the most prolific source of the spread of the infection, and are, by their very nature, beyond the control of health authorities.

MEASLES.

In 1902 nineteen deaths were returned from this cause and in 1903 thirteen. During the past 20 years there have been reported in this state 396 deaths from measles, an annual average of 19+. By age periods, for the 20 years, the mortality was as follows: Under one year, 127; one to five, 170; five to ten, 28; ten to fifteen, 12; fifteen to twenty, 15; twenty to thirty, 12; thirty to forty, 11; forty to fifty, 4; fifty to sixty, 7; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 3; over eighty, 1; age not stated, 3.

WHOOPING COUGH.

For the years 1902 and 1903 there were exactly 31 deaths each year from whooping cough. Of the 62 deaths, 44 were infants under one year of age. No deaths among adults were reported from this cause.

HEART DISEASE.

Under this term, which in some respects is a misnomer, are returned more deaths than from any other disease except consumption and pneumonia, and in an occasional year these relative positions have been transposed. In 1898 heart disease ranked first as a cause of death in this state; in several years it ranked second; in a number of years third, and in one year fourth in order of fatality. The following table shows the number of deaths from this cause from 1884 to 1903, inclusive, with rate for each year, and also the average rate by five-year periods. It will be seen, when viewed in groups, that there has been a slight increase in each succeeding period.

Table No. 78.
Deaths from Heart Disease, 1884 to 1903.

Years.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 10,000 to estimated population.
1884.....	507	14.12
1885.....	489	13.51
1886.....	510	13.98
1887.....	552	15.01
1888.....	575	15.51
Average rate for five years, 14.43.		
1889.....	564	15.09
1890.....	568	15.08
1891.....	572	15.05
1892.....	571	14.89
1893.....	605	15.64
Average rate for five years, 15.15.		
1894.....	649	16.63
1895.....	691	17.55
1896.....	647	16.28
1897.....	647	16.14
1898.....	619	15.30
Average rate for five years, 16.37.		
1899.....	685	16.79
1900.....	682	16.56
1901.....	692	16.66
1902.....	701	16.73
1903.....	747	17.67
Average rate for five years, 16.89.		
Total.....	12,273	

CANCER.

Table No. 79.
Table Showing Deaths in New Hampshire from Cancer
for Twenty Years.

Year.	Deaths from cancer.	Year.	Deaths from cancer.	Year.	Deaths from cancer.
1884.....	210	1891.....	222	1898.....	305
1885.....	213	1892.....	235	1899.....	279
1886.....	206	1893.....	283	1900.....	292
1887.....	218	1894.....	230	1901.....	364
1888.....	203	1895.....	266	1902.....	341
1889.....	213	1896.....	275	1903.....	314
1890.....	276	1897.....	265		

The above table gives the number of deaths from cancer in New Hampshire for the past 20 years. Its steady increase, only slightly fluctuating, is noticeable, and is vividly illustrated in the diagram, which shows the number of deaths from this cause to each 10,000 of the population for the years given. During this period there were returned 5,210 deaths from this disease, or an annual average of 260+. By age periods the deaths were as follows: From one to ten, 19; ten to twenty, 21; twenty to thirty, 65; thirty to forty, 283; forty to fifty, 643; fifty to sixty, 1,119; sixty to seventy, 1,376; seventy to eighty, 1,167; over eighty, 461; age not stated, 56.

APOPLEXY.

Table No. 80.

Deaths from Apoplexy by Age Periods, from 1884 to 1903,
inclusive.

Years.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate to total population. (Per 10,000.)
1884.....	6	1	3	14	8	21	52	61	34	4	204	5.68
1885.....	2	1	4	12	16	26	44	69	30	2	206	5.69
1886.....	2	1	1	12	16	24	48	81	32	3	220	6.03
1887.....	3	..	5	11	14	24	56	53	43	1	210	5.71
1888.....	4	..	3	6	12	19	59	75	64	1	243	6.55
1889.....	2	..	6	4	16	43	65	74	48	1	259	6.93
1890.....	1	1	3	6	19	38	58	82	50	5	263	6.98
1891.....	7	1	8	10	22	31	61	90	49	4	283	7.44
1892.....	..	..	1	5	20	50	73	93	57	9	308	8.03
1893.....	3	..	5	9	21	37	82	108	61	5	331	8.55
1894.....	2	1	3	4	12	42	79	105	44	2	294	7.53
1895.....	1	2	6	9	16	45	67	112	59	4	321	8.15
1896.....	2	..	5	8	21	52	90	116	59	4	357	8.98
1897.....	3	..	9	8	15	48	76	104	77	5	345	8.60
1898.....	4	..	4	7	20	53	73	112	68	2	343	8.48
1899.....	2	2	4	9	30	53	83	126	63	4	376	9.21
1900.....	2	1	6	7	18	55	87	105	72	9	362	8.79
1901.....	1	2	4	13	28	38	92	102	58	2	340	8.18
1902.....	12	..	5	5	25	53	105	136	67	4	412	9.83
1903.....	10	2	8	14	35	63	99	117	81	2	431	10.20
Total.....	69	15	93	173	384	815	1449	1921	1116	73	6108	

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

This is one of the most serious chronic diseases with which we have to contend. A somewhat startling increase in its mortality should mark this subject for special study by physicians and sanitarians.

That its actual mortality, as well as the ages of decedents, may be studied, the following table is given :

Table No. 81.

Deaths from Bright's Disease by Age Periods, 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate to total population. (Per 10,000.)
1884	6	6	9	13	12	23	20	23	3	2	117	3.26
1885	6	9	11	19	15	14	24	24	7	1	130	3.59
1886	3	2	9	8	8	10	28	33	6	1	108	2.96
1887	4	6	6	17	12	16	29	25	6	1	122	3.31
1888	9	3	6	3	15	20	25	25	5	2	113	3.04
1889	3	3	11	16	19	28	34	33	8	1	156	4.17
1890	5	5	5	14	16	24	35	39	11	3	157	4.16
1891	2	9	7	18	16	27	46	34	10	5	174	4.57
1892	7	6	10	16	24	35	37	36	9	3	183	4.77
1893	13	7	10	18	18	18	29	39	7	....	159	4.11
1894	10	6	14	12	20	24	22	30	6	1	145	3.71
1895	4	8	13	17	23	37	34	38	13	1	188	4.77
1896	6	10	9	18	17	32	39	43	15	2	191	4.80
1897	15	3	11	24	15	38	46	56	20	4	232	5.78
1898	5	7	16	16	15	35	51	65	16	3	229	5.66
1899	11	6	12	16	23	31	50	71	21	1	242	5.93
1900	12	5	15	14	34	35	49	61	20	3	248	6.02
1901	7	5	15	22	26	47	57	44	17	2	242	5.82
1902	8	4	19	20	33	43	64	77	25	4	297	7.09
1903	8	8	18	23	39	58	74	81	36	4	349	8.45
Total	144	118	226	324	400	595	793	877	261	44	3,782	

INDEX.

[NOTE.—All the *causes of death* for the year 1902, except unspecified or ill-defined causes, will be found in table No. 9, arranged by towns and counties; for the same year, by *months and ages*, in table No. 11. Like statistics for the year 1903 will be found in tables Nos. 19 and 21.

The nosological tables are considerably different from those of previous years—made necessary by the adoption of the International classification. As an illustration, "cholera infantum" is classed under "diarrhea and enteritis (under two years)"; "fever," "bilious fever" and such indefinite terms are classed under "causes of death unspecified or ill defined"; "tonsillitis" is now included under "diseases of the pharynx"; "worms" under "intestinal parasites"; "brain diseases" under "other diseases of the nervous system"; "epistaxis" under "hemorrhages"; "lung diseases" under "other diseases of the respiratory system," etc.

For convenience of reference, the various diseases have been numbered consecutively in tables Nos. 9, 11, 19, and 21.]

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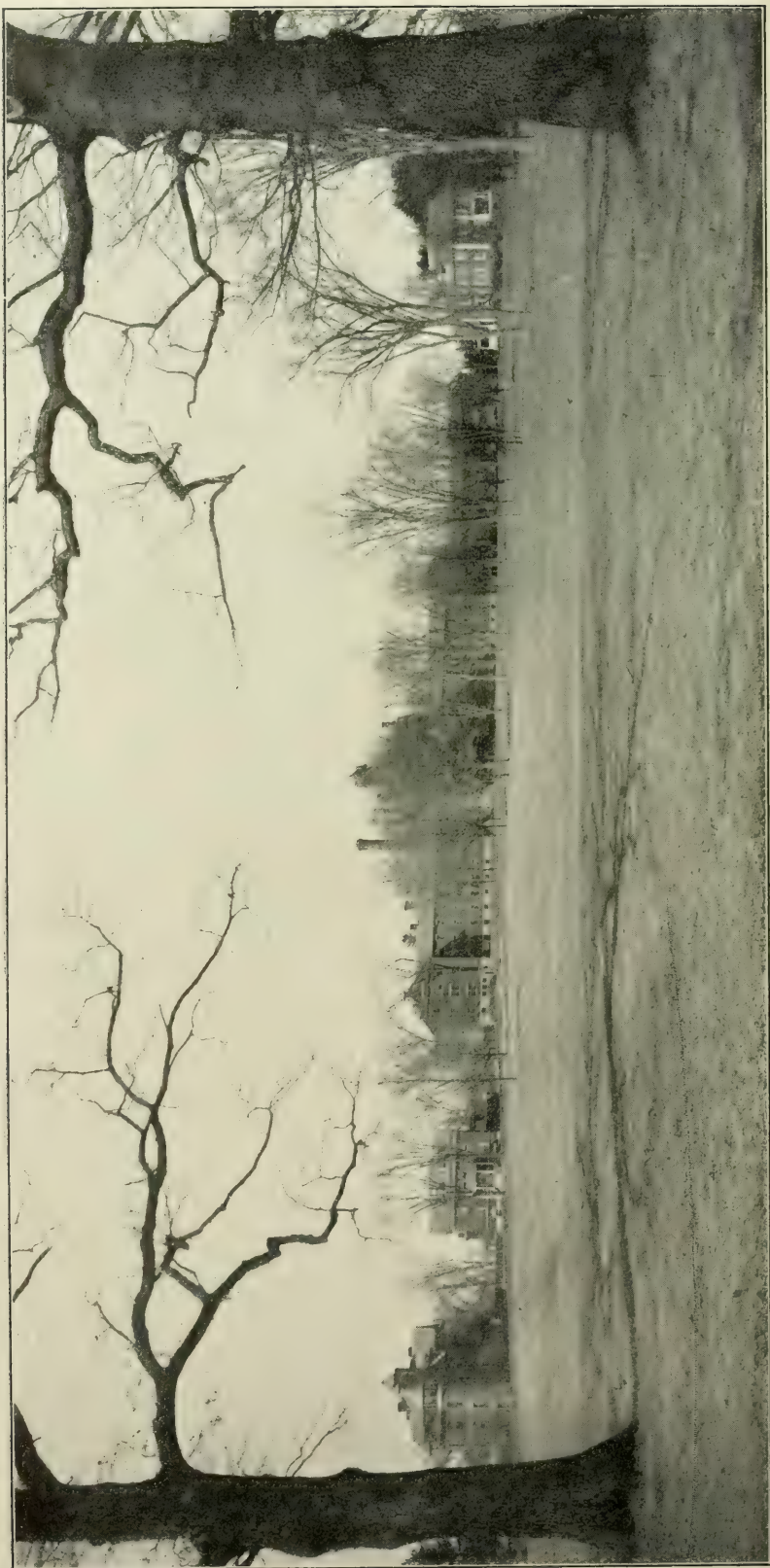
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NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

NOVEMBER, 1904

VOLUME III : PART II

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BANCROFT BUILDING.—FROM THE SOUTH.

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} *Councilors.*

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G. H. MAXFIELD, M. D.	<i>Third Assistant Physician</i>
MR. A. F. TANDY	<i>Steward</i>
MRS. MARY A. TANDY	<i>Housekeeper</i>
MRS. MILLIE C. GODFREY,	
	<i>Superintendent Training School</i>
MR. M. P. RYAN	<i>Supervisor</i>

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FIRST HALF OF MONTHS

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Jan., 1905.	Mr. WILLIAM F. THAYER, Concord.
Feb.,	Dr. MORRIS CHRISTIE, Andover.
March.	Mr. HENRY B. QUINBY, Lakeport.
April.	Dr. E. O. CROSSMAN, Lodon.
May.	Hon. JOHN A. SPALDING, Nashua.
June.	Hon. G. BYRON CHANDLER, Manchester.
July.	Hon. JAMES A. EDGERLY, Somersworth.
Aug.,	Hon. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Concord.
Sept.,	Mr. JOHN McCELLIS, Lakeport.
Oct.,	Dr. C. H. DOWNTON, Lodon.
Nov.,	Hon. J. B. WALKER, Concord.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS

Dec., 1904.	Dr. E. O. CROSSMAN, Lodon.
Jan., 1905.	Hon. JAMES A. EDGERLY, Somersworth.
Feb.,	Hon. J. B. WALKER, Concord.
March.	Dr. WILLIAM G. PERBY, Exeter.
April.	Hon. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Concord.
May.	Mr. HENRY B. QUINBY, Lakeport.
June.	Mr. JOHN McCELLIS, Lakeport.
July.	Mr. W. F. THAYER, Concord.
Aug.,	Hon. G. BYRON CHANDLER, Manchester.
Sept.,	Dr. WILLIAM G. PERBY, Exeter.
Oct.,	Dr. MORRIS CHRISTIE, Andover.
Nov.,	Hon. JOHN A. SPALDING, Nashua.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6, 1904.

The governor and the council, as required by law, having visited the New Hampshire State Hospital, inspected the several departments and examined into the condition of the patients, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the existing management.

NAHUM J. BACHELDER,
Governor.

J. FRANK SEAVEY,
ALFRED A. COLLINS,
F. E. KALEY,
S. M. RICHARDS,
A. CROSBY KENNETT,
Councilors.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The New Hampshire State Hospital present this, their

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT.

This report embraces the two years ending September 30, 1904. During this period the number of patients has been larger than at any previous one of like duration since the opening of the hospital 62 years ago. The greatest number heretofore reported as in evidence at any one time was 434. The number under treatment at the close of the last hospital year (September 30, 1904) was 580, showing an increase of 146 or about 33 per cent.

This large increase may be due in part to the increase of the state's population, but mainly to an act passed by the Legislature in 1889, which secured remedial treatment to a portion of the indigent insane maintained by the several counties at their respective almshouses. The appropriation made by the Legislature for their support at the hospital, unrestricted as to amount at first, was limited in 1897 to \$16,000.

By an act of the Legislature at its last session, approved March 7, 1903, this limitation was removed. This law provides that: "From and after the passage of this act, the State Board of Lunacy may order the removal of all such dependent insane persons to the State Hospital for remedial treatment, as, in their judgment, seems proper; and such persons shall be supported at the expense of the state, from money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

To provide for the requirements of the before mentioned increase in number of patients, the Legislature by a joint resolution, approved March 3, 1903, made an appropriation of \$60,000 for the erection of additions to the Chandler and Rumford wings of the hospital and for other purposes.

Plans for such structures were soon after secured and, after careful consideration, approved. In accordance with these, two commodious two-story buildings have been erected and furnished, one for male and the other for female patients. The first is 105 feet long and 25 feet wide, with an ell 154 feet long and 25 feet wide. It is of mill construction, thoroughly ventilated, warmed by steam and lighted by electricity. The second, of like construction, is 110 feet long and 25 wide. The former has ample accommodations for 100 patients and the latter for 50. Both are provided with broad iron and brick stairways and, in their construction and design, constant reference has been had to security from fire. Their entire cost and furnishing has been \$63,500.

The coal strike of 1902-'03 for a time rendered the warming of the hospital a matter of some anxiety, requiring, as it then did, the annual consumption of some thirty hundred tons of coal. Up to that time this had been bought in considerable quantities and delivered from time to time in amounts proportioned to the capacity of the institution's means of storage, which did not exceed some ten hundred tons.

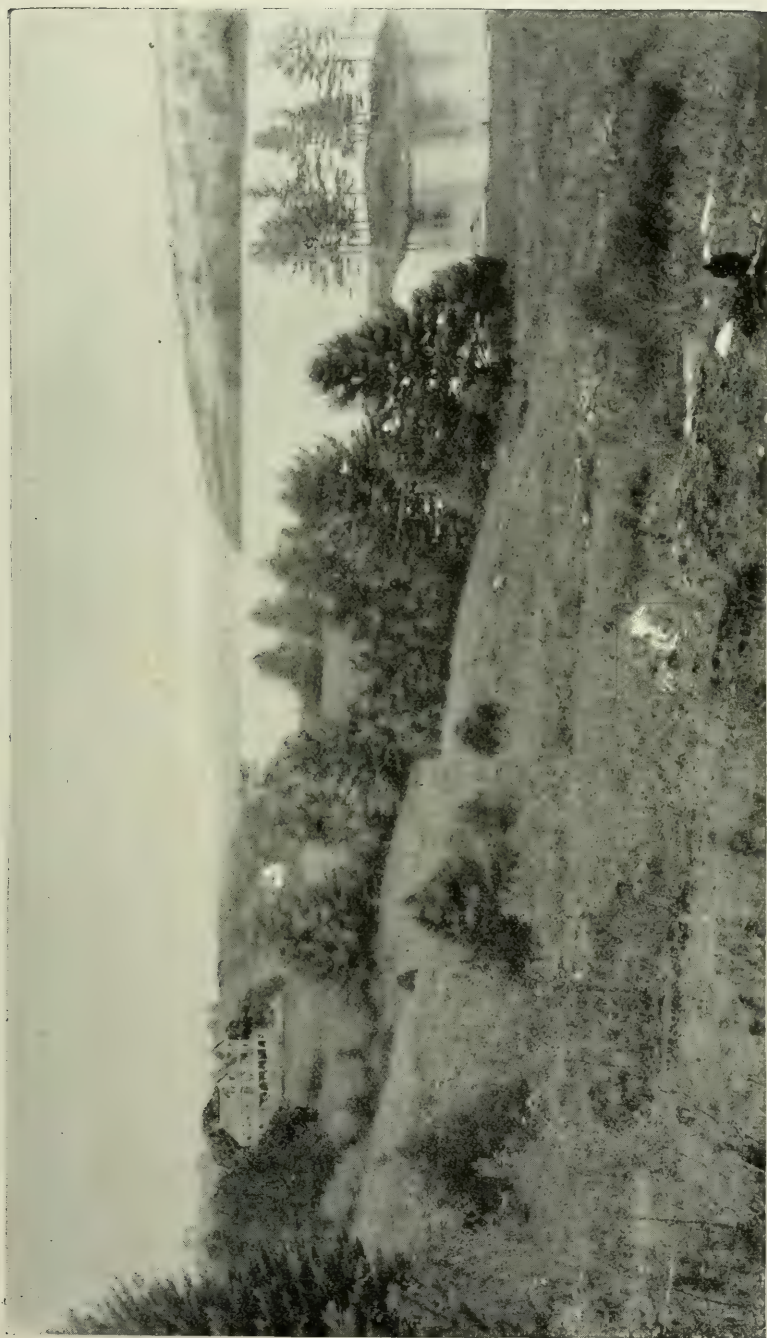
This state of things led to a serious consideration of the subject of warming and it was deemed wise by the governor and council, as well as by the trustees, to relieve the Hospital from all like embarrassments, which future conflicts between coal operators and their employees might cause.

To that end, it was decided to erect for the Hospital, near the Northern Railroad track, a coal shed of a storage capacity equal to a full year's supply of that fuel.

A tract of ground nearly opposite the court house and abutting upon the railroad track was purchased for the sum



WALKER COTTAGE, LAKE PENACOOK.



WALKER COTTAGE AND LAKE PENACOOK.

of \$5,000. Upon it a strongly constructed building has been erected, capable of holding some thirty-six hundred tons of coal, at a cost of \$5,362.10. To it has been attached a hoisting and transfer apparatus whereby coal is expeditiously removed from the cars to this storage structure by electric power at an additional expense of \$1,869.42. The cost of these and of the land before mentioned aggregates the sum of \$12,231.52. This very valuable plant the trustees have been able to secure without aid from the state treasury, and the whole amount of its cost has been met with the exception of the sum of \$2,231.52, already provided for.

The foresight of the original projectors of the hospital becomes more and more evident as the number of its patients increases. If, at its erection, its grounds may have seemed unnecessarily large, the constantly augmenting requirements of its inmates fully confirms the soundness of their judgment.

Until recently they have sufficed, both as an important remedial agency in the hospital treatment and as a producer of important food products required by its inmates, prominent among which are milk and vegetables. All of the former and most of the latter have been and still are raised upon the hospital grounds. Such, however, of late has been the enlarged number of patients that more area has been required for their exercise and a corresponding contraction of the section devoted to the production of the hay required for its horses and cows has become necessary. As a result, the institution is now occasionally obliged to supplement by purchase a portion of the hay needed for its dairy stock and a part of the milk served to its patients. There are obvious objections to doing either, and the only course by which both can be avoided will be by the purchase of additional land at some time in the near future.

For statements of the medical and financial condition of the hospital, you are respectfully referred to the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, herewith submitted.

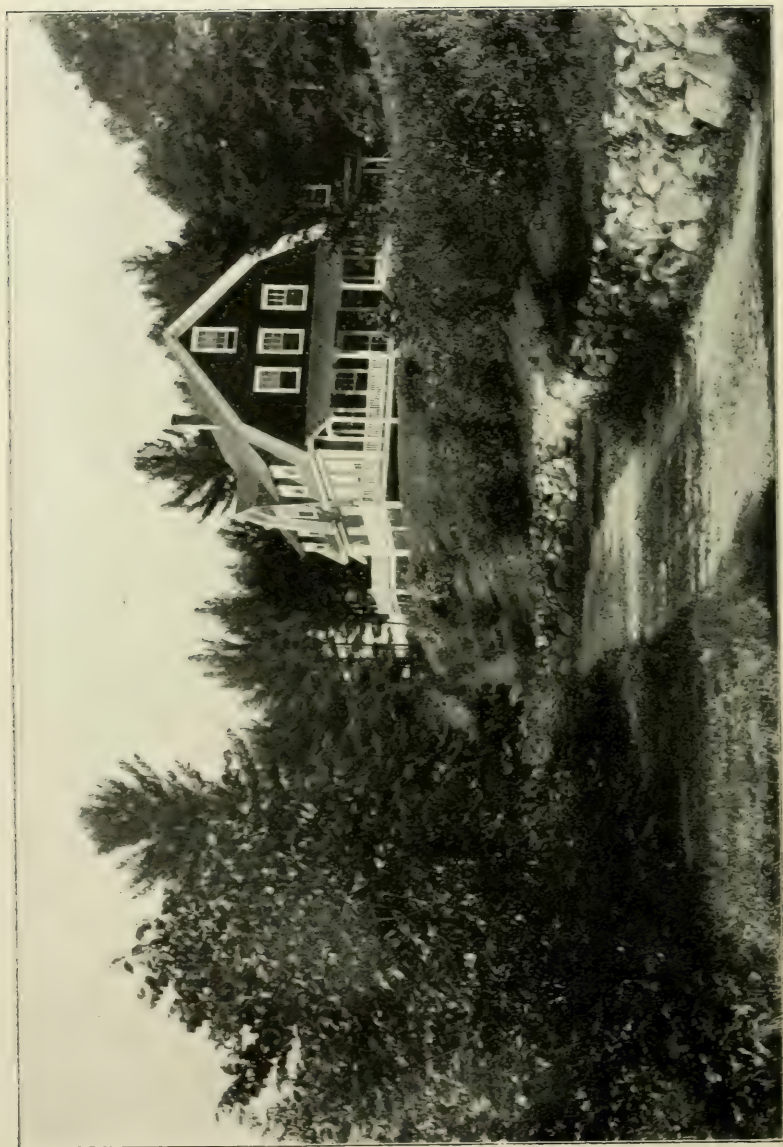
By the latter it appears that the receipts of the institution during the last year were one hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty cents (\$151,646.20) and the expenditures one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred dollars and forty-one cents (\$150,100.41). From the report of the financial agent it appears that the aggregate par value of the hospital's permanent funds is three hundred and three thousand twenty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents (\$303,029.92). These are all safely invested and their market value exceeds somewhat that amount.

We also herewith submit the report of the building committee, giving in some details its receipts and expenditures during the two last years.

The summer colony of patients, established some 14 years ago upon a commanding site on the western shore of Long Pond, has fully demonstrated the wisdom of its establishment. The salubrity of its location, the variety of its scenery and the attractiveness of its views, near and remote, combine to render it an ideal place of summer residence. The physical and mental benefits accruing to the patients residing there have been marked and have proved that a person of disturbed mind is often greatly benefited by such an environment as this place affords. Indirectly, it is also of benefit to the other members of the hospital family by a perceptible lessening, during the summer months, of the number of patients in the home wards.

The two buildings at this sanatorium afford accommodations for about 50 patients and the number enjoying the same can only be increased by limitations of the terms of residence. That this privilege should be secured to a much larger number goes without saying, if New Hampshire would keep abreast with her sister states in her efforts to benefit this unfortunate class of her citizens.

The buildings thus far erected are not expensive and an increase of their number would not require a large expenditure of money. Indeed, compared with the benefits



RICHARDS COTTAGE, LAKE PENACOOK.

accruing therefrom, the amount would be a small one. The subject of such an enlargement is respectfully commended to the consideration of your honorable body and of the Legislature.

One of the disasters, to which a hospital for the insane is now exposed, is fire. So far as possible to reduce this exposure has ever been the aim of the trustees. The construction of its buildings, their detachment when practicable, the introduction of standpipes and hose into all of them, their illumination by electricity and a vigilant night watch have long been secured as means for their protection. But never, until the present season, have they had, with a single exception, external hydrant service.

But this want is no longer felt. Within a few months a line of ten-inch iron pipe has been laid from the city main on Pleasant Street along the entire front of the general Hospital structure and to it has been attached four hydrants at suitable distances from each other, capable of delivering exhaustless streams of water at any point along this front.

Now that the dependent insane have been made wards of the state, to be removed as fast as practicable from the county asylums to this hospital, increased accommodations for them have become imperative, as all those thus far provided are substantially occupied. From a source in which your trustees have confidence they have learned that some 200 persons, ranked as insane, are now in the various county asylums awaiting removal to this institution as soon as adequate provision can be made for their accommodation, as contemplated by the law before mentioned of March, 1903.

Ever, as yet, the hospital has been without proper quarters for its sick patients. As a consequence, these have necessarily been treated in their respective rooms and halls, liable to a deprivation of the quiet so necessary in sickness. To the want of this should be added that of fire-proof stairways in the older parts of the house, which are not yet provided therewith.

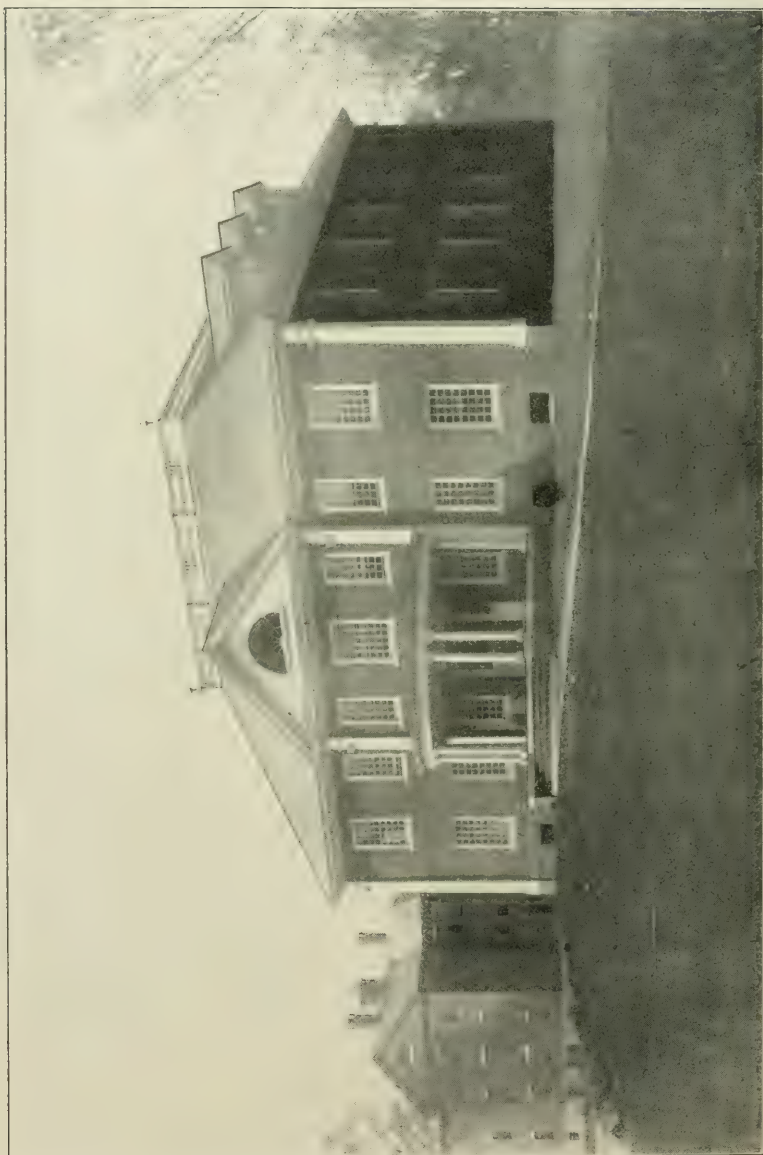
In short, in order to meet the demands now made upon it, the hospital is now in need of the provisions above mentioned, particularly additional accommodations for the large number of the state's wards who are awaiting removal to it from the several county almshouses. Plans for a structure affording these have been carefully devised and are ready for your examination whenever your convenience shall allow of their consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

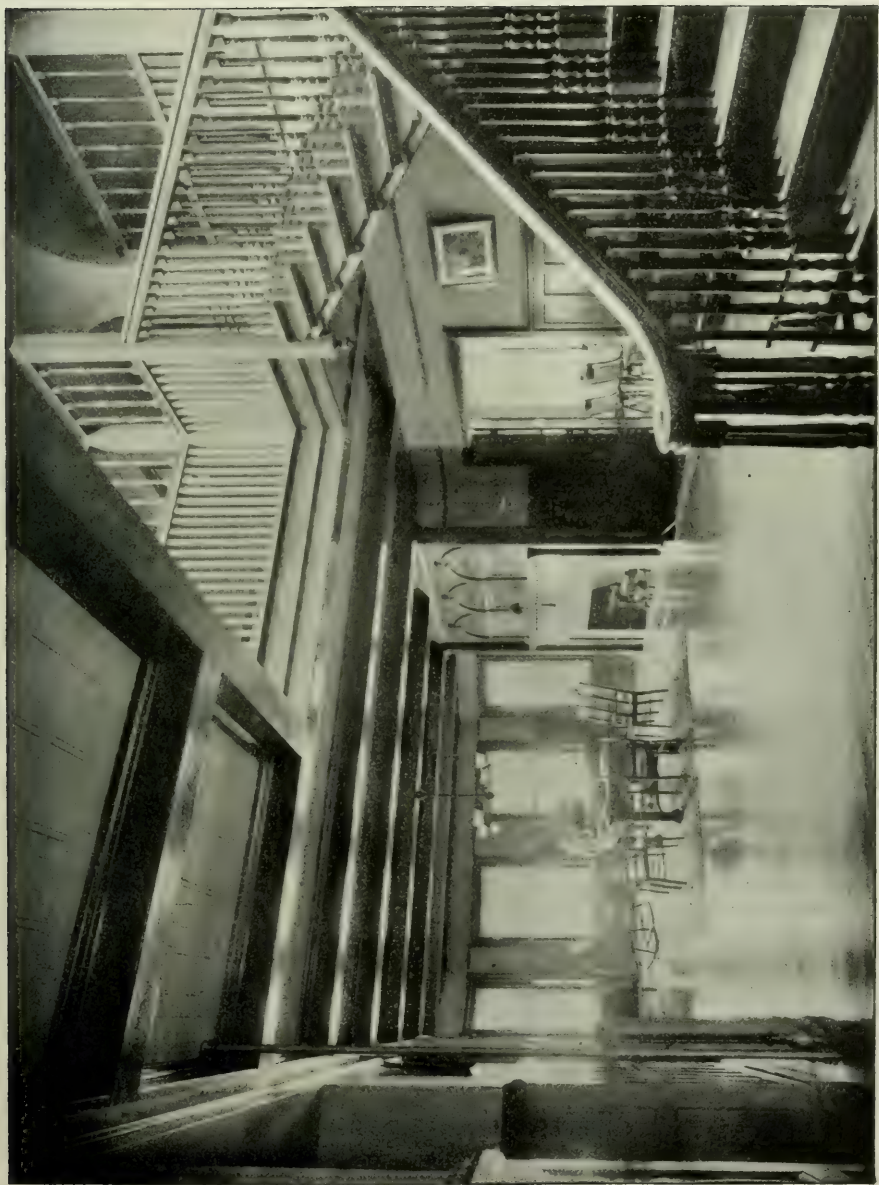
JOHN A. SPALDING,
WM. G. PERRY,
GEORGE B. CHANDLER,
WM. F. THAYER,
MORRIS CHRISTIE,
JAS. A. EDGERLY,
E. O. CROSSMAN,
GEORGE W. PIERCE,
H. B. QUINBY,
J. McCRILLIS,
J. M. MITCHELL,
J. B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1904.



TWITCHELL HOUSE.



TWITCHELL HOUSE.—INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the sixty-first and sixty-second annual reports for the biennial period ending September 30, 1904.

The year beginning October 1, 1902, commenced with 464 patients—219 men and 245 women.

The daily average for the year ending September 30, 1903, was 475.16.

The mortality rate for this same period, based on all patients treated, was 7.1. The number of different persons treated during the year ending September 30, 1903, was 702—343 men and 359 women.

The year beginning October 1, 1903, commenced with 490 patients—240 men and 250 women.

The daily average for the year ending September 30, 1904, was 517.89.

The mortality for this same period was 8.8.

The number of different persons treated during the second year of the biennial period was 782—400 men and 382 women.

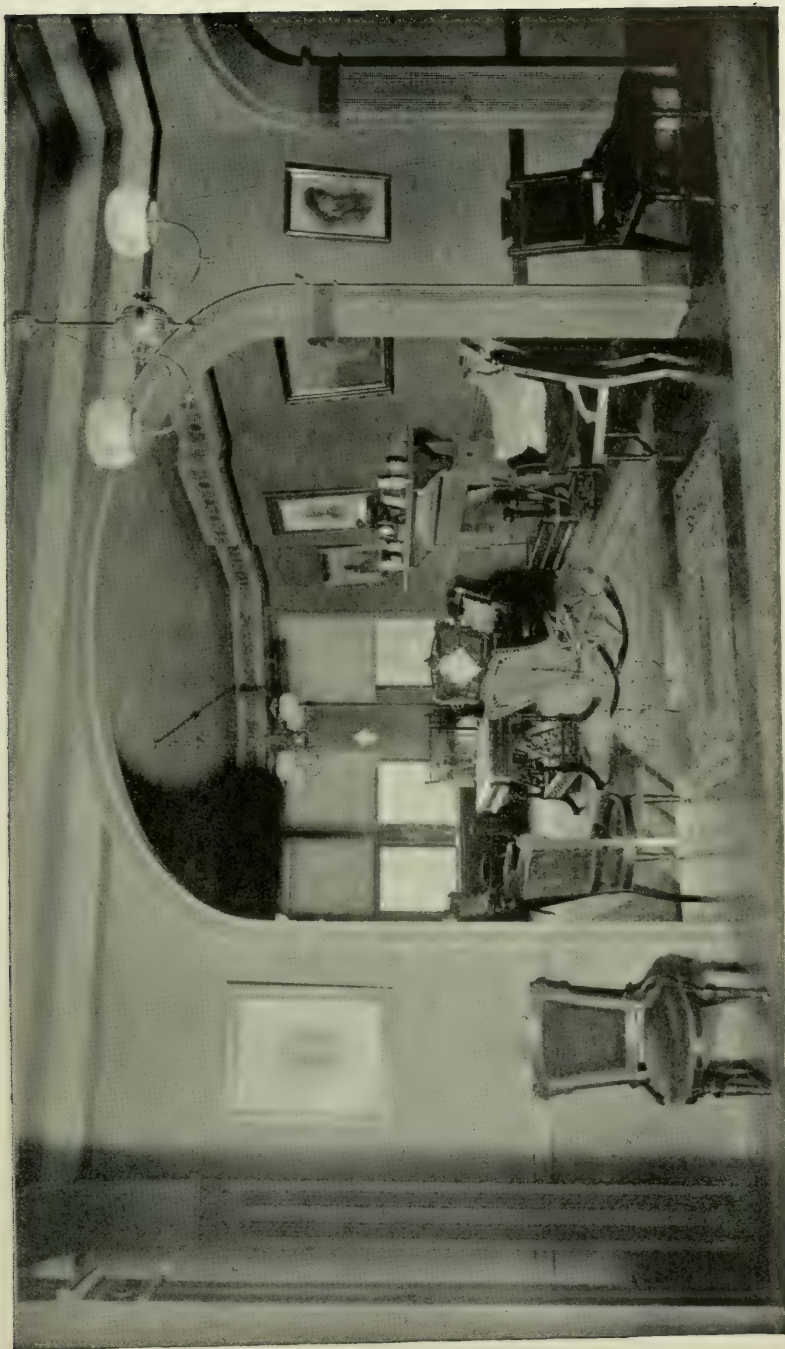
The percentage of recoveries for the year ending September 30, 1903, based on the number of admissions and excluding all cases of drug habits, was 20.41, and for the year ending September 30, 1904, was 17.00.

During the biennial period 87 have been discharged in varying degrees of improvement, sufficiently improved so that they were enabled to live in their own homes and many of whom became self-supporting.

There has been no serious epidemic during the two years. One case of typhoid fever occurred during the summer of 1903. The disease appeared while the patient was at the

Walker cottage at Lake Penacook and within a month from the time of her admission to the hospital. It is safe to say that the disease was undoubtedly imported. The patient was removed to the hospital, isolated in the south infirmary and provided with two special nurses, one for day and one for night nursing. The case proved to be a tedious one and was discharged, recovered, on December 31, 1903. The appearance of such cases in our midst emphasizes the necessity for an isolation hospital for the treatment and nursing of acute infectious diseases. No large hospital for the insane should be unprovided with the means for the prompt isolation and treatment of contagious diseases. There is always the liability of the admission of cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Prompt isolation may mean the saving of many lives and much suffering.

By far the most important event in the history of the institution was the passage by the last Legislature of an act for the care and treatment of the dependent insane by the state. For years state care of the dependent insane has been advocated, not only by the management of the institution but by many philanthropic individuals throughout the state. It is, therefore, very gratifying that at last the state has adopted a definite policy. Prior to the passage of this act there was great uncertainty as to the number and class of cases among the dependent insane whom the state should assist. Absence of a definite policy led to an equally indefinite method of care. Some cases were cared for by the state but many others, equally deserving, were neglected. This same indefiniteness of plan interfered very materially with the proper development of this hospital. As long as there was uncertainty as to what the state might or would do with its dependent insane there was an equal uncertainty as to what additions to the present buildings should be made, what provisions for better methods of care should have the precedence, whether small or large wings should be built. As long as there was no definite



BANCROFT BUILDING.—INTERIOR.

policy the management of this institution was greatly embarrassed in its advocacy and adoption of modern and desirable methods of construction and treatment.

By the adoption of a definite policy, therefore, the management of this hospital can advocate a rational plan of enlargement which will keep pace with the slow transfer from the county farms of the dependent insane provided for by the act, and will also be enabled to make such provisions for the best modern methods for the care and treatment of the various classes of insanity as will place this hospital in the front rank with similar institutions in this and other countries.

Fortunately the act does not provide for immediate removal of all the dependent insane from the county farms, thereby flooding this institution with a large number of chronic insane for which the Hospital does not possess adequate accommodations. The period of making the transfer is a long one—six years in all. This institution by gradual growth over a long period will easily meet its new burden. This period of slow growth will facilitate the adoption of the best and most modern construction, as well as the best methods of classification. A definite policy of structural growth can be outlined and adopted which will be in line with what is being done elsewhere and the expense of which, being gradually distributed over several years, will not be burdensome to the state.

With this definite policy of state care established, the Legislature of 1903 appropriated \$60,000 for additional wings on either side for the care of the demented insane. These two wings are completed and occupied and mark the beginning of the greater New Hampshire State Hospital. The appropriation of \$60,000 originally contemplated the construction of the two wings and the substitution of iron stairways in place of the old defective wooden stairs. After the passage of the act, however, building material, especially structural iron work, so rapidly advanced in price as to render completion of the work within the specified limit

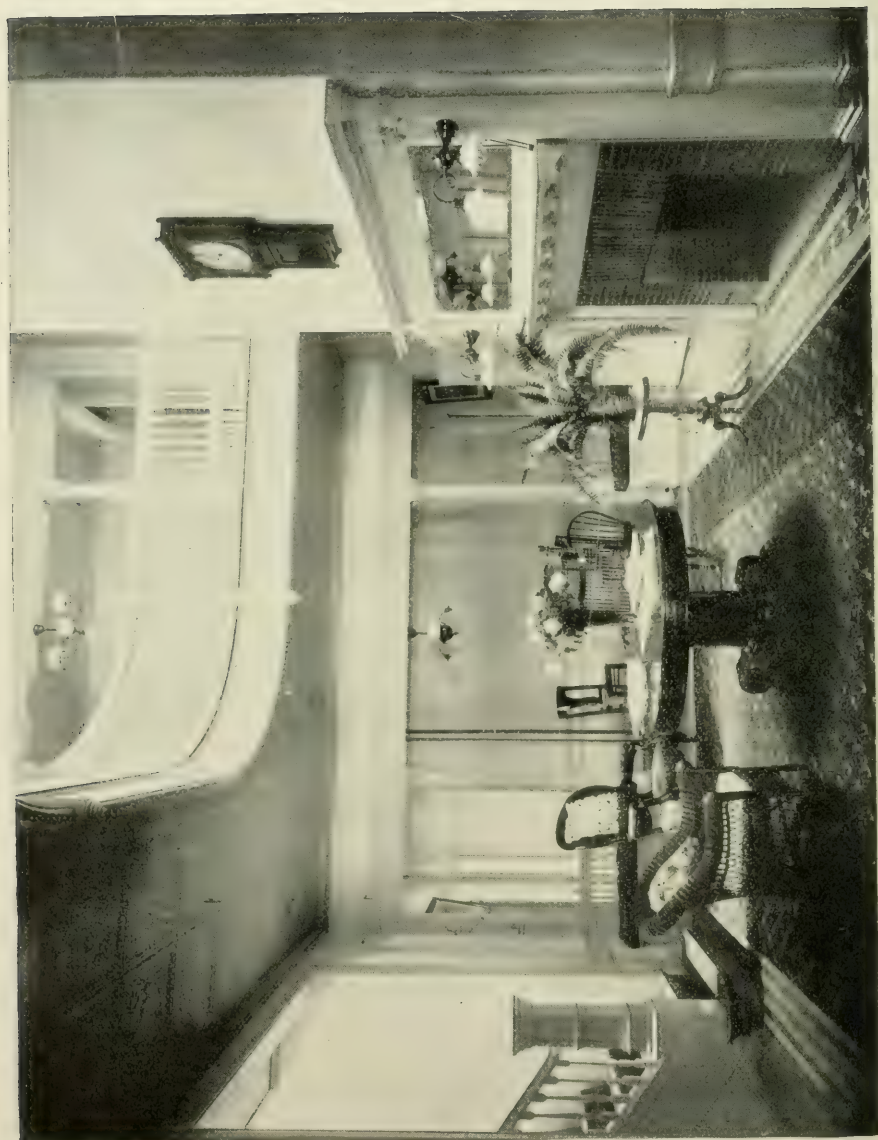
of the appropriation absolutely impossible without materially impairing the quality of the work. It was therefore decided to complete the wings in accordance with the original provisions and refer the construction of the stairways to the next session of the Legislature.

It may be well to briefly consider what should be the order of development of the hospital to meet the larger mission. The modern hospital for the insane is made up of three units. First, the central institution, with administrative department and closely connected pavilions for the care of acute and recent cases and all physically infirm patients and all others needing closer medical supervision and special nursing.

Second, detached groups of buildings not immediately connected with the central plant but on the same grounds and within easy reach of the administrative department for the care of the various classes of chronic insane who need a less close medical supervision than those included in the first class. Third, a farm colony at a considerable distance from the central institution and on separate grounds of its own for the care of all the mild fairly intelligent demented insane who need less medical care and who can with very little supervision be made remunerative to the state by farm work.

The State Hospital at present possesses the well established beginning of all three units. The central plant already exists with its administrative buildings and accommodation for such patients as require special care and nursing. This first unit is, however, incomplete in one very important particular, namely, a hospital building for the care of acute and recent insane cases as well as the physically sick and infirm and an isolation pavilion for infectious diseases. With these additions and the wings erected during the past year the first unit will be complete.

The buildings, which enter into the second unit, will be erected from time to time on the grounds of the institution. These will be plain detached structures adapted to the



NURSES' HOME.—INTERIOR.



NURSES' HOME.

needs of the various classes that are to occupy them. The grounds are admirably adapted for this sort of construction, being diversified and so separated by water, hill and trees as to facilitate a very perfect segregation and classification. Buildings for the separate care of the criminal, the epileptic and the demented insane can be so located and erected as to render it impossible for one class to exert a deleterious effect upon another.

The third unit already has an admirable beginning in the cottages and land at Lake Penacook. All that is necessary here is the acquisition of additional acreage and the erection of a few inexpensive farm buildings for housing of stock. The location is admirable and the distance from the institution just right to afford the proper change and easy removal of patients to and from the central institution. At such a farm colony the manufacture of dairy products, care of poultry and fruit culture furnish remunerative employment for a large number of the quiet and harmless chronic insane. Such employment and diversion under proper medical supervision will also be of the greatest possible mental and physical benefit to the patients. Growth along these lines is what is already being accomplished with great success in Germany and in some states in this country.

Not only is a hospital building a necessity for the medical care of the physically infirm and acute cases of mental disease but there is growing need for surgical facilities. With a population of over 500 patients, many cases occur requiring surgical operation and care. In our present condition there is no place where surgical measures can be carried out without great embarrassment. A hospital building with all the appliances for aseptic surgery has become an absolute necessity and is one very important reason why such a building should be the next addition at the State Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

During the biennial period many important improvements and repairs have been undertaken and completed.

The engineer's house and stable have been connected with the boiler house so that these buildings are heated with economy as well as safety.

The two new wings, which are designated North and South Pavilion respectively, were connected with the central boiler house. Quite a little additional piping was necessary in order that this might be accomplished. The plumbing of the North Pavilion was connected with the Pleasant Street sewer, while that of the South Pavilion was connected with the main local sewer between the Kent and Bancroft buildings.

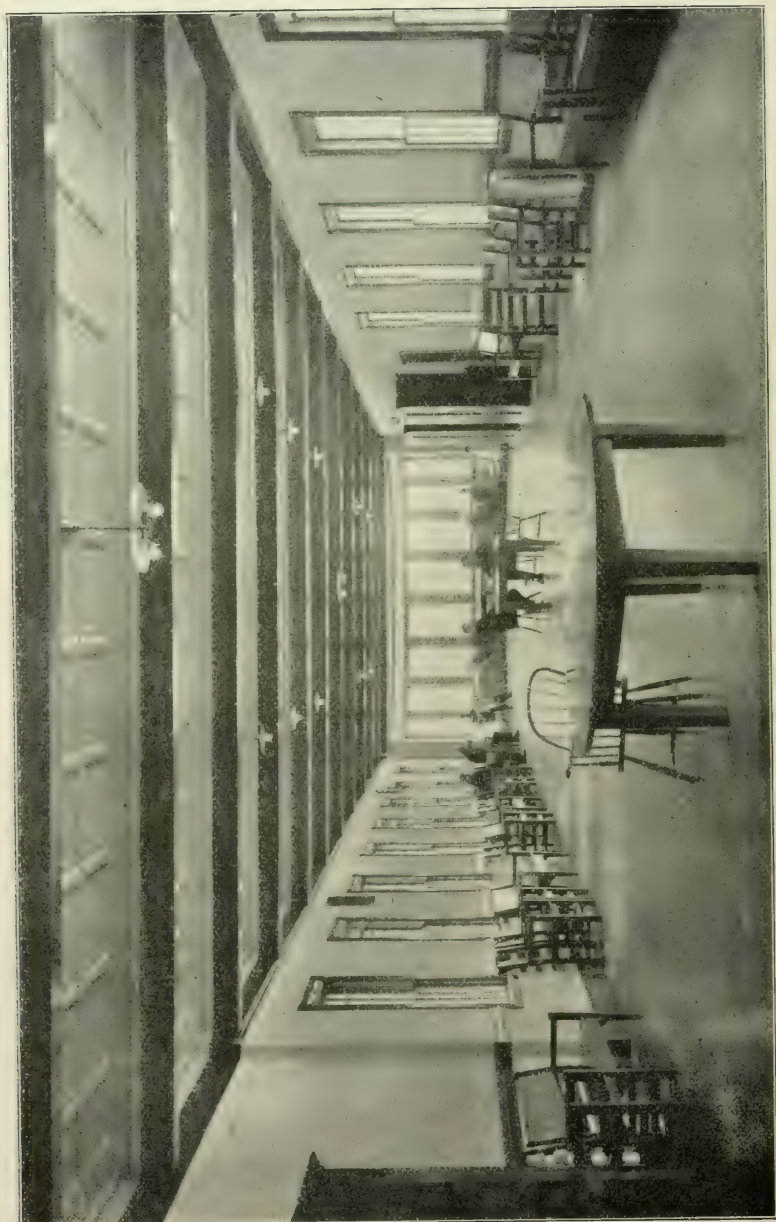
By authority of the governor and council land adjacent to the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad was purchased. the old buildings thereon were removed and a coal shed, having a capacity of 4,000 tons, with electric hoist, was erected. In the future it will be possible for the hospital to secure its coal when the market is low and to store a year's supply.

The third story of the Nurses' Home has been completed and furnished. The increased number of patients required more nurses, and the additional accommodations for nine nurses thus secured afforded great relief.

The old pumps which had been in constant use for nearly 30 years have been removed and two large No. 9 Duplex Blake pumps installed in their place. The suction pipe to the spring, which was only four inches in diameter, has been replaced with a six-inch main and the entire line to the tank in the center attic replaced with new and larger pipe.

One of the old pumps was thoroughly repaired, relocated in the pump house and connected with the pond. It is proposed to establish a separate pumping system for water closets, using for the purpose pond water, thereby conserving the spring water for drinking, bathing and culinary purposes.

The dispensary has been entirely renovated. A green



NORTH PAVILION.—DAY ROOM.



NORTH PAVILION.—DINING ROOM.

slate floor, enameled brick walls and new open plumbing not only improve its appearance but facilitate the dispensing of prescriptions.

The piggery, gardener's house and Richards Cottage have been repainted. Many important renewals and repairs have been completed on the roofs of the various buildings, retinning, reslating and repainting.

Watchmen's clocks, telephones and hydrant lines with hose have been installed in the new pavilions.

The immediate necessity of proper fire protection led to the laying of a ten-inch iron aqueduct from the Pleasant Street main to a point south of the Bancroft building. Four hydrants, located at desirable places near the North Pavilion, Administration Building, Nurses' Home and South Pavilion were connected by six-inch pipes with the ten-inch main. The entire front of the hospital is now adequately protected in case of fire. This line should be extended during the coming year to the barns, which are at present quite unprotected.

Many of these repairs and additions, extending over the entire biennial period, entailed much expense, the chief of which were the following:

Connection of heating, ventilation and plumbing systems of new wings with central boiler house, local and city sewers, including connection of heating system of stable and engineer's house	\$691.29
Coal shed at railroad.....	7,231.52
Finishing third floor nurses' home.....	1,450.00
Renewal of pumping system.....	2,224.97
Watchmen's clocks and telephone system in north and south pavilions.....	440.39
Fire hydrants in grounds.....	1,428.53

IMMEDIATE FUTURE NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The following statement of immediate new construction required to accommodate the transfer of patients from the

county farms as well as such renewals as the safety and health of the patients require is as follows:

A hospital building connected with main building by subway.

Six fireproof stairways to replace old defective staircases.

Employees' building connected with farmer's cottage.

Fire hydrants in grounds.

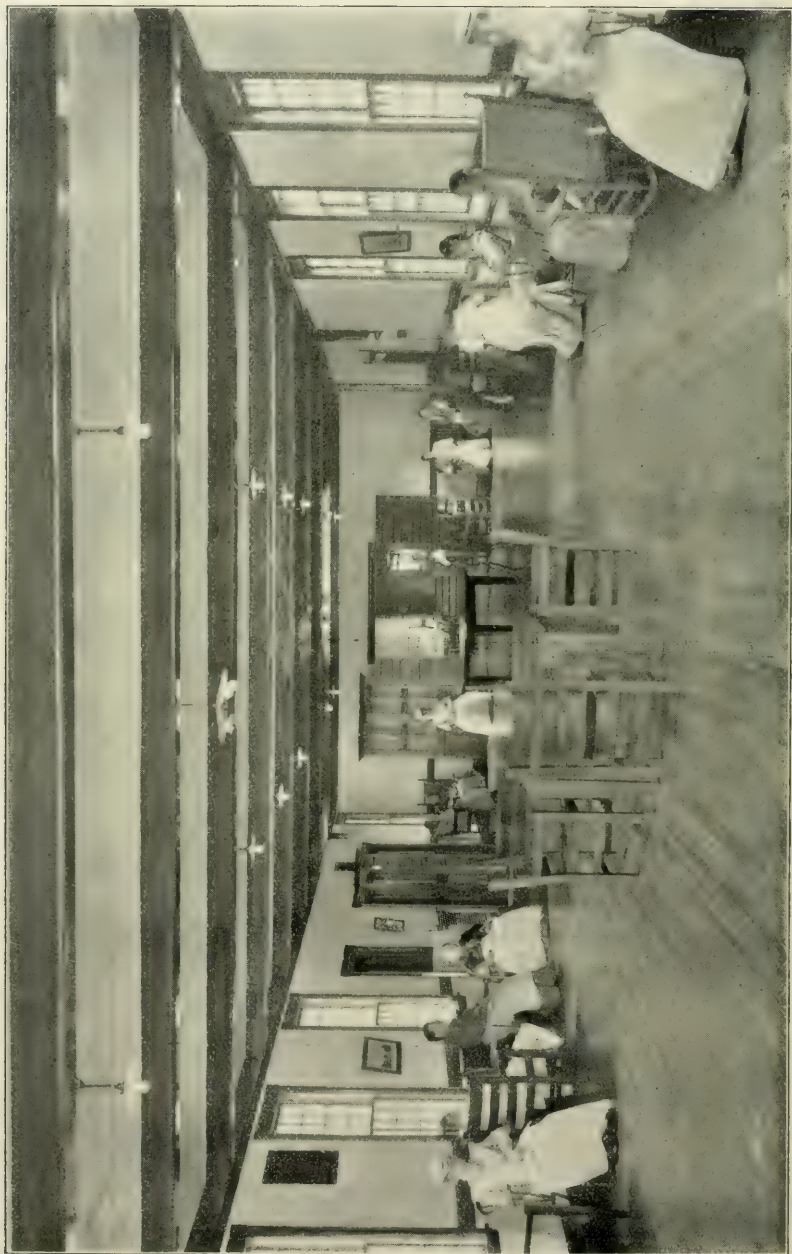
Storehouse, including cold storage for food supplies, all household supplies, groceries and employees' dining room.

The two seasons at the summer cottages at Lake Penacook proved very profitable. The culture of small fruits has been continued with marked success. The raspberries are now beginning to yield in large quantity and a yearly average of 90 bushels of strawberries testifies to the possibilities of the place in the culture of small fruits.

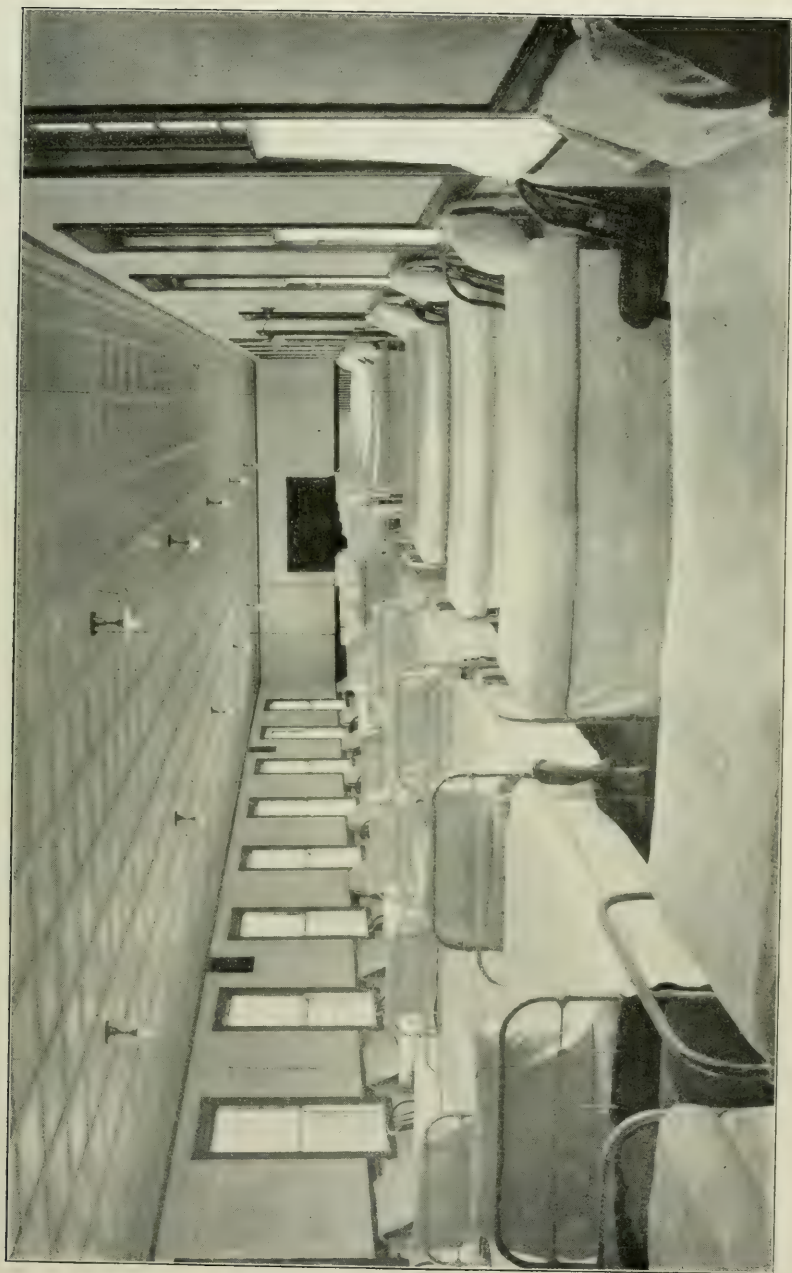
The fourteenth and fifteenth classes of the Training School graduated in June, 1903, and 1904, respectively. Sixteen nurses in all received diplomas. The annual addresses to the classes were delivered by Dr. A. E. Brownrigg of Nashua and Dr. F. W. Grafton of Concord.

The efficiency of the school has been greatly increased by the District Nursing service in the city of Concord. During the last year another nurse became necessary, so great was the demand for nurses. The hospital training is supplemented by this service, which includes every variety of experience from emergencies to confinement cases. The house to house care of the sick in their own homes calls out the best that is in a nurse and oftentimes proves a better experience than ward care in a hospital with every facility for good nursing within easy reach.

The hospital met with a serious loss in the death of Dr. Boynton of Lisbon. His sterling qualities rendered him a most valuable counselor. One of his last official duties was a visit to the hospital, which he made in his usual thorough manner, inspecting the entire institution from basement to attic. It will always be a pleasure to recall his devotion and loyalty to the best interests of the hospital.



SOUTH PAVILION.—DAY ROOM.



SOUTH PAVILION.—DORMITORY.

Hon. G. Byron Chandler very kindly donated a piano to the Nurses' Home. Not only nurses now in the service but many in future classes will become grateful recipients of this generous gift which contributes so materially to their enjoyment during hours of relaxation.

In the grove at the Walker Cottage Rev. Messrs. Edwin L. Bishop, James B. Wilson and Albert Smith officiated at Sunday services on three separate occasions, which were greatly enjoyed by the patients.

Stewartson's orchestra kindly gave the patients an instrumental concert in the chapel.

In the work of the Training School, especial acknowledgments are due Drs. Julia Wallace Russell, Charles R. Walker and Arthur Sumner for valuable assistance at lectures and demonstrations.

The members of each class enjoyed an electric car ride and outing at Contoocook River Park on the afternoon of graduating day through the courtesy of the Concord Street Railway Company.

At the graduation of nurses Dr. A. E. Brownrigg gave the address to the class of 1903 and Dr. F. W. Grafton to the class of 1904. Both of these addresses are practical contributions to the subject and may be found in the Appendix.

The superintendent is greatly indebted to the trustees for their cordial support.

CHARLES P. BANCROFT.

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1904.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR END- ING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital October 1, 1902.....	219	245	464
Cases admitted during the year.....	125	115	240
Discharged within the year, including deaths.....	105	110	215
" recovered from first attack.....	12	22	34
" recovered from other than first attack.....	10	5	15
" recovered from alcoholism.....	2	1	3
" much improved.....	9	9	18
" improved.....	8	14	23
" not improved.....	27	39	66
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Absconded.....	3	.....	3
Deaths.....	31	19	50
Patients remaining October 1, 1903.....	240	250	490
Number of different persons treated during year...	343	359	702
Number of different persons admitted.....	124	114	238
Number of different persons recovered.....	24	28	52
Daily average number of patients.....	232.21	242.95	475.16

TABLE II.

Showing results in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in the hospital at the beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered.....	6	12	18	16	15	31	22	27	49
" much improved.....	3	6	9	6	3	9	9	9	18
" improved.....	5	6	11	4	8	12	9	14	23
" not improved...	18	31	49	9	8	17	27	39	66
" alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
" morphinism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" absconded.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Deaths.....	18	11	29	13	8	21	31	19	50
Remaining improved.....	66	75	141	43	44	87	109	119	228
Remaining not improved...	102	104	206	28	27	55	130	131	261

TABLE III.

Admission and discharge from the beginning of the hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	4,105	3,859	7,964
Discharged.....	3,892	3,583	7,475
Recovered.....	1,228	1,203	2,431
Improved.....	917	883	1,800
Not improved.....	801	793	1,594
Not insane.....	26	18	44
Unknown.....	76	13	89
Absconded.....	24	3	27
Died.....	820	670	1,490

TABLE IV.

Showing number and character of those recovered during the year.

	Cases in which recurrence is established.			Cases in which recurrence is not established.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....				14	23	37	14	23	37
From second attack.....				4	3	7	4	3	7
From third attack.....		1	1	2		2	2	1	3
From fourth attack.....	1		1				1		1
From fifth attack.....	2	1	3				2	1	3
From sixth attack.....	1		1				1		1
Total.....	4	2	6	20	26	46	24	28	52

TABLE V.

Showing duration of insanity in those recovered during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One to three months.....	10	9	19
Three to four months.....	4	1	5
Four to six months.....	4	3	7
Six to twelve months.....	2	7	9
More than one year.....	4	8	12
Total.....	24	28	5

TABLE VI.

Showing number of admissions in this hospital in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	95	90	185
“ second time.....	18	13	31
“ third time.....	5	5	10
“ fourth time.....	1	2	3
“ fifth time.....	5	1	6
“ sixth time.....	1	1	2
“ seventh time.....	.....	1	1
“ twelfth time.....	.....	1	1
“ fourteenth time.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE VII.

Showing number of attacks of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	99	81	180
Second.....	14	14	28
Third.....	4	5	9
Fourth.....	2	1	3
Fifth.....	4	2	6
Sixth.....	1	2	3
Seventh.....	1	7	8
Twelfth.....	.....	1	1
Fourteenth.....	.....	1	1
Several.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE VIII.

Showing duration of insanity in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	21	27	48
One to three months.....	15	20	35
Three to six months.....	12	8	20
Six to nine months.....	8	11	19
Nine to twelve months.....	2	1	3
Twelve to eighteen months.....	10	11	21
Eighteen months to two years..	1	2	3
Two to three years.....	4	5	9
Three to four years.....	6	4	10
Four to five years.....	1	3	4
Five to ten years.....	6	5	11
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	2	5
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	.....	2
Over twenty years.....	7	3	10
Unknown.....	27	13	40
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE IX.

Showing ages of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4	6	10
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	13	12	25
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	9	9	18
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	13	13	26
Thirty-five to forty years.....	13	15	28
Forty to forty-five years.....	12	16	28
Forty-five to fifty years.....	10	8	18
Fifty to sixty years.....	22	15	37
Sixty to seventy years.....	16	17	33
Seventy to eighty years.....	10	3	13
Eighty to ninety years.....	3	1	4
Total	125	115	240

TABLE X.

Showing form of disease in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paranoia.....	4	1	5
Dementia.....	2	.....	2
Structural brain disease.....	4	1	5
Circular insanity.....	.....	3	3
Acute melancholia.....	9	21	30
Senile dementia.....	12	6	18
Sub-acute melancholia.....	8	4	12
Acute mania.....	11	16	27
Chronic delusional.....	11	9	20
Congenital imbecility.....	5	2	7
Alcoholism.....	8	1	9
Acute confusional.....	1	2	3
Chronic dementia.....	16	17	33
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Dementia præcox.....	5	6	11
Misophæbia.....	1	1	1
Paresis.....	7	2	9
Recurrent mania.....	5	4	9
Epileptic dementia.....	1	.....	1
Dipsomania.....	1	.....	1
Pre-senile insanity.....	.....	2	2
Neurasthenia.....	.....	1	1
Stuporous melancholia.....	.....	2	2
Secondary dementia.....	2	.....	2
Chronic melancholia.....	2	.....	2
Senile mania.....	.....	1	1
Sub-acute mania.....	4	10	14
Epileptic mania.....	1	.....	1
Alcoholic dementia.....	1	.....	1
Manic depressive.....	.....	1	1
Senile melancholia.....	2	1	3
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XI.

Showing complications in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Prolapse of uterus.....	.....	1	1
Ill health.....	3	6	9
Senility.....	1	4	5
Intemperance ..	14	2	16
Post operative.....	.....	1	1
Pregnancy.....	.....	2	2
Abortion.....	.....	1	1
Broncho pneumonia.....	.....	2	2
Influenza.....	.....	2	2
Insolation.....	1	.....	1
Arterio sclerosis.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	.....	2
Puerperal sepsis.....	.....	1	1
Mitral regurgitation.	1	.....	1
Morphinism.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	.....	1	1
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1
Mastubation.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	26	24	50

TABLE XII.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the asylum at beginning of year.....	16	31	47
Of those admitted during the year.....	22	29	51
Total.....	38	60	98

TABLE XIII.

Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	54	49	103
Single.....	49	44	93
Widowed.....	19	15	34
Divorced.....	1	5	6
Unknown.....	2	2	4
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XIV.

Showing occupation of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Baker.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	.....	1
Bar tender.....	1	.....	1
Contractor.....	1	.....	1
Conductor.....	1	.....	1
Clergyman.....	1	.....	1
Clerk.....	4	.....	4
Cigarmaker.....	2	.....	2
Dressmaker.....	.....	2	2
Druggist.....	2	.....	2
Dentist.....	1	.....	1
Farmer.....	25	.....	25
Government official.....	1	.....	1
Housekeeper.....	.....	80	80
Hostler.....	1	.....	1
Knitter.....	1	.....	1
Laborer.....	23	.....	23
Lawyer.....	4	.....	4
Machinist.....	2	.....	2
Mason.....	3	.....	3
Millwright.....	2	.....	2
Mill operative.....	5	11	16
Musician.....	2	1	3
Merchant.....	6	.....	6
Milliner.....	.....	1	1
None.....	17	14	31
Nurse.....	.....	1	1
Painter.....	1	.....	1
Physician.....	1	1	2
Salesman.....	1	.....	1
Shoemaker.....	8	.....	8
Scholar.....	.....	1	1
Shoe vampper.....	.....	1	1
Seamstress.....	.....	1	1
Stonecutter.....	2	.....	2
Teamster.....	3	.....	3
Weaver.....	1	.....	1
Woodchopper.....	1	.....	1
Waitress.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XV.

Showing nativity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	83	51	134
Maine.....	9	7	16
Vermont.....	3	4	7
New York.....	1	4	5
Massachusetts.....	3	8	11
Kentucky.....	1	.....	1
Alabama.....	.....	1	1
Wisconsin.....	.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	1	.....	1
Germany.....	1	.....	1
Finland.....	1	.....	1
England.....	4	6	10
Ireland.....	2	10	12
Canada.....	10	17	27
Sweden.....	1	1	2
Italy.....	.....	1	1
New Brunswick.....	1	1	2
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	1
Russia.....	1	.....	1
Hungary.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XVI.

Showing residence of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	25	32	57
Merrimack ".....	34	23	57
Cheshire ".....	11	6	17
Rockingham ".....	12	12	24
Strafford ".....	14	14	28
Grafton ".....	9	13	22
Sullivan ".....	3	3	6
Belknap ".....	6	5	11
Carroll ".....	5	4	9
Cooks ".....	5	1	6
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	1
Maine.....	.....	1	1
Province Quebec.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	67	69	136
By state commission of lunacy.....	2	2	4
By county.....	32	22	54
By town or city.....	12	16	28
By court.....	6	1	7
By self.....	4	.....	4
	2	5	7
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self or friends.....	69	74	143
Counties.....	31	22	53
Towns or cities.....	12	16	28
State, including cases sent by supreme court, by order of the governor, and by the commission of lunacy.....	13	3	16
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XIX.

Deaths during the year and their causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Carcinoma of larynx.....	1	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	5	1	6
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	1	1	2
Entro-colitis and heart disease.....	.....	1	1
Asphyxia.....	1	.....	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	3	.....	3
Structual brain disease.....	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from chronic bronchitis.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from dementia.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from senile dementia.....	1	6	7
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....	.....	1	1
Thrombosis of lateral sinus.....	1	.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	.....	1
Chronic enteritis.....	1	.....	1
Mitral regurgitation and chronic nephritis.....	1	.....	1
Senile dementia.....	1	.....	1
Senility.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
General tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from organic brain disease.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	.....	1	1
Organic brain disease.....	.....	1	1
Chronic enteritis and chronic mania.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	31	19	50

TABLE XX.

Showing age at time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between ten and twenty years of age.....		1	1
" twenty and thirty years of age.	1	1	2
" thirty and forty years of age.....	3	1	4
" forty and fifty years of age.....	7	.....	7
" fifty and sixty years of age.....	5	2	7
" sixty and seventy years of age.....	6	6	12
" seventy and eighty years of age.	8	6	14
" eighty and ninety years of age.....	1	1	2
" ninety and one hundred.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	31	19	50

TABLE XXI.

Showing ages of those remaining at end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years of age.....	5	3	8
Twenty to thirty years of age.....	34	24	58
Thirty to forty years of age.....	44	45	89
Forty to fifty years of age.....	54	54	108
Fifty to sixty years of age.....	42	59	101
Sixty to seventy years of age.....	48	50	98
Seventy to eighty years of age.....	10	12	22
Over eighty.....	3	3	6
Total.....	240	250	490

TABLE XXII.

Showing duration of diseases in those remaining at end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one to three months.....	9	13	22
From three to six months.....	8	10	18
From six to nine months.....	8	4	12
From nine to twelve months.....	8	3	11
From twelve to eighteen months.....	18	21	39
From eighteen to twenty-four months.....	4	2	6
From two to three years.....	16	14	30
From three to four years.....	17	16	33
From four to five years.....	6	23	29
From five to ten years.....	35	38	73
From ten to fifteen years.....	18	26	44
From fifteen to twenty years.....	14	23	37
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	18	12	30
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	4	15	19
From thirty to forty years.....	14	12	26
Over forty years.....	8	7	15
Unknown.....	35	11	46
Total.....	240	250	490

TABLE XXIII.

Showing prospects of recovery in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable	49	60	109
Incurable.....	73	54	127
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Total.....	125	115	240

TABLE XXIV.

Prospect of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable.....	22	41	63
Incurable.....	218	209	427
Total.....	240	250	490

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths from the opening of the hospital.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number undertreatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76	.....	.....	.....
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94.0	88 0	182.0
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	101.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249.0
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	242.82
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	23	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86
1890	276	223	79	28	63	53	602	364	166.52	184.57	351.09
1891	173	165	42	40	37	38	527	372	175.62	184.99	360.61
1892	169	181	51	39	40	42	531	359	181.40	182.38	363.78
1893	166	154	47	35	34	37	508	368	183.72	193.63	369.02
1894	187	152	52	33	27	35	542	402	190.14	193.35	383.49
1895	175	165	55	45	27	36	566	414	199.57	204.79	404.36
1896	181	171	42	44	34	40	586	422	201.31	210.65	411.96
1897	147	147	38	30	30	36	561	422	210.26	214.60	424.86
1898	150	163	46	40	34	33	567	409	201.93	210.71	412.64
1899	179	161	48	26	34	39	577	427	202.38	220.88	423.26
1900	149	151	37	37	26	49	568	425	198.42	221.71	420.13
1901	202	193	52	56	31	49	617	434	203.12	222.53	425.65
1902	247	217	76	53	25	56	670	464	223.86	242.49	466.35
1903	240	215	52	41	66	50	702	490	232.21	242.95	475.16

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital October 1, 1903.....	240	250	490
Cases admitted during the year.....	166	137	303
Discharged within the year.....	106	107	213
" as recovered from first attack.....	14	16	30
" as recovered from other than first attack.....	10	10	20
" as recovered from alcoholism.....	4	1	5
" as recovered from morphinism.....	1	1	2
" as much improved....	9	13	22
" as improved.....	9	15	24
" as not improved.....	18	14	32
" as not insane.....	2	1	3
Absconded.....	6	.....	6
Deaths.....	33	36	69
Patients remaining October 1, 1904.....	300	280	580
Number of different persons treated during year..	400	382	782
Number of different persons admitted.....	161	133	294
Number of different persons recovered.....	29	28	57
Daily average number of patients.....	260.26	257.63	517.89

TABLE II.

Showing results in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in the hospital at the beginning of the year.			Of those ad- mitted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered.....	9	15	24	15	11	26	24	26	50
" much improved	4	7	11	5	6	11	9	13	22
" improved.....	3	8	11	6	7	13	9	15	24
" not improved...	9	2	11	9	12	21	18	14	32
" alcoholism	1	.....	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
" morphinism.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" absconded.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
" not insane.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
Deaths.....	20	22	42	13	14	27	33	36	69
Remaining improved.....	53	59	112	27	21	48	80	80	160
Remaining not improved....	150	137	287	70	63	133	220	200	420

TABLE III.

Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	4,271	4,096	8,267
Discharged.....	3,998	3,690	7,688
" recovered.....	1,257	1,231	2,488
" improved.....	935	911	1,846
" not improved.....	819	807	1,626
" not insane.....	28	19	47
" unknown.....	76	13	89
" absconded.....	30	3	33
Died.....	853	706	1,559

TABLE IV.

Showing number and character of those recovered during the year.

	Cases in which recurrence s established.			Cases in which recurrence is not established.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....				16	17	33	16	17	33
" second attack.....	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	5	11
" third attack.....	3	2	5				3	2	5
" fourth attack.....	1		1				1		1
" fifth attack.....	2	2	4				2	2	4
" seventh attack.....	1		1				1		1
" twelfth attack.....		1	1					1	1
" fourteenth attack.....		1	1					1	1
Total.....	10	7	17	19	21	40	29	28	57

TABLE V.

Showing duration of insanity in those recovered during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One to three months.....	15	8	23
Three to four months.....	1		1
Four to six months.....	5	6	11
Six to twelve mouths.....	4	6	10
More than one year.....	4	8	12
Total.....	29	28	57

TABLE VI.

Showing number of admissions to this hospital in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	127	107	234
“ second time.....	25	18	43
“ third time.....	9	6	15
“ fourth time.....	3	1	4
“ fifth time.....	.....	3	3
“ sixth time.....	2	.....	2
“ eighth time.....	.....	1	1
“ thirteenth time.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE VII.

Showing number of the attack in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	142	109	251
Second.....	7	18	25
Third.....	4	4	8
Fourth.....	.....	1	1
Fifth.....	1	2	3
Sixth.....	2	1	3
Seventh.....	1	.....	1
Thirteenth.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	9	1	10
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE VIII.

Showing duration of insanity in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	23	29	52
One to three months.....	17	14	31
Three to six months.....	9	11	20
Six to nine months.....	7	9	16
Nine to twelve months.....	3	6	9
Twelve to eighteen months.....	11	11	22
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	4	8
Two to three years.....	11	9	20
Three to four years.....	8	7	15
Four to five years.....	8	4	12
Five to ten years.....	13	6	19
Ten to fifteen years.....	11	7	18
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	6	11
Over twenty years.....	13	10	23
Unknown.....	23	4	27
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE IX.

Showing ages of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	.....	5
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	12	15	27
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	12	7	19
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	22	14	36
Thirty-five to forty years.....	26	16	42
Forty to forty-five years.....	15	22	37
Forty-five to fifty years.....	13	11	24
Fifty to sixty years.....	22	23	45
Sixty to seventy years.....	22	12	34
Seventy to eighty years.....	14	11	25
Eighty to ninety years.....	.....	5	5
Over ninety years.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE X.

Showing form of disease in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	4	8	12
Sub-acute mania.....	3	5	8
Recurrent mania.....	6	5	11
Chronic mania.....	2	3	5
Acute melancholia.....	13	21	34
Sub-acute melancholia.....	3	3	6
Chronic melancholia.....	2	3	5
Senile melancholia.....	1	1	2
Circular insanity.....	.....	1	1
Manic depressive insanity.....	1	5	6
Alternating insanity.....	.....	2	2
Acute confusional insanity.....	10	4	14
Epileptic confusion.....	.....	2	2
Senile confusion.....	1	2	3
Alcoholic insanity.....	.....	1	1
Epileptic insanity.....	1	.....	1
Senile insanity.....	.....	2	2
Dementia precoc.....	6	5	11
Hebephrenia.....	.....	1	1
Primary dementia.....	.....	1	1
Pre-senile dementia.....	.....	1	1
Alcoholic dementia.....	2	.....	2
Epileptic dementia.....	5	1	6
Chronic dementia.....	43	16	59
Senile dementia.....	11	10	21
Organic dementia.....	.....	1	1
Secondary dementia.....	2	2	4
Chronic delusional insanity.....	11	14	25
Paranoia.....	2	2	4
Paresis.....	5	1	6
Organic brain disease.....	2	5	7
Congenital imbecility.....	13	6	19
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Hypochondriasis.....	4	1	5
Acute alcoholism.....	8	.....	8
Morphinism.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XI.

Showing complications in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Heredity.....	46	55	101
Intemperance.....	21	1	22
Epilepsy.....	5	2	7
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	3
Menopause.....		6	6
Diabetes.....	1		1
Neuritis.....		1	1
Syphilis.....	1	1	2
Influenza.....	3	2	5
Carcinoma.....	1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Puerperal.....		4	4
Morphinism.....	1		1
Head injury.....	2	1	3
Cataract.....	1		1
Total.....	85	75	160

TABLE XII.

Showing number with suicidal propensities under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the hospital at the beginning of the year	13	16	29
Of those admitted during the year.....	25	32	57
Total.....	38	48	86

TABLE XIII.

Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	60	59	119
Single.....	84	54	138
Widowed.....	21	21	42
Divorced.....	1	3	4
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XIV.

Showing occupation of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agent.....	3		3
Barber.....	1		1
Baker.....	1		1
Bartender.....	1		1
Boat builder.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1
Cabinet maker.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	7		7
Chair maker.....	1		1
Clergyman.....	1		1
Clerk.....	1		1
Clock repairer.....	1		1
Domestic.....		26	26
Dressmaker.....		6	6
Dyer.....	1		1
Farmer.....	41		41
Fireman.....	1		1
Fisherman.....	1		1
Gardener.....	1		1
Gold plater.....		1	1
Housewife.....		62	62
Laborer.....	33		33
Laundress.....		1	1
Librarian.....	1		1
Liquor dealer.....	1		1
Lumberman.....	2		2
Machinist.....	1		1
Manufacturer.....	1		1
Mill operative.....	5	11	16
Nurse.....		2	2
Overseer.....	1		1
Piano tuner.....	1		1
Painter.....	3		3
Poultryman.....	1		1
Physician.....	1		1
Printer.....	2		2
Rattan worker.....	1		1
Salesman.....	1		1
School teacher.....		3	3
Section hand.....	1		1
Shoe operative.....	2	4	6
Shoemaker.....	5		5
Stonecutter.....	2		2
Student.....	1	1	2
Tanner.....	1		1
Teamster.....	3		3
Trainman.....	2		2
Weaver.....	5	2	7
Wood carver.....	1		1
No occupation.....	23	18	41
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XV.

Showing nativity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	99	71	170
Maine.....	5	4	9
Vermont.....	9	3	12
Massachusetts.....	11	10	21
Dakota.....		1	1
Maryland.....	1		1
New York.....		1	1
Rhode Island.....	1		1
South Carolina.....		1	1
Virginia.....		2	2
Canada.....	14	13	27
Ireland.....	11	19	30
England.....	5	6	11
France.....	2		2
Germany.....		1	1
Scotland.....	2		2
Sweden.....	3	3	6
Norway.....	1	1	2
Poland.....	2		2
Russia.....		1	1
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XVI.

Showing residence of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough County.....	28	52	80
Merrimack County.....	36	18	54
Cheshire County.....	19	2	21
Rockingham County.....	20	22	42
Strafford County.....	16	13	29
Grafton County.....	18	9	27
Sullivan County.....	10	3	13
Belknap County.....	4	9	13
Carroll County.....	3	4	7
Cooks County.....	12	5	17
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	81	91	172
By State Commission of Lunacy.....	14	12	26
By county.....	50	24	74
By town or city.....	9	9	18
By courts.....	9		9
By governor and council.....	2		2
By self.....	1	1	2
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self or friends.....	52	70	122
Counties.....	4	4	8
Towns or cities.....	3	2	5
State, including cases sent by superior court, by order of the governor, and by the commission of lunacy.....	107	61	168
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XIX.

Deaths during the year and their causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Organic brain disease.....	4	2	6
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	1	2
“ “ “ melancholia.....	.....	3	3
“ “ “ confusional insanity.....	.....	1	1
“ “ “ chronic melancholia.....	1	.....	1
“ “ “ senile confusion.....	.....	1	6
“ “ “ senile dementia.....	4	2	2
“ “ “ senility.....	1	1	1
“ “ “ acute alcoholism.....	1	.....	5
Paresis.....	4	1	1
Brain tumor.....	1	.....	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	.....	5	1
General miliary tuberculosis.....	1	.....	5
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	2	2
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1
Status epilepticus.....	.....	1	1
Chronic enteritis and senility.....	.....	1	6
Acute enteritis and senility.....	2	4	1
Anaemia and enteritis.....	.....	1	2
Pernicious anaemia.....	.....	2	1
Acute nephritis.....	1	.....	1
Chronic nephritis.....	.....	1	2
Uraemia, acute.....	.....	2	1
Diabetes.....	1	.....	3
Mitral regurgitation and senility.....	2	1	1
Myocarditis.....	1	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1
Septic infection, leg.....	1	.....	1
Cancer, uterus.....	.....	1	1
General debility.....	1	.....	1
Suicide, arsenical poisoning.....	1	.....	1
“ “ hanging.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	33	36	69

TABLE XX.

Showing ages at time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between twenty and thirty years old.....	2	3	5
Between thirty and forty years old.....	3	3	6
Between forty and fifty years old.....	5	9	14
Between fifty and sixty years old.....	7	3	10
Between sixty and seventy years old.....	11	8	19
Between seventy and eighty years old.....	3	8	11
Over eighty years old.....	2	2	4
Total.....	33	36	69

TABLE XXI.

Showing ages of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years of age.....	4	3	7
Twenty to thirty years of age.....	40	24	64
Thirty to forty years of age.....	78	60	138
Forty to fifty years of age.....	62	65	127
Fifty to sixty years of age.....	47	61	108
Sixty to seventy years of age.....	47	48	95
Seventy to eighty years of age.....	19	14	33
Over eighty years.....	3	5	8
Total.....	300	280	580

TABLE XXII.

Showing duration of disease in those remaining at end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one to three months.....	7	5	12
From three to six months.....	8	10	18
From six to nine months.....	7	7	14
From nine to twelve months.....	4	9	13
From twelve to eighteen months.....	15	16	31
From eighteen months to two years.....	10	12	22
From two to three years.....	25	27	52
From three to four years.....	21	18	39
From four to five years.....	24	14	38
From five to ten years.....	37	47	84
From ten to fifteen years.....	32	37	69
From fifteen to twenty years.....	13	24	37
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	20	19	39
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	5	13	18
From thirty to forty years.....	16	10	26
Over forty years.....	10	6	16
Unknown.....	46	6	52
Total.....	300	280	580

TABLE XXIII.

Showing prospects of recovery in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	51	57	108
Incurable (apparently).....	112	79	191
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Total.....	166	137	303

TABLE XXIV.

Showing prospects of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	21	22	43
Incurable (apparently).....	279	258	537
Total.....	300	280	580

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges and deaths from the opening of the hospital.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76	.....	.....	.....
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94.0	88.0	182.0
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	101.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	380	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249.0
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	242.82
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86
1890	276	223	79	28	63	53	602	364	166.52	184.57	351.09
1891	173	165	42	40	37	38	527	372	175.62	184.99	360.61
1892	169	181	51	39	40	42	531	359	181.40	182.38	363.78
1893	166	154	47	25	34	37	508	368	183.72	193.63	369.02
1894	187	152	52	33	27	35	542	402	190.14	193.35	383.49
1895	175	165	55	45	27	36	566	414	199.57	204.79	404.36
1896	181	171	42	44	34	40	586	422	201.31	210.65	411.96
1897	147	147	38	30	30	36	561	422	210.26	214.60	424.86
1898	150	163	46	40	34	33	567	409	201.93	210.71	412.64
1899	179	161	48	26	34	39	577	427	202.38	220.88	423.26
1900	149	151	37	37	26	49	568	425	198.42	221.71	420.13
1901	202	193	52	56	31	49	617	434	203.12	222.53	425.65
1902	247	217	76	53	25	56	670	464	223.86	242.49	466.35
1903	240	215	52	41	66	50	702	490	232.21	242.75	475.16
1904	303	213	57	46	32	69	782	580	260.26	257.63	517.89

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:

The following statement of receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$5,119.13
Cash received for board of private patients...	50,650.35
received for board of town patients.....	2,943.07
received for board of county patients...	18,192.10
received of state treasurer for board of twenty-year indigent insane.....	4,454.56
received of state treasurer for board of criminal insane.....	5,454.66
received of state treasurer for board of patients transferred to state support by order of commissioners of lunacy..	22,873.92
received of state treasurer for aid to indi- gent patients.....	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for library...	100.00
received of financial agent as income from Isaac Adams fund.....	180.00
received of financial agent as income from John Conant fund.....	290.00
received of financial agent for aid to in- digent patients.....	8,000.00
received of financial agent for incidental appropriations.....	2,850.00

received for stock and articles sold.....	\$2,696.21
received from all other sources.....	249.88
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	\$130,053.88

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats.....	\$5,980.78
paid for flour.....	2,886.33
paid for butter.....	5,084.41
paid for eggs.....	776.54
paid for cheese.....	283.87
paid for sugar.....	2,324.98
paid for molasses.....	94.74
paid for fish.....	1,152.73
paid for coffee.....	412.48
paid for tea.....	678.29
paid for fruit.....	583.18
paid for potatoes.....	1,505.62
paid for groceries.....	6,232.61
paid for vegetables.....	50.24
paid for house furnishing goods.....	6,945.34
paid for articles furnished and charged.	6,122.53
paid for lighting.....	2,869.57
paid for fuel.....	17,527.52
paid for medical and surgical supplies..	1,109.28
paid for services of all forms in care of patients and household, exclusive of farm and grounds.....	33,399.25
paid for ordinary repairs of buildings...	8,288.84
paid for permanent improvements.....	9,206.21
paid for provender.....	4,495.16
paid for farming department, including farm implements, all improvements of farm and grounds, exclusive of farm employees	2,439.61
paid for farm employees.....	3,350.94
paid for stationery, library, printing, etc.	621.19

paid for postage, express and freight...	\$775.29
paid for traveling expenses of trustees	108.70
paid for public exercises, including Sunday services and all public means to interest and occupy the patients.....	640.90
paid for miscellaneous items.....	92.13
<hr/>	
Whole amount expended.....	126,039.26
Balance of income carried to new account....	4,014.62
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	\$130,053.88

CONCORD, N. H., November 19, 1903.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers representing payments made by Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer of the New Hampshire State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1903. I find the same correctly entered on the cash book and a balance in the hands of the treasurer of four thousand fourteen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$4,014.62).

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:

The following statement of receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$4,014.62
Cash received for board of private patients..	52,791.60
received for board of town patients....	2,508.87
received for board of county patients...	9,914.68
received of state treasurer for board of twenty-year indigent insane.....	4,742.85
received of state treasurer for board of criminal insane.....	5,853.76
received of state treasurer for board of patients transferred to state support by order of commissioners of lunacy..	40,009.37
received of state treasurer for aid to indi- gent patients.....	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for library...	100.00
received of financial agent as income from John Conant Fund.....	281.00
received of financial agent as income from Isaac Adams fund.....	180.00
received of financial agent for aid to indi- gent patients.....	8,000.00
received of financial agent for improve- ment of grounds.....	500.00

received of financial agent on account of coal shed.....	\$3,500.00
received for stock and articles sold.....	2,448.56
received from all other sources.....	91.83
received from Concord District Nursing Association on account of two district nurses.....	330.06
*Note authorized by trustees on May 19, 1904, on account of fire hydrants....	1,377.00
Temporary loan to pay contract for coal	5,500.00
*Note authorized by trustees on May 19, 1904, on account of new wings.....	3,500.00
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	\$151,644.20

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats.....	\$8,882.52
paid for flour.....	2,704.90
paid for butter.....	5,391.56
paid for eggs.....	1,753.51
paid for cheese.....	278.52
paid for sugar and molasses.....	2,225.05
paid for fish.....	1,181.27
paid for coffee.....	240.14
paid for tea.....	68.01
paid for fruit.....	435.26
paid for potatoes.....	1,888.86
paid for groceries.....	6,564.30
paid for vegetables.....	164.12
paid for house furnishing goods.....	8,842.76
paid for articles furnished and charged.	6,803.62
paid for lighting.....	2,901.22
paid for electric power.....	74.36
paid for fuel.....	17,563.53
paid for medical and surgical supplies..	1,684.28
paid for services.....	37,285.82

* Note outstanding.

paid for ordinary repairs of buildings..	\$9,080.43
paid for improvements.....	3,282.53
paid for renewal of pumping system, including two No. 9 Duplex Blake pumps	2,224.97
paid for fire hydrants in grounds.....	1,428.53
paid for electric wiring for watch clocks and telephones in new wings.....	239.30
paid for connecting heating, ventilation and plumbing in new wings with main building and city sewer.....	148.25
paid for new coal shed at railroad.....	2,054.21
paid for finishing third story of nurses' home.....	1,450.00
paid for farming department, including farm implements, all improvements of farm and grounds, exclusive of farm employees.....	3,007.95
paid for provender.....	5,049.28
paid for farmer's services.....	2,899.57
paid for stationery, library, printing, etc.	603.20
paid for postage, express and telephone.	1,831.09
paid for traveling expenses of trustees.	59.80
paid for temporary loan on account of coal contract.....	5,500.00
paid for public exercises, including Sunday services and all public means to interest and occupy the patients.....	637.30
paid for miscellaneous items.....	170.39
paid for treasurer of building committee on account of new wings.....	3,500.00
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Whole amount expended.....	150,100.41
Balance of income carried to new account....	1,543.79
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	\$151,644.20

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1904.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers representing payments made by Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer of the New Hampshire State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1904. I find the same correctly entered on the cash book and a balance in the hands of the treasurer of one thousand five hundred forty-three and seventy-nine cents (\$1,543.79).

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the hospital in his custody at the date last mentioned.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from last year's account.....	\$8,191.47
from sundry securities paid or liquidated.....	9,887.00
for interest and dividends....	14,321.82
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	\$32,400.29

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid C. P. Bancroft, Treas., aid to indi- gent patients, etc.....	\$8,000.00
paid C. P. Bancroft, Treas., for improve- ment of grounds.....	500.00
paid C. P. Bancroft, Treas., income of Adams fund.....	180.00
paid C. P. Bancroft, Treas., income of Conant fund.....	290.00
paid C. P. Bancroft, Treas., improve- ment of heating plant.....	750.00
paid for securities purchased.....	12,565.25
paid for insurance.....	1,393.29

for land for coal shed.....	\$5,000.00
on account of coal shed.....	1,500.00
on account of sundry miscellaneous ex- penses, including rent of box in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, \$30; legal expenses, \$10; services of archi- tect, \$100; bond and salary of financial agent and for money advanced by him, \$863.11	1,003.11
carried to new account.....	1,218.64
	<hr/>
	\$32,400.29

The following were the several permanent funds of the hospital Oct. 1, 1903, accompanied by lists of the securities in which they are invested:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock.....	\$1,000.00
4 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock.....	400.00
2 United States bonds.....	600.00
1 Iowa Loan and Trust Co. bond.....	1,000.00
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	\$3,000.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond.....	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler of Walpole.)

6 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds.....	\$3,300.00
2 Columbus bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	\$5,000.00
2 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	8,000.00
62 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock....	6,200.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	200.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock...	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock.....	1,000.00
3 shares State National Bank stock.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant of Jaffrey.)

2 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$2,000.00
4 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds.....	4,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock....	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,500.00

CREIGHTON FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. S. E. W. Creighton of Newmarket.)

1 Boston & Providence Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth of Boscawen.)

4 shares National Suffolk Bank stock.....	\$400.00
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FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Miss Catherine Fisk of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state in accordance with an act of the legislature approved

August 4, 1887.....	\$26,378.43
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FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.... \$2,000.00

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent of Pittsfield.)

3 Minneapolis bonds.....	\$3,000.00
3 United States bonds.....	1,200.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
21 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	21,000.00
9 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bonds..	9,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds.....	7,000.00
15 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds.....	15,000.00
8 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	8,000.00
7 Duluth bonds	7,000.00
3 Chicago bonds.....	3,000.00
5 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad bonds	5,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
12 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	12,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock.....	5,000.00
42 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	4,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock...	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock....	5,000.00
7 shares Union National Bank stock.....	700.00
47 shares National State Bank stock.....	4,700.00
70 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad first preferred stock.....	7,000.00
25 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad second preferred stock.....	2,500.00
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	\$150,500.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball of Hampstead.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved 1845 \$6,753.49

LOW FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel A. Low of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

3 Columbus, Ohio, bonds.....	\$3,000.00
2 Chicago bonds	2,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow of Portsmouth.)

1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
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PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper of Hanover.)

1 share Union National Bank, Lowell.....	\$100.00
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PLUMMER FUND.

(Legacy of William Plummer of Londonderry.)

5 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock	\$500.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice of Portsmouth.)

5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
3 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	3,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond...	1,000.00
1 United States registered bond.....	5,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad registered bond.....	3,000.00
1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Boston & Providence Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
2 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford of Concord.)

5 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
5 Philadelphia, Wilmintgon & Baltimore Railroad bonds	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock.....	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
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	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny Sherman of Exeter.)

1 St. Louis County bond.....	\$1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
3 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	3,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey F. Smith of New Ipswich.)

5 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock	\$500.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding of Nashua.)

6 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$6,000.00
2 Boston & Providence Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
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	\$10,000.00

SPRING FUND.

(Derived from sale of spring.)

2 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock	\$200.00
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WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Abigail B. Walker of Concord.)

15 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock	\$1,500.00
25 shares National State Bank, Boston, stock.	2,500.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Salt Lake City bond.....	1,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
4 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

WILLIAMS FUND.

(Gift of John Williams of Hanover.)

2 shares Union National Bank, Lowell, stock	\$200.00
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These twenty-two permanent funds amount, at their par value, to three hundred and two thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$302,531.92).

In addition to the securities embraced in the foregoing funds, the hospital holds bonds of the New Hampshire Trust Co. of the original par value of eight thousand dollars. These are now in liquidation and from them sixty per cent. of their face value has been received. They have been transferred from the several funds to which they formerly belonged to contingent account, and their withdrawal has been made good by other securities of like amounts, in compliance with the requirement of section 21 of the hospital by-laws. What further instalments may be hereafter received I am unable to state.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. WALKER,
Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., November 19, 1903.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing report of the receipts and expenditures of J. B. Walker,

financial agent of the New Hampshire State Hospital, from Oct. 1, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1903, and find the same correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched.

I have also compared the foregoing schedule of the securities of the hospital with the securities in his hands and find the same to agree in all particulars.

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

November 13, 1903.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the hospital in his custody at the date last mentioned.

RECEIPTS.

Cash brought from last year's account.....	\$1,218.64
received on account of sundry securities sold	7,979.33
received for interest and dividends.....	13,906.28
	<hr/>
	\$23,104.25

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid treasurer towards support of indi- gent patients, etc.....	\$8,000.00
paid treasurer for improvement of hos- pital grounds.....	500.00
paid treasurer on account of coal shed..	3,500.00
paid treasurer, income of Adams fund..	180.00
paid treasurer, income of Conant fund..	281.00
paid for securities purchased	7,369.92
paid for insurance.....	1,536.65
paid for sundry miscellaneous expenses.	885.38
carried to new account.....	851.30
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	\$23,104.25

The following were the several permanent funds of the hospital on the first day of October, 1904, accompanied by a list of the securities in which they are invested:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
4 shares First National Bank, Nashua, stock	400.00
1 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bond	1,000.00
6 Concord, N. H., bonds	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler of Walpole.)

6 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds	\$3,300.00
2 Columbus bonds	2,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	5,000.00
2 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds	2,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds	8,000.00
62 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	6,200.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock	200.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
3 shares State National Bank stock	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

CONANT FUND.

(Legacy of John Conant of Jaffrey.)

2 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$2,000.00
4 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds.....	4,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock....	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,500.00

CREIGHTON FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. S. E. W. Creighton of Newmarket.)

1 Boston & Providence Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth of Boscawen.)

4 Concord, N. H., bonds.....	\$400.00
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FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Miss Catharine Fisk of Keene.)

Held in trust by the state.....	\$26,378.43
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FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller of Francestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock....	\$2,000.00
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KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent of Pittsfield.)

3 Minneapolis bonds.....	\$3,000.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00

5 Eastern Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
21 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	21,000.00
9 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bonds..	9,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds.....	7,000.00
15 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds.....	15,000.00
8 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	8,000.00
7 Duluth bonds	7,000.00
3 Chicago bonds.....	3,000.00
5 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad bonds	5,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
12 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	12,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock.....	5,000.00
42 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	4,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock...	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock....	5,000.00
7 shares Union National Bank stock.....	700.00
47 shares State National Bank stock.....	4,700.00
70 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad first preferred stock.....	7,000.00
25 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad second preferred stock.....	2,500.00
2 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	1,000.00
2 Concord, N. H., bonds.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,500.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball of Hampstead.)

Held in trust by the state..... \$6,753.49

LOW FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel A. Low of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

3 Columbus bonds	\$3,000.00
2 Chicago bonds	2,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow of Portsmouth.)

1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
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PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper of Hanover.)

1 share Union National Bank (Lowell) stock	\$100.00
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PLUMMER FUND.

(Legacy of William Plummer of Londonderry.)

5 shares First National Bank (Nashua) stock	\$500.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice of Portsmouth.)

5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
3 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	3,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond...	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad registered bond.....	3,000.00
1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Boston & Providence Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
2 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
10 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford of Concord.)

5 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
5 Philadelphia, Wilmintgon & Baltimore Railroad bonds	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock.....	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
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	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny Sherman of Exeter.)

1 St. Louis County bond.....	\$1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
3 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	3,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey Smith of Hanover.)

5 shares First National Bank (Nashua) stock	\$500.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spaulding of Nashua.)

6 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$6,000.00
2 Boston & Providence Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

SPRING FUND.

(Received from sale of spring.)

2 shares First National Bank (Nashua) stock	\$200.00
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WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Abigail B. Walker of Concord.)

15 shares First National Bank (Nashua) stock	\$1,500.00
25 shares National State Bank (Boston) stock	2,500.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Salt Lake City bond.....	1,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
4 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	4,000.00
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	\$15,000.00

WILLIAMS FUND.

(Gift of John Williams of Hanover.)

2 shares Union National Bank (Lowell) stock	\$200.00
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In addition to the securities above mentioned, the hospital holds bonds, in liquidation, of the New Hampshire Trust Co. of the par value of eight thousand dollars, upon which payment of sixty per cent. has been made.

It will be seen by comparing this with former reports of the financial agent that the amount of insurance on the hospital buildings has kept pace with the increase of their number, and that it amounted during the past year to the considerable sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-five cents.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. WALKER,
Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4, 1904.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing report of the receipts and expenditures of Joseph B. Walker, financial agent of the New Hampshire Hospital, from Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904, inclusive, and find the same correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched. I have also com-

pared the foregoing schedule of the securities of the hospital with the securities in his hands, and find the same to agree in all particulars.

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

November 10, 1904.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

MADE BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS DECEMBER 2, 1904.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS.

CONCORD, December 1, 1904.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

SIRS:—In compliance with a communication from the honorable the secretary of state, under date of October 25, 1904, notifying this board that the governor and council on that day had voted "that the bank commissioners be directed to make an examination of the financial affairs of the New Hampshire State Hospital, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 86, Laws of 1897," the board proceeded to make such an examination on November 10, 1904, and have examined the financial methods of the institution and audited the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent, comprising all the accounts of the trustees and agents appointed by them that are required to be audited by the bank commissioners, for the two annual periods ending September 30, 1903, and September 30, 1904, and herewith submit their report:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, as shown by the books of the treasurer: .

Balance on hand as found by the bank commissioners at their examination of 1902.....	\$5,119.13
From private patients for board and attendance	50,650.35

From the several counties of the state having indigent patients at the hospital as follows:

Belknap	\$20.18
Carroll	432.15
Cheshire	382.69
Coös	28.47
Hillsborough.....	2,117.69
Merrimack	8,861.80
Rockingham	314.20
Strafford	5,361.10
Sullivan	673.82

\$18,192.10

From towns in the state having indigent patients at the hospital for which they are chargeable, as follows:

Andover	\$107.06
Bridgewater	4.00
Charlestown	50.36
Concord	35.25
Conway	220.90
Derry	177.84
Fitzwilliam	161.30
Haverhill	67.47
Hollis	109.26
Keene	440.01
Lebanon	112.73
Manchester	147.78
Marlborough	212.52
Middleton	26.15
Nashua	540.54
Plymouth	169.74
Portsmouth	35.13
Richmond	28.72
Somersworth	38.67
Strafford	210.42
Troy	47.22

\$2,943.07

From the state treasurer:

for the support of insane persons who have been inmates of the hospital for twenty years.....	\$4,454.56
for the support of convict insane, committed to the hospital by order of the court	5,454.66
for the support of indigent insane patients ordered to the New Hampshire State Hospital by the commission of lunacy	22,873.92
annual appropriation by the state for the support at the hospital of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor may from time to time designate.....	6,000.00
annual appropriation by the state for the hospital library.....	100.00

From the financial agent:

income of the John Conant fund for the support of indigent patients, preference being given to those from the town of Jaffrey.....	290.00
income of the Isaac Adams fund for the payment of a suitable person to manage the workshop erected for the manufacture of brooms and mattresses...	180.00
from income of bequests and trust funds held by the trustees.....	8,000.00
incidental appropriations as made by the trustees	2,850.00

From the sale of articles,—being chiefly the surplus manufacture of brooms, and from the sale of farm products.....

2,696.21

Miscellaneous sources.....

249.88

\$130,053.88

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

For provisions.....	\$28,046.80
house furnishings.....	6,945.34
articles purchased and charged to patients	6,122.53
lighting	2,869.57
fuel	17,527.52
Services, superintendent and treas-	
urer	\$3,000.00
first assistant physician....	1,516.12
second assistant physician..	1,072.53
third assistant physician,	
part of year.....	205.87
all other hospital employees	27,604.73
	<hr/>
	33,399.25
For medical and surgical supplies.....	1,109.28
ordinary repairs of buildings.....	8,288.84
permanent improvements.....	9,206.21
expenses of farm and provender.....	10,285.71
stationery, library, printing, etc.....	621.19
postage, express, telephone, etc.....	775.29
expenses of trustees	108.70
public exercises.....	640.90
miscellaneous expenses	92.13
Cash on hand October 1, 1903.....	4,014.62
	<hr/>
	\$130,053.88

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive:

Balance on hand.....	\$4,014.62
From private patients for board and attend-	
ance	52,791.60

From the several counties of the state having indigent patients at the hospital, as follows:

Belknap	\$135.87
Carroll	101.85
Cheshire	537.34
Grafton	8.00
Hillsborough	2,042.15
Merrimack	2,314.41
Rockingham	52.59
Strafford	4,274.82
Sullivan	447.65

\$9,914.68

From towns in the state having indigent patients at the hospital for which they are chargeable, as follows:

Amherst	\$26.81
Claremont	16.00
Conway	211.39
Derry	230.04
Exeter	156.57
Haverhill	104.50
Hollis	112.03
Keene	271.89
Manchester	162.82
Marlborough	45.36
Moultonborough	93.73
Nashua	901.08
Strafford	163.47
Windham	13.18

\$2,508.87

From the state treasurer:

for the support of insane persons who have been inmates of the hospital for twenty years	4,742.85
for the support of convict insane, committed to the hospital by order of the court	5,853.76

for the support of indigent insane patients ordered to the New Hampshire State Hospital by the commission of lunacy.....	\$40,009.37
annual appropriation by the state for the support at the hospital of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor may from time to time designate.....	6,000.00
annual appropriation by the state for the hospital library.....	100.00
From the financial agent:	
income of the John Conant fund, for the support of indigent patients, preference being given to those from the town of Jaffrey.....	281.00
income from the Isaac Adams fund, for the payment of a suitable person to manage the workshop erected for the manufacture of brooms and mattresses.....	180.00
from income of bequests and trust funds held by the trustees.....	8,000.00
incidental appropriations as made by the trustees.....	4,000.00
From the sale of articles, being chiefly the surplus manufacture of brooms, and from the sale of farm products.....	2,448.56
*Borrowed on notes.....	9,000.00
From miscellaneous sources.....	1,798.89
	<hr/>
	\$151,644.20

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

* Balance due on notes September 30, 1904, \$4,877.00.

For provisions.....	\$31,778.02
house furnishings.....	8,842.76
articles purchased and charged to patients	6,803.62
lighting	2,929.08
fuel	17,563.58
medical and surgical supplies.....	1,684.28
Services, superintendent and treas-	
urer	\$3,000.00
first assistant physician....	1,250.00
second assistant physician.	800.00
third assistant physician...	672.08
all other hospital employees	31,563.74
	<hr/>
	37,285.82
For ordinary repairs.....	9,765.43
permanent improvements.....	12,646.59
expenses of farm and provender.....	10,956.80
stationery, postage, express, etc.....	2,436.05
expenses of trustees.....	59.80
public exercises.....	612.30
miscellaneous	6,736.33
Cash on hand October 1, 1904.....	1,543.79
	<hr/>
	\$151,644.20

FINANCIAL AGENT'S ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, as shown by the books of the financial agent:

Cash on hand, as found by the bank commis-	
sioners at their examination of 1902.....	\$8,191.47
From securities exchanged or sold.....	9,887.00
Interest and dividends.....	14,306.78
Rebate on insurance policy.....	15.04
	<hr/>
	\$32,400.29

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

Cash paid treasurer of hospital:	
for support of indigent insane.....	\$8,000.00
income of Conant fund.....	290.00
income of Adams fund.....	180.00
on account of coal shed.....	1,500.00
on account of architect's plans.....	100.00
appropriation for improvement of hos-	
pital grounds.....	500.00
appropriation for improvement of heat-	
ing plant.....	750.00
paid for insurance.....	1,393.29
paid for land purchased.....	5,000.00
paid Boston Safe Deposit Co.....	30.00
paid for securities exchanged or purchased	12,565.25
paid for surety bond.....	40.00
paid Mitchell & Foster, legal services...	10.00
paid J. B. Walker, financial agent, salary	800.00
paid for miscellaneous expenses.....	23.11
Cash on hand.....	1,218.64
	<hr/>
	\$32,400.29

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, as shown by the books of the financial agent:

Cash on hand October 1, 1903.....	\$1,218.64
From securities exchanged or sold.....	7,979.33
Income from investments.....	13,906.28
	<hr/>
	\$23,104.25

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

Cash paid treasurer of hospital:	
for support of indigent insane.....	\$8,000.00
appropriation for hospital grounds.....	500.00
on account of coal shed.....	3,500.00
income from Adams fund.....	180.00
income from Conant fund.....	281.00
for securities exchanged or purchased...	7,369.92
for insurance	1,536.65
J. B. Walker, financial agent, salary....	800.00
for miscellaneous expenses.....	85.38
Cash on hand.....	851.30
	<hr/>
	\$23,104.25

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the appropriation of \$15,000 in 1901, there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer on September 30, 1902, of..... \$1,342.55

Vouchers have been exhibited for the balance of this appropriation amounting to..... 1,342.55

The legislature of 1903 made an appropriation of \$30,000 annually for the years 1903 and 1904. See chapter 145, Laws of 1903.

There has been received from the state treasurer:

Appropriation for 1903.....	\$30,000.00
Appropriation for 1904.....	30,000.00
Money borrowed in advance of receipt of ap- propriation of 1904.....	26,565.00
Cash received from treasurer of New Hamp- shire State Hospital.....	3,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$90,065.00

Vouchers have been exhibited for payments from this sum, for the construction of buildings and expense incident thereto, amounting to	\$63,158.14
Vouchers have been exhibited for the repayment of borrowed money and interest amounting to.....	26,906.86
	<hr/>
	\$90,065.00

The commissioners have examined the vouchers submitted by the treasurer of the hospital and by the financial agent, and ascertained that they were in proper form and that the amount of each voucher was correctly entered on the books. The footings of all the receipts and expenditures have been verified, and the accounts found to be correctly cast.

In accordance with the suggestion of the commissioners at the time of the audit two years ago, it has been so arranged that the financial year of the treasurer and that of the financial agent coincide, and the payments by the financial agent and the receipts from him by the treasurer during the period correspond. The apparent discrepancy between the account of the treasurer of the hospital and the published reports of the state treasurer continues to exist, and for the same reason as heretofore, the fiscal year of the hospital covering a different period from that of the state treasurer.

The commissioners have examined the securities in the hands of the financial agent belonging to the various funds of the institution and find them to be in accordance with the schedule. During the period covered by this audit, re-investments of funds have been made amounting to \$24,200, duly authorized as required by chapter 86, Laws of 1897.

Chapter 10, section 5, of the Public Statutes, directs that the treasurer shall "give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty." In compliance with this provision the treasurer

has given bond in the sum of \$15,000, and an additional bond of \$10,000 as superintendent. The financial agent gives bonds in the sum of \$25,000. All bonds are in the custody of the president of the board of trustees.

ALPHEUS W. BAKER,
RICHARD M. SCAMMON,
Bank Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The treasurer respectfully submits the following account of receipts and expenditures to date in account with the state legislative appropriation of 1903:

RECEIPTS.

1903.

May	23.	To cash received of Solon Carter, state treasurer.....	\$5,000.00
Aug.	6.	To cash received of Solon Carter, state treasurer	10,000.00
Sept.	8.	To cash received of Solon Carter, state treasurer	6,000.00
Oct.	7.	To cash received of Solon Carter, state treasurer	9,000.00
Nov.	11.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 1).....	2,000.00
Dec.	9.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 2).....	5,000.00

1904.

Jan.	7.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 3).....	2,500.00
Feb.	12.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 4).....	2,000.00
March	4.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 5).....	1,900.00
April	23.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 6).....	225.00
May	3.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 7).....	2,940.00

May 20.	To cash received First National bank (note No. 8).....	\$10,000.00
June 16.	To cash received of Solon Carter, state treasurer	30,000.00
16.	To cash received of treasurer N. H. State Hospital.....	3,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$90,065.00

EXPENDITURES.

1903.

May 25.	By cash paid:	
	Courier Pub. Co. (Adv.).....	\$3.00
	Sentinel Printing Co. (Adv.).....	5.90
	Laconia Press Asso. (Adv.).....	2.25
	George J. Foster & Co. (Adv.)....	8.00
	Times Pub. Co. (Adv.).....	6.00
	Chronicle & Gazette Co. (Adv.)...	9.00
	Berlin Reporter (Adv.).....	3.25
	Berlin Independent (Adv.).....	1.20
	Coös County Democrat (Adv.)....	4.00
	Concord Evening Monitor (Adv.)..	8.50
	Telegraph Publishing Co. (Adv.)..	5.40
30.	John B. Clarke Co. (Adv.).....	20.00
June 1.	W. M. Butterfield (architect)....	1,250.00
4.	Journal Transcript (Adv.).....	2.25
10.	People and Patriot Co. (Adv.)....	8.50
July 7.	Exeter News-Letter (Adv.).....	2.00
21.	Nashua Press Asso. (Adv.).....	9.25
Aug. 6.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 1 on contract.....	10,000.00
Sept. 8.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 2.....	6,000.00
11.	A. F. Rowell, estate Adv.....	3.00
Oct. 7.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 3.....	10,000.00
10.	Union Pub. Co. (Adv.).....	24.10
Nov. 11.	Discount on note dated Nov. 11....	63.89

Nov. 11.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 4.....	\$4,000.00
Dec. 9.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 5.....	5,000.00
1904.		
Jan. 7.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 6.....	2,500.00
Feb. 12.	Head & Dowst Co., architect's certificate No. 7.....	2,000.00
March 1.	W. M. Butterfield, architect's bill..	400.00
	W. M. Butterfield, architect's bill..	100.00
4.	W. M. Butterfield, architect's bill..	400.00
	Head & Dowst Co., certificate No. 8	1,500.00
April 23.	McKenney & Waterbury Co., electric fixtures	262.52
May 3.	Howard & Co., contract on furniture	2,940.00
20.	Head & Dowst Co.....	10,000.00
June 17.	Head & Dowst Co.....	5,604.97
	Alexander Sloan & Co., blankets...	221.40
	Fred Rollins	83.19
	Globe Rubber Works.....	220.00
	First National bank, note No. 2 and interest	5,130.55
	First National bank, note No. 3 and interest	2,555.55
	First National bank, note No. 4 and interest	2,034.72
	First National bank, note No. 6 and interest	226.69
	First National bank, note No. 7 and interest	2,957.96
	First National bank, note No. 8 and interest	10,037.50
	First National bank, part payment on note No. 5 and interest.....	400.00
July 5.	W. M. Butterfield.....	471.95

Aug. 11.	First National bank, part payment on note No. 5.....	\$1,500.00
	First National bank, note No. 1....	2,000.00
Sept. 23.	N. H. State Hospital for connecting heat flues in new wings.....	78.51
Total		<hr/> \$90,065.00

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17, 1904.

I have examined the vouchers representing payments made by Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer of the New Hampshire State Hospital building committee, for the year ending September 30, 1904, and find the same properly entered.

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

GENERAL EXHIBIT.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT MARKET VALUE FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Asparagus	570 bunches at	\$0.10	\$57.00
Rhubarb	9,000 pounds	.01	90.00
Lettuce	12,000 heads	.03	360.00
Cucumbers	225 dozen	.15	33.75
Cucumber pickles.	60 bushels	1.50	90.00
Peas	29 bushels	1.50	43.50
Winter squash	18 tons	20.00	360.00
Summer squash ...	80 bushels	1.00	80.00
Spinach	125 bushels	.40	50.00
String beans.....	49 bushels	.80	39.20
Shell beans.....	53 bushels	1.00	53.00
Tomatoes (ripe)..	25 bushels	1.00	25.00
Tomatoes (green).	149 bushels	.75	111.75
Sweet corn	850 dozen	.15	127.50
Early cabbage	1,300 heads	.04	52.00
Winter cabbage ...	6,500 heads	.05	325.00
Beets	385 bushels	.50	192.50
Potatoes	171 bushels	.80	136.80
Celery (late)	3,150 heads	.05	157.50
Celery (early)	1,500 heads	.05	75.00
Onions	295 bushels	.80	236.00
Carrots	40 bushels	.50	20.00
Parsnips	75 bushels	.50	37.50
Turnips	60 bushels	.50	30.00
Grass for soiling..	80 tons	2.00	160.00
Ensilage corn	173 tons	3.00	519.00
Rye for soiling....	43 tons	2.00	86.00
Hay	75 tons	18.00	1,350.00

Milk produced..	132,685.34	quarts	\$0.04	\$5,307.41
Beef for use.....	1,799	pounds	.08	140.40
Pork for use.....	19,754	pounds	.09	1,777.86
Calves sold	9			22.00
Rowen	35	tons	2.00	70.00
Ice for use.....	3,559	cakes	.04	142.36
Ice sold	2,910	cakes	.04	116.40
Hides sold.....	2			16.42
Pigs sold.....	46			168.00
Cows sold	5			135.00
Bull sold	1			45.00
				<hr/>
				\$11,502.35

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT MARKET VALUE
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Asparagus	650	bunches at	\$0.10	\$65.00
Rhubarb	7,600	pounds	.01	76.00
Lettuce	7,300	heads	.03	219.00
Cucumbers	1,325	dozen	.15	198.75
Pickling cucumbers	103	bushels	1.00	103.00
Peas	39	bushels	1.50	58.50
Winter squash	39	tons	20.00	780.00
Summer squash ...	163	bushels	1.00	163.00
Spinach	133	bushels	.40	53.20
String beans	91	bushels	.80	72.80
Shell beans	83	bushels	1.00	83.00
Tomatoes (ripe) ..	89	bushels	1.00	89.00
Tomatoes (green) .	154	bushels	.75	115.50
Sweet corn	1,838	dozen	.12	220.56
Cabbage (early) ..	600	heads	.04	24.00
Cabbage (late) ...	2,000	heads	.05	100.00
Beets	523	bushels	.50	261.50
Celery (late)	2,700	heads	.05	135.00
Celery (early) ...	1,350	heads	.05	67.50
Onions	253	bushels	.80	202.40
Carrots	152	bushels	.50	76.00

Parsnips	215 bushels	\$0.50	\$107.50
Peppers	1½ bushels	.75	1.13
Brussels Sprouts ..	3 bushels		11.54
Swiss chard	83 bushels	.25	20.75
Red cabbage	275 heads	.05	13.75
Grass for soiling ..	65 tons	2.00	130.00
Rye for soiling ...	51 tons	2.00	102.00
Ensilage corn	410 tons	3.00	1,230.00
Hay	83 tons	18.00	1,494.00
Milk	120,183.02 quarts	.04	4,807.32
Beef for use.....	2,060 pounds	.08	164.80
Pork for use.....	22,405 pounds		2,016.45
Calves sold	17		34.50
Rowen	38 tons		76.00
Ice for use.....	4,025 cakes	.04	161.00
Ice sold	2,864 cakes	.04	114.56
Hides sold.....	2		15.84
Pigs sold	178		463.00
			<hr/>
			\$14,127.85

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT PINEHURST FOR
THE YEAR 1903.

Cucumbers	120 dozen at	\$0.15	\$12.00
Carrots	3 bushels	.40	1.20
Sweet corn	180 dozen	.12	21.60
Tomatoes	4 bushels	1.00	4.00
Onions	3 bushels	.80	2.40
Parsnips	2 bushels	.50	1.00
Squash (summer) .	8 bushels	1.00	8.00
Corn to pop.....	3 bushels	2.00	6.00
Potatoes	70 bushels	.60	42.00
Currants	32 quarts	.10	3.20
Strawberries	110 bushels	3.20	352.00
Raspberries	2½ bushels	3.84	9.60
Cabbage	125 heads	.05	6.25
Lettuce	1,000 heads	.03	30.00

Cauliflower	50 heads	\$0.10	\$5.00
Spinach	10 bushels	.40	4.00
Winter squash	1½ ton	20.00	10.00
Apples	12 bushels	.20	2.40
Hay	8 tons	18.00	144.00
Corn for soiling...	4 tons	2.00	8.00
			<hr/>
			\$672.65

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT PINEHURST FOR
THE YEAR 1904.

Potatoes	50 bushels at	\$0.60	\$30.00
Currants	2 bushels	3.20	6.40
Strawberries	91½ bushels	4.00	366.00
Raspberries	26 bushels	4.00	104.00
Cabbage	150 heads	.05	7.50
Lettuce	400 heads	.03	12.00
Squash	1½ tons	20.00	30.00
Cantaloupe	100	.10	10.00
Melons	500	.15	75.00
Crab apples	3 bushels	.50	1.50
Apples	25 bushels	.20	5.00
Hay	7 tons	18.00	126.00
Corn for soiling...	4 tons	2.00	8.00
Corn to pop	5 bushels	2.00	10.00
Summer squash ...	5 bushels	1.00	5.00
Spinach	15 bushels	.40	6.00
Beets	10 bushels	.50	5.00
Radishes	125 bunches	.05	6.25
Turnips	25 bushels	.75	18.75
String beans	3 bushels	.80	2.40
Shell beans	14 bushels	1.00	14.00
Peas	18 bushels	1.50	27.00
Cucumbers	180 dozen	.15	27.00
Currants	160 quarts	.10	16.00
Corn	180 dozen	.12	21.60
Tomatoes	6 bushels	1.00	6.00

Onions	8 bushels	\$0.80	\$6.40
Parsnips	4 bushels	.50	2.00
			<hr/>
			\$954.80

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Sheets	1,017
Pillow slips	754
Table covers	162
Towels	1,629
Napkins	744
Mattresses	50
Pillow ticks	48
Curtains	163
Bureau covers	195
Rugs	42
Dresses	65
Waists	3
Chairs reseatd	30
Camisoles	38
Chemise	8
Laundry bags	69
Aprons	12
Sofa pillows	13
Bibs	36
Trousers (pairs)	2
Days' mending	531

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

Sheets	1,814
Pillow slips	2,061
Table covers	132
Napkins	513
Towels	2,943
Mattresses	107

Pillow ticks	117
Curtains	332
Bureau covers	406
Rugs	58
Carpets	5
Dresses	87
Skirts	101
Waists	2
Trousers (pairs)	3
Vests	3
Coats	4
Bibs	54
Aprons	80
Laundry bags	52
Tray cloths	60
Sofa pillows	15
Blouse	1
Operating robes	3
Restraining sheets	3
Splashers	30
Screen covers	12
Days' mending	650

MILK RECORD.

MILK RECORD FOR YEAR

Number of Cows.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1.....	813	803 $\frac{1}{2}$	831	1,022 $\frac{1}{2}$	823	823 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.....						
3.....	839	683 $\frac{1}{2}$	649 $\frac{1}{2}$	783	642 $\frac{1}{2}$	656 $\frac{1}{2}$
4.....	154	1,187	1,224	1,573	1,234 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,214 $\frac{1}{2}$
5.....						
6.....	541 $\frac{1}{2}$	461	452	584 $\frac{1}{2}$	353 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.....	350 $\frac{1}{2}$		232 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,029	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	766
8.....	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	530 $\frac{1}{2}$	529 $\frac{1}{2}$	690	432 $\frac{1}{2}$	371
9.....	316 $\frac{1}{2}$	729	645	744 $\frac{1}{2}$	563 $\frac{1}{2}$	594
10.....		978 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,041	1,345	1,074 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,035
11.....	756 $\frac{1}{2}$	651	647	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	595	571
12.....	694	550	475	409 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
13.....						
14.....	517	113				853
15.....	801 $\frac{1}{2}$	605 $\frac{1}{2}$	615	711	533	501
16.....	306	531	557	682	559	603
17.....				759 $\frac{1}{2}$	725 $\frac{1}{2}$	619 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.....	560	377	394 $\frac{1}{2}$	490	406 $\frac{1}{2}$	389 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.....	519 $\frac{1}{2}$	482	493 $\frac{1}{2}$	635 $\frac{1}{2}$	489	232 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.....	426	261 $\frac{1}{2}$				
21.....	723	511	541	765	643	651 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.....	664 $\frac{1}{2}$	663	680 $\frac{1}{2}$	847	679 $\frac{1}{2}$	659
23.....	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	348	327 $\frac{1}{2}$	357 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	
24.....	600 $\frac{1}{2}$	491	509	611	479	453 $\frac{1}{2}$
25.....	705 $\frac{1}{2}$	560 $\frac{1}{2}$	595	762 $\frac{1}{2}$	610	610
26.....	575	537 $\frac{1}{2}$	460 $\frac{1}{2}$	637	548	499 $\frac{1}{2}$
27.....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	408	416 $\frac{1}{2}$	510 $\frac{1}{2}$	436	298
28.....	471 $\frac{1}{2}$	357	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		957
29.....	658	556 $\frac{1}{2}$	593	646	320	
30.....	401	220			303 $\frac{1}{2}$	960
31.....	414	310	276	233	756	772
32.....	823 $\frac{1}{2}$	658	724 $\frac{1}{2}$	903 $\frac{1}{2}$	616	657 $\frac{1}{2}$
33.....	792	788 $\frac{1}{2}$	874 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,118 $\frac{1}{2}$	836 $\frac{1}{2}$	721 $\frac{1}{2}$
34.....	114	453	23 $\frac{1}{2}$			
35.....	577	295 $\frac{1}{2}$		862 $\frac{1}{2}$	971	783 $\frac{1}{2}$
36.....	975	905 $\frac{1}{2}$	678 $\frac{1}{2}$	899 $\frac{1}{2}$	736	765 $\frac{1}{2}$
37.....	583 $\frac{1}{2}$	542	497	588 $\frac{1}{2}$	465	458
38.....	849 $\frac{1}{2}$	710	764	129 $\frac{1}{2}$		
39.....	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	660 $\frac{1}{2}$	679	851 $\frac{1}{2}$	439 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
40.....	391 $\frac{1}{2}$	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	372 $\frac{1}{2}$	396 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	213 $\frac{1}{2}$
41.....	768	652	651	768	592 $\frac{1}{2}$	542
42.....	606 $\frac{1}{2}$	426 $\frac{1}{2}$	387	334 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	946 $\frac{1}{2}$
43.....	765					
44.....						
45.....		582 $\frac{1}{2}$	426 $\frac{1}{2}$	594	557 $\frac{1}{2}$	575 $\frac{1}{2}$
46.....						
47.....	593 $\frac{1}{2}$	492	497	623	519 $\frac{1}{2}$	510 $\frac{1}{2}$
48.....						
49.....	396	333 $\frac{1}{2}$	357 $\frac{1}{2}$	435 $\frac{1}{2}$	382 $\frac{1}{2}$	366
50.....	664 $\frac{1}{2}$	568 $\frac{1}{2}$	572	737 $\frac{1}{2}$	589	624 $\frac{1}{2}$
51.....						
52.....	180 $\frac{1}{2}$			741	679 $\frac{1}{2}$	707
53.....						
54.....						
55.....						
56.....						
57.....						
58.....						
59.....	462	470	393 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$		
60.....						
Total.....	24,431	22,800	21,335	27,645 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,980	23,247

MILK RECORD FOR YEAR

	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1.....	506	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,003 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,290	838	750
2.....						
3.....						
4.....	500	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,308	1,500 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,042	897 $\frac{1}{2}$
5.....						
6.....	752 $\frac{1}{2}$	712 $\frac{1}{2}$	660 $\frac{1}{2}$	665	466	319
7.....	368 $\frac{1}{2}$	166		1,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	936 $\frac{1}{2}$	784
8.....	619	498 $\frac{1}{2}$	460	311		344
9.....	628	587	581 $\frac{1}{2}$	633	370	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.....	1,192 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,182	1,301 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,498	1,099	1,066 $\frac{1}{2}$
11.....	828 $\frac{1}{2}$		783	880	621 $\frac{1}{2}$	599
12.....	1,035	949	915 $\frac{1}{2}$	870	385 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
13.....	538 $\frac{1}{2}$	442 $\frac{1}{2}$	221			117
14.....	491 $\frac{1}{2}$	593 $\frac{1}{2}$	557	525 $\frac{1}{2}$		
15.....	768	733 $\frac{1}{2}$	668 $\frac{1}{2}$	604	381	166
16.....			1,198 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,501 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,044 $\frac{1}{2}$	785
17.....			154	899	613 $\frac{1}{2}$	529
18.....	312	815 $\frac{1}{2}$	831 $\frac{1}{2}$	945 $\frac{1}{2}$	696	666 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.....						
20.....						
21.....	712	670 $\frac{1}{2}$	601	624	441	400 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.....	941	921	921 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	745 $\frac{1}{2}$	670 $\frac{1}{2}$
23.....	834	683 $\frac{1}{2}$	602	281 $\frac{1}{2}$		162
24.....						
25.....	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	234				1,259
26.....						1,118 $\frac{1}{2}$
27.....						
28.....	657	471	264 $\frac{1}{2}$		697	1,094
29.....	968	901 $\frac{1}{2}$	902	950	671	673
30.....	835	820	830	854 $\frac{1}{2}$	512 $\frac{1}{2}$	236
31.....	718	721 $\frac{1}{2}$	650 $\frac{1}{2}$	594 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	
32.....						
33.....	1,031 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,020	1,211 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,224	1,037 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,020
34.....						
35.....	616 $\frac{1}{2}$	569 $\frac{1}{2}$	474	496	429	377
36.....	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,226	1,162 $\frac{1}{2}$	786	792
37.....	636	491	365 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$	785 $\frac{1}{2}$
38.....						
39.....	742 $\frac{1}{2}$	745 $\frac{1}{2}$	685	726 $\frac{1}{2}$	553	559
40.....						
41.....	740	974	957 $\frac{1}{2}$	968 $\frac{1}{2}$	708	716 $\frac{1}{2}$
42.....	906 $\frac{1}{2}$	874	879	974	715 $\frac{1}{2}$	696 $\frac{1}{2}$
43.....						
44.....						
45.....	431 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	868	250	418 $\frac{1}{2}$
46.....						
47.....	892 $\frac{1}{2}$	879 $\frac{1}{2}$	806	860	708	610 $\frac{1}{2}$
48.....						
49.....						
50.....	433 $\frac{1}{2}$	243				
51.....						
52.....	711	632	513	90		
53.....						
54.....						
55.....						
56.....						
57.....						
58.....						
59.....						
60.....						
Total.....	21,986 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,191 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,607	25,088 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,113 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,819

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the hospital should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information, as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the hospital cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the
town of _____, in the county of _____, and

state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire State Hospital, in the city of Concord, we, _____ of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, jointly and severally promise to agree to and with said New Hampshire State Hospital, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said hospital therefor, while he shall remain at said hospital; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said hospital in case of escape; to remove _____ from said hospital when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said hospital responsible for any money, jewelry, watches or other valuables in possession on admission or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____, 190 .

Attest:

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

NOTE.—Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New Hampshire:

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____, in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire State Hospital. Wherefore, the un-

dersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, 190 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B.—Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE.—The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire State Hospital at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____, in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said hospital.

_____ 190 .

NOTE.—To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor, in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

N. B. Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the laws at the foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify that _____ is insane, and fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire State Hospital.

_____, M. D.
_____, M. D.

_____ 190 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

_____ 190 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. No person shall be committed to the New Hampshire State Hospital, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

LAWS.

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

SECTION

1. Corporate name.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of trustees.
4. Trustees to manage affairs of hospital.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. State Hospital land taken for highways only by authority of legislature.
12. Property of hospital exempt from taxation.
13. Annual appropriation to library.

COMMITMENT TO STATE HOSPITAL.

14. Parent, guardian, etc., may commit.
15. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
16. County paupers, how committed.
17. Dangerous insane persons, how committed.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. Regulations for commitments to the hospital to govern commitments to other institutions.

SUPPORT AT STATE HOSPITAL.

20. When county shall support insane person.

SECTION

21. When means of support fail, counties to support on notice.
22. What inmates of hospital for insane supported by state.
23. County may recover expense paid.
24. Concord not liable.
25. Certain insane persons to be supported by state.
26. Annual appropriations for indigent insane.

DISCHARGE FROM STATE HOSPITAL.

27. How discharged from hospital.
28. Trustees to visit hospital and hear statements of patients.
29. Superintendent to furnish stationery to patients, and transmit their letters to trustees.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

30. Inquest on patient suddenly deceased.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

31. Insane persons wards of state.
32. Commission of lunacy.
33. Powers and duties of commission of lunacy.
34. Records and reports of commission of lunacy.
35. Superintendents to make reports to commission of lunacy.
36. Annual appropriation for expenses of commission.

SECTION 1. The hospital for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire State Hospital.

SECT. 2. The government of the hospital is vested in twelve trustees appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the hospital; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the hospital by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the hospital as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey or invest any property given to or owned by the hospital in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties; and such physicians, officers and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the hospital.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the hospital and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The hospital may take and hold in trust any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital, the number of patients admitted and discharged

during the year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the hospital. It shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state on or before the first day of December.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the Senate and speaker of the House, shall constitute a board of visitors of the hospital; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary, examine into the condition of the patients and the regulations and general management of the hospital; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the Legislature, at each biennial session, a report which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the first day of the December next preceding such session.

SECT. 11. No land connected with the hospital shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the Legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 12. The property of the hospital is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 13. The sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library of the hospital.

COMMITMENT TO HOSPITAL.

SECT. 14. The parent, guardian or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the hospital, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree upon.

SECT. 15. Any insane pauper supported by a town may be committed to the hospital by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of the town.

SECT. 16. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any judge thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the hospital, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 17. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, may commit such insane person to the hospital; and such petition may be filed, notice issued and hearing had in vacation or otherwise.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the State Hospital, except by an order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal. Such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate of a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, mayor, or one of the selectmen, certifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. All laws relative to the commitment of insane persons to the New Hampshire State Hospital shall govern the commitment of insane persons to all other places in this state where insane persons are confined; but no insane person, other than a pauper, shall be admitted to any county asylum.

SUPPORT AT STATE HOSPITAL.

SECT. 20. Any insane person committed to the hospital by his parent, guardian or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 21. When the means of support of any inmate of the hospital shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent shall immediately cause notice in writing of the fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county

shall pay to the hospital the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 22. Any insane person charged with an offense, the punishment whereof is death or confinement in the state prison, committed to the hospital by order of the supreme court, shall be supported at the expense of the state during his confinement there. Any other insane person committed to the hospital by the supreme court or a judge thereof, and any insane person committed by a judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 23. The county or town paying the expense of the support of an inmate of the hospital shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of the inmate himself, if of sufficient ability to pay; otherwise of the town, county or person by law liable for his support.

SECT. 24. The city of Concord shall not be liable for the support of any insane person committed to the hospital unless he was committed from said city.

SECT. 25. Any insane person who has been an inmate of the State Hospital for twenty years, and been supported in whole or in part during that time by others than the town or county chargeable therewith, and who has no means of support and no relations chargeable therewith, and who cannot properly be discharged from the hospital, shall be supported there at the expense of the state.

SECT. 26. The sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) is annually appropriated for the support at the State Hospital of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor, from time to time, may designate; but two thirds at least of the sum shall be applied to the support of private patients who are not maintained at public charge.

DISCHARGE FROM STATE HOSPITAL.

SECT. 27. Any person committed to the State Hospital may be discharged by any three of the trustees, by the commission of lunacy or by a justice of the supreme court, when-

ever a further retention at the hospital is, in their opinion, unnecessary; but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 28. Some one of the trustees, without previous notice, shall visit the hospital at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every inmate therein to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever he deems it proper, he shall call to his aid two other trustees, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such inmate and of the statements by him made. If, in their judgment, a further detention is unnecessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such inmate. They may order such immediate change in the treatment of any inmate as they deem judicious; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 29. The superintendent shall furnish stationery to any inmate who desires it; and shall transmit promptly and without inspection, to the trustee whom the board may designate, all letters addressed to the board by inmates of the hospital.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

SECT. 30. In event of the sudden death of any inmate, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

SECT. 31. All persons deprived of their liberty in this state by being committed to custody as insane persons, shall be wards of the state and subject to state supervision.

SECT. 32. The state board of health shall constitute a commission of lunacy.

SECT. 33. The commission, by one or more of their mem-

bers, shall, without previous notice, visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire State Hospital for remedial treatment, and such person while under treatment shall be supported at the expense of the state. When the need of such treatment shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer continued at the hospital it shall be at the expense of such county, town or relative.

SECT. 34. The commission shall keep a correct record of the number of commitments, discharges and deaths at each asylum, institution or other place of detention, and of the age, sex and nationality of each person committed, discharged or deceased, and shall report the same annually to the governor and council, with any other matters or recommendations which in their judgment are important.

SECT. 35. The superintendent of every asylum or other place in this state where insane persons are confined, shall within three days after the commitment thereto of any person, notify the commission thereof, upon blanks furnished for that purpose; and the said superintendent shall at all times furnish to the board such information regarding the insane in his charge as they may request.

SECT. 36. To meet the expenses imposed upon the commission by the foregoing sections, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), or so much thereof as may be required, is annually appropriated; and the expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council.

—*Public Statutes of N. H., chapter 10.*

SECT. 4. The following persons are also exempted from military duty:

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the attendants upon the insane,, employed in the State Hospital;

the officers and keepers of the State Hospital.

—*Public Statutes, chapter 96.*

SECTION 1. Whenever the grand jury shall omit to find an indictment against a person, for the reason of insanity or mental derangement, or a person prosecuted for an offense shall be acquitted by the petit jury for the same reason, such jury shall certify the same to the court.

SECT. 2. Any person prosecuted for an offense may plead that he is not guilty by reason of insanity or mental derangement, and such plea may be accepted by the state's counsel, or may be found true by the verdict of the jury.

SECT. 3. In either of the cases aforesaid, the court, if they are of opinion that it will be dangerous that such person should go at large, may commit him to the prison or to the State Hospital, there to remain until he is discharged by due course of law.

SECT. 4. The governor and council or the supreme court may discharge any such person from prison, or may transfer any prisoner who is insane to the State Hospital, to be there kept at the expense of the state, whenever they are satisfied that such discharge or transfer shall be conducive to the health and comfort of the person and the welfare of the public.

SECT. 5. If any insane person is confined in jail, or a house of correction, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the hospital if they think it expedient.

—*Public Statutes, chapter 255.*

AN ACT in addition to chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, relating to insane persons.

SECTION 1. When application is made to the judge of probate, or the supreme court or any justice thereof, for the committal of any person to the State Hospital, said court or judge may appoint two reputable physicians to examine

said person, with or without notice to him or her from said court or judge; said physicians shall immediately report the result to said court or judge, who may, upon such report, and such evidence as can be produced, order said person to be committed to said hospital when there is a sufficient reason for making such order.

SECT. 2. Said supreme court, or any justice thereof, shall at any time, with or without notice, upon application and due cause shown, investigate the question whether there is sufficient reason for the detention in said hospital of any person who has been committed thereto, and shall order his or her discharge where said order ought to be made, with or without a writ.

[Approved February 26, 1845.]

JOINT RESOLUTION with reference to the title of the property of the New Hampshire State Hospital.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

WHEREAS, The entire property of the New Hampshire State Hospital is owned by the state of New Hampshire, either absolutely or in trust, but the legal title of the land, buildings and other property stands in the name of the trustees of the asylum appointed by the state, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the legal title should conform to the actual title, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the attorney-general be directed to examine the deeds and other conveyances of title to said property, and advise the trustees what conveyances, if any, should be made to perfect the legal title of the state to said property, and the trustees be directed to execute such conveyances as may be advised by the attorney-general, and deliver the same to the governor and council in behalf of the state, within sixty days from the passage of this resolution.

[Approved, March 24, 1897.]

AN ACT in relation to the New Hampshire State Hospital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. No change shall be made by the trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital of its trust funds, except upon approval by the governor and council. In making any investments of its trust funds, the trustees shall submit their recommendations to the governor and council before such investments are made. The governor and council may also direct in whose custody the bonds, notes and other securities of the institution shall be kept.

SECT. 2. The auditing of the accounts of the trustees, or any agent appointed by them, shall be performed by the bank commissioners, under the direction of the governor and council, who shall have authority at any time to direct said commissioners to make an examination of the financial affairs of the institution.

SECT. 3. Before expending any money received from any source in the construction of new buildings, the trustees shall submit plans and estimates of all such buildings to the governor and council for their approval.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 25, 1897.]

AN ACT in amendment of section 33 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, relating to the commission of lunacy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. Section 33 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "state" in the eleventh line the words "such expense not to exceed in any one year the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for all such persons," so that said section, as amended, shall read: "SECT. 33. The commission, by one or more of their members, shall, without previous notice,

visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire State Hospital for remedial treatment, and such person, while under such treatment, shall be supported at the expense of the state, such expense not to exceed in any one year the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for all such persons. When the need of treatment shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town, or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer continued at the hospital it shall be at the expense of such county, town or relative."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1897.

[Approved March 26, 1897.]

AN ACT relating to Insane Criminals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. When a person is indicted for any offense or is committed to jail on any criminal charge to await the action of the grand jury, any justice of the court before which he is to be tried, if a plea of insanity is made in court, or said justice is notified that such plea will be made, may, in term time or vacation, order such person into the care and custody of the superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital, to be detained and observed by him until further order of the court, that the truth or falsity of the plea may be ascertained.

SECT. 2. The person so committed shall be there supported at his own expense, if he has sufficient means; otherwise, at the expense of the state.

SECT. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved February 20, 1901.]

AN ACT to change the Name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "Asylum for the Insane," and inserting in place thereof the words "State Hospital," so that, when amended, the section will read: "The Asylum for the Insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire State Hospital."

SECT. 2. Wherever the words "New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane" occur in the subsequent sections of chapter 10, and in laws passed in amendment thereof, the words "New Hampshire State Hospital" shall be substituted.

[Approved February 27, 1901.]

AN ACT entitled AN ACT to provide for the care and support of the Dependent Insane by the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The state, from and after the first day of January, 1909, shall have the care, control, and treatment of all insane persons who are now cared for at the county almshouses; and no county shall hereafter establish any asylum or other additional structure for care of the insane, nor after said date maintain any institution for the insane, or be liable for the board, treatment, care, or act of any insane person.

SECT. 2. From and after the passage of this act the state board of lunacy may order the removal of all such depend-

ent insane persons to the state hospital for remedial treatment, as in their judgment seems proper, and such persons shall be supported at the expense of the state from money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 3. After January 1st, 1905, as rapidly as accommodations can be provided, the state board of lunacy shall begin making transfers from the various county almshouses to the state hospital of such insane persons as in their judgment seem most suitable, and all such patients, after their removal to the state hospital, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the state. Such transfers shall be made by the state board of lunacy pro rata to the population of the several counties.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 7, 1903.]

BY-LAWS.

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL, ADOPTED BY THE
TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN OCTO-
BER 31, 1878, WITH SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the State Hospital in Concord on the third Thursday of November of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of May of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy

in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the hospital each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the hospital.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board at their annual meeting.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold and disburse all moneys coming to the hospital, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary

expenditures of the hospital, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and reside at the hospital. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the hospital, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experience of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which bond shall be kept by the president of the hospital.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the hospital. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will en-

able them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars (\$100) and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire State Hospital shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the hospital and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the hospital, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine, and make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, of each year.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the hospital, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the hospital twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book kept at the hospital for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL TRAIN- ING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

MILLIE C. GODFREY, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.

F. L. HILLS, M. D.

H. C. GOODWIN, M. D.

G. H. MAXFIELD, M. D.

JULIA WALLACE RUSSELL, M. D.

CHARLES R. WALKER, M. D.

FANNIE M. FARMER, *Instructor in Cooking.*

ARTHUR SUMNER, M. D.

The trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital, having established a training school for nurses at that institution, offer to give women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with especial reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such instruction must apply to Dr. C. P. Bancroft, superintendent of New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, N. H.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health and sufficiently interested in the subject of nursing, and free from all incumbrances, so that they can, in all reasonable probability, complete the prescribed course of two years.

The superintendent of nurses has the immediate charge of the training school, under the authority of the superintendent of the hospital, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the hospital. The right is reserved to terminate

the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

All nurses are required to be intelligent, trustworthy, kind and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc., giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing of bed sores, and the proper management of patients under various conditions of disease; the making and applying of bandages; the dispensing of drugs; the management of patients in accidents and emergencies; the application of poultices, the dressing of burns, ulcers and wounds; the administering of enemas and the use of the female catheter.

A course in cooking for the sick will be given by a competent instructor from the Boston Cooking School. Instruction will be given by the superintendent of nurses, by the medical staff at the hospital and by physicians and surgeons resident in the city.

Students in the training school act as nurses in the various wards of the hospital during their term of service. During the first year they receive from \$3 to \$3.50 per week; during the second year, from \$3.50 to \$4 per week.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses receive, if they pass all the examinations and their service in the hospital has been satisfactory, a diploma, certifying to the completion of the regular training and practice. Nurses who have served the full course in this hospital have found ready engagement as head nurses in the hospital, with wages of \$20 to \$25 per month, or as private nurses outside, at from \$10 to \$15 per week.

Nurses are required to wear at all times while on duty in the wards the training school uniform.

The school begins in the fall, but accepted candidates may enter at any time, as vacancies occur. They are, as a rule, received in the order of their application.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

1. Name in full of candidate.
2. Are you married, single or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age at last birthday, date and place of birth.
5. Are you strong and healthy?
6. Height? Weight?
7. Are you free from domestic or other responsibility, so that you are not liable to be called away?
8. Name of any responsible person for reference.
9. Have you ever served in any other asylum or hospital, and if so, when and where?

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to, the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed)

Present address,

Date, 190 .

GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1890.

Ellen H. Colton.	Addie J. Eastman.
Millie C. Godfrey.	Y. Farouhain.
Mary E. Londergan.	Mabel Bacon.
Winifred C. Dillon.	Helen F. Baker.
Sarah A. Taylor.	Annie E. Harris.
	Nellie Radman.

CLASS OF 1891.

Katherine Jones.	Gertrude Dillon.
Mary L. Wood.	Lilla M. Felch.
Clara L. Coombs.	Mabel Darling.
	Laura J. Hazlitt.

CLASS OF 1892.

Adelaide G. Waters.	Jessie B. Lang.
Ettie E. Cook.	Elizabeth Ackland.
Nettie Kinread.	

CLASS OF 1893.

Jennie N. Peach.	Vivia M. Lohnas.
Winnie Sleeper.	Mrs. Alma D. Hale.
Flora P. Scruton.	Agnes Marie Levinsohn.

CLASS OF 1894.

Harriet Frances Walleston.	Annie Marion Donaven.
Lillian Alberta Cameron.	Elizabeth Helena Elliott.
Elizabeth Augusta Slipp.	Florence Gertrude Hall.
Nettie Rayworth.	Edgar Alonzo Howe.

CLASS OF 1895.

Lulu Barbrick.	Clara E. Pinney.
Flora E. Brawn.	Lila M. Colburn.
Elizabeth S. Thompson.	Helen E. McLane.
Hattie E. Bragdon.	Kathleen Kersey.
Jennie Quinn.	Jennie L. Johnstone.

CLASS OF 1896.

Gertrude E. Cameron.	Nellie Chapman.
Abbie Larabee.	

CLASS OF 1897.

Carolyn Bryant.	Anna B. Innis.
Kate Rauch.	Ida C. Noble.
Erena Yale.	Margaret Alexander.
Mary F. Maher.	Florence R. Tobin.
Frances Cummings.	Fred L. Howe.

CLASS OF 1898.

Sarah S. Bugbee.	Lilla B. Brown.
Elsie M. Seierup.	Elizabeth H. Ham.
Carol L. Conant.	Martha E. Jackman.
Bessie Nesbitt.	Minnie F. Praught.
Emma M. Stearns.	Annie F. McDonald.
Myra Haynes.	Hattie Lee Evans.
John L. Welsh.	

CLASS OF 1899.

Harriet Mabel Cruise.	Eliza Roberts.
Emma Marie Griep.	Margaret H. Schurman.
Mabel Goodwin Harvey.	Belinda H. Tappan.

CLASS OF 1900.

Anna L. Butterfield.	Matilda E. Howard.
Rosie Cockell.	Ida M. Hunt.
Ethelyn Dutcher.	Harriet J. Little.
Mary E. Fish.	Lorena E. Rogers.
Eunice A. Fisk.	Alice A. Tweedie.
Anna B. Tweedie.	

CLASS OF 1901.

Jennie May Cockell.	Elizabeth Thresa Murphy.
Ada Avery Evans.	Anna Reed Wilson.
Annie Greenfield Wood.	

CLASS OF 1902.

Amelia Jane Bullock.	Jennie Ellen Mather.
Anna Day.	Melissa Helen Pressey.
Veloura Belle Johnson.	Addie Anna Taylor.
Annie Langille.	Tena Anna Urquhart.
Hilda Olivia Lawson.	Ada Jane VanVranken.

CLASS OF 1903.

Isabel Anderson Allan.	Clara M. Glidden.
Sarah Elizabeth Babcock.	Laura A. Mills.
Bertha Mabel Benson.	Bertha A. Osier.
Evangeline G. Benson.	Mary D. Patterson.
Minnie M. Bigney.	Edna E. Pugsley.
Ada Mae Brown.	Susie E. Webber.

CLASS OF 1904.

Elsie E. Cater.	Celia A. Perrin.
Ethel G. Mansfield.	Bernadette L. Smith.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR MALE ATTENDANTS AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

1. Care of the ward and ward appliances.
2. Emergencies and accidents.
3. Insanity, its symptoms and forms, and rules for the management of the same.
4. The same concluded.
5. Suicide.
6. Poultices, rubifacients and counter-irritants.
7. Bandages and slings, uses, etc.
8. Medicines,—administration, etc.
9. Regional anatomy, demonstration of important blood vessels and bones on the subject.
10. Practical demonstration in bed-making, changing sheets, making up sick-bed, etc.

An Address Given at the Graduation of the Class
of 1903 at the New Hampshire State
Hospital, June 16, 1903.

A. E. BROWNRIGG, M. D., NASHUA, N. H.

Both by medical training and long association, I am deeply interested in all the work of this hospital and in no department more than in the Training School for Nurses. Long and earnestly have your predecessors labored with me in the drug room and laboratory and practice room and at the bedside. I know pretty well all the way that you have come and can appreciate somewhat the satisfaction you now feel on at last reaching this vantage ground in your career, whence you can look back at the struggle with a smile and receive publicly this deserved recognition of your success with complacency, if not with elation.

That you do deserve your nurse's diploma, the pledge of thorough training, I have no doubt whatever. For it is very generally accepted among experienced physicians that graduates of large state hospitals are usually better fitted for the numerous emergencies and tactful details of private practice than are nurses from other hospitals whose experience tends to be more one-sided. The situation, too, which this State Hospital enjoys in such close touch with the city of Concord and the practical experience which the alliance with the District Nursing Association affords are advantages which few similar institutions enjoy. So I speak with due consideration when I state that I do not believe there is in New England a better training school for nurses that are to undertake the general practice of the cities and towns of New Hampshire than this State Hospital Training School from which you graduate this day.

We never should dwell on the past but to gain strength for the future. In making the necessary retrospect, then, of the past two years of arduous training, I would like to direct your attention for a few moments to the educative value of persistent endeavor.

By "persistent endeavor" I do not mean a mere ceaseless plodding, a mechanical and uninterested accomplishment, the habitual repetition of meaningless acts—mere complex reflex action—but more as the essential meaning of the term implies, the constant eager attempt to fulfil some duty, the striving after some ideal. Such efforts, such active ambition always tends to education of the faculties and in no one more perceptibly than in a nurse in training.

Persistent endeavor always has an object, an end in view. This at once arouses the interest; sight, hearing and feeling lend a hand; the will rules out distracting thoughts and fancies and bends the powers of the intellect to the work. The nurse becomes absorbed, devoted, enthusiastic in her occupation. A little difficulty, an unwelcome or even distasteful circumstance, and, finally, the most objectionable and abhorrent hindrances are overcome as easily as at first the little ones were met. She has learned the value of momentum in life, trained her powers one to help the other in the right accomplishment of her purpose. The muscles have grown stronger and more expert, the nerves more steady and reliable, the perceptions more keen, the sympathies wider but more reasonable, the judgments more sound. The steady poise and balance of the whole system become a safeguard against accident, a reliance in emergencies, a director of the less educated.

This, in brief, has been the compass of your training as a nurse and in so far as you have by persistent endeavor grown nearer to a right ideal, in so far—and so far only—have you become an educated and trained nurse.

This is why the best trained of you feel that you are still inadequately prepared. You probably feel less confident.

now than you felt at the end of your first year. This is as it should be. The chief reason why you are deemed worthy of receiving your diploma is that you have an ideal higher than that to which you have already attained. This is why we speak of your graduation as a commencement. You have reached a position under strict guidance and help from others where you can stand alone, where you can form a fairly good ideal for yourself; and now are going to be graduated—cast forth, so to speak, on your own resources to continue along similar lines alone.

Now, don't throw away your ideal! It is your stock in trade, your capital. Don't, then, on your life! You'll get nowhere if you do, meet with no success, fall into premature old age in the profession and be a failure. No one does more than she attempts. If you lower your ideal, your achievements will be less.

“Who aimeth at the sky, shoots higher far
Than he who means a tree.”

Therefore, take every means to realize more clearly what it is best for you as a nurse to know, or do, or be; and that clear insight into the future, that perception of the unattained will act like leaven in stimulating your faculties to rise to its accomplishment.

“For, to look on noble forms
Makes noble through the sensuous organism
That which is higher.”

The reason why you are considered better than members of the junior class is that you have learned more, experienced more, suffered more; are supposed to have tried longer and harder and have gotten at last a higher ideal than they. Next year you ought to be better than they will be then. The only way to keep ahead will be by raising your ideal, and the only way to do this will be by persistent endeavors along the same or similar lines by which you have reached thus far. By throwing away your ideal you may lose your objective point and get nowhere, but

cease to persistently endeavor and you will sink, get o'erwhelmed by your inefficiencies, fall into degrading practices and become a nuisance, yes, worse than a nuisance, a veritable menace to the community.

Such a one I know who had been trained but whose cleverness then consisted in neglecting her patient and covering up the evidences by various forms of prevarication and attempts at coquettish behavior. She was given the benefit of a doubt for a day or so and then was heard to say, "Catch me to hurt myself on a case! I generally can make out to have as easy a time when I'm working as when I'm idle, if only the patient is too sick to complain to the doctor." We dislike to recall her to mind. She was like a ship at sea, drifting aimlessly. A thousand times better had she not attempted nursing! She had lost her ideal and had ceased to try, and stands as a monument of warning to such as would relinquish honest effort and still deserve success.

But I am optimistic about this class. I know your predecessors and, were I sick, I could name a score or more of them whom I could trust to nurse me as faithfully and as intelligently as any others in the world. Those whom I have followed have improved their time, have further educated themselves and prospered. Their success is your example. They learned like you the virtue in hard work and have not forgotten it. "This world belongs to the energetic." Work is given men, not only, nor so much perhaps, because the world needs it, but because the workman needs it. Men make work, but work makes men. An office is not a place for making money; it is a place for making men. A workshop is not a place for making machinery, for fitting engines and turning cylinders; it is a place for making souls, for fitting in the virtues to one's life, for turning out honest, modest and good-natured men and women. Careful nursing will help you as much as it will benefit your patients.

I urge you, then, to set about this work of self-education

with as firm a purpose and as calm a determination to overcome obstacles as you had when you accepted these officers as your teachers and guides in the first stage of the process. Prepare for difficulties of all sorts; expect them; meet them immediately to the best of your ability. Lay out your life upon broad lines. Concentrate your energies, but never your ambitions.

One power begets another. All growth implies divergence as well as addition. A tree does not grow straight up always in one direction, but branches at the side and throws a broader shade. So is demonstrated the chief principles of evolution of the faculties in the continuous education of a single struggling soul.

Upon what lines, then, will this divergence rest? In what directions must you train your faculties to obtain a symmetrical and beautifully natural result? To what particulars must you as a nurse direct your special attention to foster their growth?

In the first place, persistent endeavor should be made to cultivate *Physical Healthfulness*.

This does not necessarily imply very short hours of nursing nor spending half your weeks in holiday idleness to make up for a surfeit of work and worry that was uncalled for and could have been avoided. Learn the amount of work your body thrives best on and, if possible, gradually increase it; but proceed with much caution beyond your limit. In this way naturally weak bodies become tough and reliable; while, without such care, the strongest will succumb. Health is often the measure of a nurse's success. Yet I would not have you go to the other extreme and injure your efficiency by being too careful and considerate of yourself. Make your work of prime importance and train your body to do it.

I have been struck forcefully with the fact that many nurses that have been strong and vigorous and kept so during the years of greatest strain and stress, become later on particularly liable to be overindulgent of themselves, and

that in proportion to the amount of success reached and consequent opportunities afforded for rest. This I have noticed particularly in those who have made fortunate marriages and apparently had the best opportunities for the exercise of their knowledge and skill. I am sorry to say that the majority of married nurses of my acquaintance are complaining, nervous invalids, hypochondriacal and self-centred, and often more unreasonable than the majority of their own patients were. Hardship they enjoyed, and adversity was their opportunity; prosperity they knew not how to use, and leisure was a blight to them. Lay out your plans, whatever your station, for continuous healthful activity, both for the sake of your work and also for your own sake. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

Secondly, study to be loyal. I have been urging you all along to loyalty to your professional ideal. In this connection I mean loyalty to the doctor, to your patient and to other nurses. This attribute I place first and most important. In a nurse it is not only desirable but a necessity. 'Tis the bond between the sick man and his helpers, the basis of all confidence, the inspirer of the timid, the only assurance the sick have that they are receiving the aid from the doctor that he desires, or that their secrets and interests are in safe hands. Loyalty lessens work and prevents trouble. It is the basis of intelligent co-operation, the administrative oil that makes the wheels of previous arrangements run smoothly. An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

Most of the fault found with nurses is for various kinds of disloyalty. The nurse who is always recommending her favorite doctor is soon avoided by the others who might employ her. She who airs her knowledge of medicines or treatment by criticising the doctor's prescriptions is shunned by the safest men for "it is much easier to be critical than to be correct," and the self-constituted critic is apt to be the poorest judge. Nor is it good to make a practice of promiscuously praising all the doctor's deci-

sions. Hearty co-operation echoes sentiments louder than spoken words. Besides, poor praise is not much of a compliment; but "silence, when nothing need be said, is the eloquence of discretion."

Again, it may be taken as axiomatic that the nurse who is more solicitous of her own personal appearance and comfort than of that of her patient is guilty of disloyalty. In no way can you guard the interests of your patient better than by covering up with the mantle of forgetfulness all sayings and happenings of the sick room. Any patient that finds out particulars of one of your previous cases through you is justified in assuming that others may learn of herself through the same source. Thus some nurses get a reputation of being talebearers quite unjustly from trivial remarks made in answer to questions. Never be loth to refuse an answer to such an inquirer. Gossip is particularly reprehensible in a nurse and is a fault, I am glad to believe, that is becoming less evident in the profession as more of its members become efficiently trained.

This leads me to speak of your attitude toward other nurses. Never think it detracts from your own good judgment to recommend another nurse even though in your opinion she does not exactly come up to your ideal. A doctor once told me that he made it a practice to ask his nurses to recommend others to him and that almost invariably they would modify their remarks by stating that such and such an one was "popular or successful," but with an air that carried doubt as to their deserving their reputation. My experience does not entirely agree with his, but sufficiently so to make it apparent that more loyalty to each other is urgently needed among competing nurses. It would increase their self-respect and fraternal feeling and the esteem in which their profession is held, both among doctors and in the public mind.

Again, you should persistently endeavor to gather further technical knowledge and skill. In the training school basic principles are taught and a fair degree of special

expertness. Further practice may make this knowledge more sure, but it must be remembered that the science of nursing changes with every advance in medical treatment. Florence Nightingale knew nothing about asepsis and probably never introduced a hypodermic needle. Nurses who graduated but a few years since learned nothing of anti-toxin and other advances in medical knowledge that have changed materially the duties of nurses in certain cases.

You cannot afford to give up reading and study. It is as incumbent upon a nurse as upon a doctor, and both will get antiquated in their methods if they neglect it. We are not called upon to make new discoveries. There are usually many things already found out awaiting our inspection if we are not too conceited or lazy to look about us. Our duty is to keep abreast of the times and absorb as much of the increasing knowledge as is expected of persons of average capacity. If we accept this duty cheerfully, it will become to us a recreation and a delight. Thus your practical nursing experience will be one continuous post-graduate course of training.

In the nursing profession of today there are almost as many departments of work open to specialists as in the medical profession. The majority of you will doubtless continue "general practitioners" and get an all-round experience, while a few may find you like the care of infectious diseases best; others, of surgical cases; while still fewer, with a greater capacity for planning and patience, will be promoted to positions of responsibility in hospitals as head nurses and matrons. Into whichever department you find yourself growing, see to it that you are all you represent yourself to be and strive to merit further responsibility and trust. Coarse routine work can be done by the unskilled. A donkey can be taught to walk in the treadmill but it requires the intelligence of a man to use the whip. The laggards and the untaught may have to be employed in emergencies; the permanent positions are reserved for the reliable directors. The trustworthy need never be idle,

though merely clever people often are. "To be trusted is a greater compliment than to be loved."

Finally, I would have you persistently endeavor to cultivate in your mind and heart those qualities which all daughters of good mothers naturally possess in some degree, but which when cultivated and grown with care produce that beautiful composite flower, the brightest and most attractive in all God's moral garden, the pride of angels and the glory of men,—a true woman. Knowing your individual capabilities of natural and ingenuous growth in this direction, I would warn you against hindering the process by falling into a habit which I have noted in some nurses. I mean the tendency to ape the frivolities and pettishness and unblushing selfishness of some of your rich though less fortunate patients. You would not have us believe that the beauty upon your cheek was artfully put on with color and care; much more should you avoid the inference that your countenance belied your words, that the sympathetic look, the encouraging speech, the helpful act were merely affected mannerisms or just business tact and duty. Be natural; grow from within out; don't tack your virtues on!

"We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have conquered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the thousand ills that we hourly meet."

But I am only a plain doctor and will not proceed further in this direction for fear of usurping the preacher's place. Though I am convinced that in this day of scientific attainment and cold technical skill in nursing, we must not lose sight of the inestimable value of moral character in the nurse, the friendly disposition, the patient forbearance, the unswerving fidelity, the constant desire to help and to learn more in order to help more, which made our mothers the best and most beloved of nurses; that attitude and endeavor which will result in every one as in Victor Hugo's Mlle. Baptistine: "She had never been pretty but her whole life, which had been but a succession of pious

works, had eventually cast over her a species of whiteness and brightness, and in growing older she had acquired what may be called the beauty of goodness."

Nurses of the class of 1903! Thus far you have done well. I heartily congratulate you on the attainment of one ideal. As a member of the medical profession I welcome you to the company of co-workers in the care of all forms of sickness and distress. In spite of its hardships and heartrending disappointments your work is a most honorable one.

Nursing—as good an excuse as any soul ever had for remaining on this earth!

Opportunity will widen your horizon; persistent endeavor lead you to further attainment; higher ideals beckon you on; your world will be your training school and past experience ever pleasant to recall.

"Ring again, school-bell, bringing up memories!
Ah! Could your tones only call back once more
All the old-time faces from the distant places
Where they have scattered from the schoolroom door!

.

But may we in Life's school
Keep unbroken each rule!
With honest purpose, and hearts true and stout,
Till the day is done, lessons ended one by one
And the Teacher gives the signal and Life's school is "out."

GRADUATING ADDRESS TO CLASS OF 1904.

F. W. GRAFTON, M. D., CONCORD, N. H.

Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When your superintendent, Dr. Baneroft, requested me to speak to the graduating class of 1904 on District Nursing, I assured him he was making a great mistake—quite an unusual thing for Dr. Baneroft to do, however—in selecting such an inexperienced and inefficient man to address you, for even though I was greatly interested in this line of work, I was not gifted nor have I since acquired the art of oratory in any degree. But upon his earnest solicitation and against my better judgment I have consented to talk to you on this subject that is of mutual interest to us all.

I understand that several years ago there was a pioneer movement in this line of work under the direction of Dr. S. C. Morrill, but the organization of this association here in our city was due largely to the untiring efforts of Dr. N. W. McMurphy, who saw the need of such a society here and interested others as well as himself in the cause, working faithfully while the association was in its struggling infancy, having for his able assistants such efficient women as Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter, Mrs. Armenia Hobbs, Mrs. Mary T. Hoague and Mrs. Elizabeth Sexton and others, they realizing that even failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure.

The Concord District Nursing Association was organized October 11, 1899, with the object in view of providing one or more graduate nurses to act under the direction of the

physicians of the city, their duties being the care of the sick poor in their homes, to instruct them in the simple rules of health and sanitation. The work of these nurses is intended to aid people who for one reason or another are not suitable hospital patients.

During the first year of this work our nurse made a total of 1,652 visits, working under 20 different physicians, and since then the work has nearly doubled, so that during the past year of 1903 our nurse made 2,918 calls. This gives you a little idea of the progress of the work, but it would be impossible for me to tell you the good these nurses have done, not only in relieving the suffering of the patients, but also the comfort and cheer they have brought to homes, and we all realize with Eliot "that many times a draught of pity is of more worth than much wisdom."

In order that this association may continue to grow, it needs the constant support of the nurses. It is not the big things you can do. We are all apt to wait for opportunities to do much, but it is the same in this line of work as it is in our whole lives; it is the little things that really count, so you must love to do things as much for their littleness as their greatness. Personally I am greatly pleased with the cordial support that has been shown by the people of the city. Many of the ladies have been responsible in a measure for the society's rapid growth. They have been zealous in their good work and now we see the great results of hard labor. Even though you of the graduating class may not take up this line of nursing, you will find that the experience you have had will be of great benefit to you. I am sure you have, like myself, a great interest in this work and have found in your pupil duties as assistant nurses that the work has been and is a great and noble one. In many of the homes where you find the doors and windows tightly closed, the temperature of the rooms raised to an almost unbearable degree—especially in contagious diseases is this condition of things most unfavorable—and the demand for fresh air paramount. In many places disorder and

confusion have been abandoned. The influence of the nurse has changed the atmosphere of the home and the doctor is asked by the patient, "Is there enough fresh air in the room?" This makes one realize at once how much good has been done and how much more could be accomplished, for, though many homes have derived the benefits, there are many more to be reached. There is need for a great deal of thought. Men vary so much from one another that numberless methods have to be adopted to extinguish individual thoughts, and many times there are no outward manifestations when the evil lies dormant beneath apparent order; many times are hidden flaws, unseen perhaps by the doctor, who makes occasional visits, but that cause sickness and death.

You appreciate, I am sure, the value that this experience, along with your hospital course, will be to you. It has given you an added training for the field of duty you are just entering upon. One of the chief attractions to me of this profession is that its possibilities are boundless. There is no limit to the success you can attain by constant development, and as you grow and raise the standard of the nurse's duties, you are developing yourself and elevating the profession.

I have mentioned your duties to others, but I want to speak to you on another important point, whether you do district nursing or not. In either line I want to impress upon you the duty to yourself. In order to stand the responsibilities placed upon you, the great demand on both mental and physical strength, you must be well and in good condition. It is difficult, I know, for a nurse to always take good care of herself, but you must make it a study to take plenty of exercise in the open air, getting as much regular rest as possible, and make the subject of preserving your health one of much thought; it is necessary, it is essential. Then, do not be narrowed down to your line of work. Read good books. Good reading is one of the best things to develop and broaden us out. Adaptability is

one of the qualities you all possess no doubt, but, if not, you must acquire it, for in any line of nursing you find you will have to lay aside your personal feelings and ideas.

And now I am pleased to have the honor of congratulating you that you have successfully finished your course of training and will receive your honors. You have a great field of usefulness before you and remember that in many times you will find your cheerfulness in your work will help others as well as yourself. For 'tis said that after all

"There are so many Gods, and so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs."

And that the most solid comfort one can fall back on is the thought that the duties of one's life is to help, even in a nibbling way, to reduce some of the misery and suffering on the face of this beautiful earth. Keep up your enthusiasm. Nothing great was ever achieved without it and as you go on and on you may be discouraged many times; it is the normal course of things.

But you don't ask of a child who came to school yesterday that he read with the highest class or even that he never break a rule. It is enough for you that he has entered the school, so if you do not accomplish at first all you attain to, you must not be discouraged with yourself. We learn how good love is by finding how wretched it is to be unloving. We see how beautiful success is by failure. The one thing is to choose success, to love it and desire it, and then set ourselves to work patiently to obtain it. I congratulate you most heartily that you are ready and capable to start out in your chosen profession and I wish for you all the success you can possibly hope for.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire State Hospital; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employee wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the hospital at 10 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the condition of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the hospital; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety and welfare of the patients, and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employee than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this

time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the building except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed in the hospital buildings, except in the smoking room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding,

and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employee shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employee is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form and make it attractive.

As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employee opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employees, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the building, farm, stock and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions and see that hospital property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basement and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of and that carriages, tools and implements are kept in repair and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent

for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the hospital which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her department is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other

articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility or ill usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors or other dangerous articles in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safe keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before these morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service in the wards of the New Hampshire State Hospital. It is expected that any applicant for the position of attendant who is unwilling to observe them strictly will do better to seek employment elsewhere. Having accepted such a position, any violation of them will be considered a breach of contract and treated according to the nature of the offense.

1. Any attendant wishing to absent himself from the premises after 10 o'clock in the evening will leave word to that effect at the office, that such absence may be understood.

2. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at which hour the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by conversation or passing to and fro. It is expected that all lights will be extinguished at that hour; and it is the duty of the night watch to extinguish any light burning unnecessarily during the night as well as to report the same at the office. It is expected that any employee on leaving his room during the evening shall extinguish the light.

3. No light shall be carried about the building except in a lantern. All employees will use, in the service of the institution, the safety matches provided by the management. Only one box at a time will be furnished. The old box must be returned before a new one will be issued. *Attendants must never give matches to patients.*

4. Smoking in any room or ward is strictly prohibited.

5. The use of liquor in any form is positively forbidden.

6. Any attendant wishing to leave the service honorably will be expected to give reasonable notice of his intention to leave, preferably from two to four weeks.

7. Attendants are not allowed to invite their friends, relatives or strangers into the wards without permission from one of the physicians. No one will invite visitors to

stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

8. Attendants will never compel patients to work, but all patients who desire to assist may be allowed to take part in the housework, but under no circumstances must an attendant delegate one patient to take personal care of another patient. Personal care of patients, including feeding, bathing, dressing and undressing and the administration of medicines, must never be intrusted to other patients. Attendants will never allow other employees to take patients out of their ward, either for work or any other purpose, unless special permission has been allowed by one of the physicians.

9. In wards P 1 and P 2 both attendants must be present at meal time and retiring time, unless one has special permission from the superintendent to be absent. In ward P 3 both attendants must be present at meal time but they may alternate evenings off duty from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. In wards with two attendants, both shall not leave their ward at the same time, but they may alternate with each other in the following way: One may have one hour off duty from 11 a. m. until 12 m.; the other may have one hour from 4 till 5 p. m. They may alternate with each other on Sunday from the time the morning dining room work is completed until 3 p. m.

In wards with one attendant, the attendant will alternate hours off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from 11 a. m. until 12 m. and from 4 to 5 p. m., and on Sunday they may alternate with each other from the time the morning dining room work is completed until 3 p. m. In wards with one attendant, the attendant may alternate evenings off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. All attendants must be present at meal time on Sundays as well as week-days.

10. *Treatment of Patients.* In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them

with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner and avoid roughness of every kind. In the care of their patients, sympathy, kindness and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if interference with violent and excited patients becomes necessary, sufficient aid must always be procured from the attendants of neighboring wards to avoid personal injury to either patients or attendants. Such aid should be summoned before attempting to deal with the case in hand. Personal conflicts are always to be avoided. Choking, kicking or striking of patients by attendants is never allowed. Any violation of this rule will be considered a grave offense.

11. No patient shall be restrained or secluded except by order of the physician, save in an emergency; in which case it shall be at once reported to the office.

12. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule.

13. Attendants will abstain from the use of profane or vulgar language.

14. Attendants will bathe untidy patients as often as is necessary. And once every week each attendant will see that every patient in his ward has a warm bath and change of underwear, hose and linen. The attendant must be personally present at the bathing of the patients; especially important is this in the case of the feeble, epileptic and suicidal. The attendant will see that the water of the bath has the proper temperature. Bathroom doors are always to be kept locked.

15. The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold they must make at once the needed change of clothing.

16. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person; that the hair and nails are attended to; that any rent in clothing is promptly mended; that the garments worn are kept buttoned; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed.

17. In suitable weather the attendants are required to take such patients in their ward as are able into the open air twice daily, either to ride or walk. Newly arrived patients, however, are not to be taken out of their ward until ordered by one of the physicians.

18. In case of sickness or an emergency at night, the attendant may be called by the night watch to render assistance. Such assistance must be cheerfully given.

19. At certain specified hours attendants will give to such patients as are designated by the physicians medicines that may have been prescribed. This duty must always be performed by the attendant. After giving the medicine, they should wash and return the glasses to the proper place.

20. The keys of the ward are to be kept strictly in the hands of the attendants; they must never be left carelessly about, nor intrusted to patients.

21. At meal time the attendants must serve the food to the patients, see that each is properly provided for, and personally prepare and feed those who are sick or unable to feed themselves. The patients must not be hurried through their meals. Knives and forks must be accounted for and never carried from the table by patients.

22. *Care of the Ward.* In the morning the attendants will rise at 6 o'clock. They will unlock the doors of patients' rooms that have been locked; see that the beds are aired, the night vessels removed and, as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled clothing and see that the beds are made according to the prescribed method. Every room must be swept out every morning, as well as the ward and dining room. Especial attention must be given to the water closets, urinals and bathroom. Absolute cleanliness must prevail. The attendants will sweep and wash the stairways leading to their respective wards every morning.

23. The care of the storeroom is extremely important. It is the duty of the attendant to keep each patient's clothing in its proper drawer, to transfer the same with the pa-

tient whenever he is moved to another ward by order of the physician or supervisor, and to see that every article of clothing is accounted for and corresponds with what has been furnished by the supervisor.

24. Once every week the attendant will make out a requisition for articles needed for ward use, properly accounting for those that are worn out or destroyed, and give the same to the supervisor.

25. The attendant must shave those patients designated by the physicians or supervisor. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present and the razor must be kept under lock and key.

26. Patients who attend chapel or entertainments, who go out to walk or ride, or receive visits from friends or relatives, must be properly dressed, their hair brushed and their general appearance made as presentable as their mental condition will allow.

27. The hours of meals, of closing the wards at night, and of duty, will be regulated by Eastern standard time. Clocks, regulated hourly by the clock in the office, will be located in the wards at accessible points and it is expected that all attendants will use this time and no other, regulating their watches and clocks by these standard time clocks.

28. *Hours of Closing Wards.* Attendants in charge of wards 4, 7, P 1 and P 2 will close their wards at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

Attendants in charge of wards 5 and 8 will close their wards at 8 o'clock p. m.

Attendants in charge of Wards 9 and P 3 will close their wards at 8.30 o'clock p. m.

Attendants in charge of ward 6 will close that ward at 9 o'clock p. m.

At the above-mentioned hours all lights in the wards indicated will be extinguished.

29. During hours of duty, attendants will remain on

their own ward, not in their own room, but on the ward. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper and not allowed.

30. The attendant will hold himself in readiness to accompany the physicians or superintendent when he makes his ward visit.

31. In taking patients out of doors the attendants must see that no one strays from the party and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. Preference should be given to walks within the hospital grounds, but, when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations or other public places, except by permission previously obtained.

32. All damages done to buildings or property by patients must be reported to the supervisor by the attendants.

33. *Duties of Attendants in Case of Fire.* Attendants will observe the following rules in case of fire:

I. Communicate with the office at once, either by speaking-tube or messenger, giving information as to location and extent of fire.

II. Unlock at once every room door and get every patient who may be restrained or secluded out on the ward, no matter what their mental condition may be.

III. If the fire is in any ward, the attendant on duty will immediately uncoil the hose at the nearest house hydrant and turn on water. For this reason it is expected that every attendant will familiarize himself with the location of the various hydrants. In wards 4, 5 and 6 the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from office to those wards. In wards 7, 8 and 9 the hydrants are located in the west end of the ward in the closet marked "Hose Closet." In the Peaslee building the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from the wards of that building to the basement. On each of these hydrants there is hose

attached sufficient to extend to the next line of hose. The water can be turned on by opening valve, which turns towards the right. Be sure and uncoil hose and get out all knots or twists before turning on water.

IV. If the fire is in any other part of the building, the attendants will remain on their own wards, first getting all of their patients out of the rooms. They will wait for further orders.

V. If ordered, or if necessary, they will move the patients out of the ward through the exit that is most remote from the fire. In moving patients at such a time it is imperative that there should be as little confusion and excitement as possible. The attendant should have his patients file out in line and be particularly careful to avoid confusion on the stairways.

VI. After patients are removed from the ward, the attendant must remain with them, keeping them together, and await orders from supervisor or physician.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employee performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook shall report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking room, oven and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed times, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell to assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the underbeds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the

porter will attend to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any object thrown from the windows during the night is removed promptly in the morning and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose or water cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he may put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well

cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent:

The following is a report of the work done in the pathological department of the New Hampshire State Hospital. The amount of work done in this department has necessarily been limited, owing to insufficient laboratory equipment. During the year a freezing microtome has been added to the laboratory, thus making the examination of pathological tissue possible, which in several cases has been a valuable aid in the diagnosis of diseased conditions. There have been twelve autopsies and whenever diseased tissues have been found microscopic examination of the same has been made. Blood examination has been made on nearly all of the new patients and many of the old ones. Urinary examination has been made of all new patients as soon as admitted and of old patients whenever necessary.

Aside from the examination of sputum little bacteriological work has been done, owing to lack of facilities.

In the dispensary much time has been devoted to the instruction of nurses in the dosage and action of drugs, also in the compounding of prescriptions.

Photographs have been taken of as many of the new patients as seemed advisable and many of the old ones. In a great many cases photographs show very markedly any change which has taken place in the condition of the patient and are also a valuable aid in the recalling to mind of past cases.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. MAXFIELD.

MEDICAL REPORT.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent:

Following is a brief report of the work done on the male side during the last biennial period.

At the close of the year ending September 30, 1902, there were 219 men under treatment. At the close of the year ending September 30, 1904, there were 300 men under treatment. This shows an increase of 81 or a per cent. increase of 27. This enormous increase in the number of the male patients in so short a time is due to a number of conditions. During this time we have been taking the overflow from the county farms, together with the new cases which generally contribute to our number. Although the county cases, which are mostly chronic and not amenable to treatment, have done a great deal towards this increase, the number of acute cases has also increased materially, so that at present in some of the acute halls we have two patients in a room originally intended for one and oftentimes are obliged to set up movable beds on the hall.

The opening of the new dormitory wards allowed us to better classify our patients so that suicidal cases and new cases of doubtful behavior could be observed and at the same time carefully treated on admission. This new ward was intended to accommodate 100 beds but the increase in our number has already necessitated the addition of over 20 more. This has been done at the expense of a little crowding but the wards are well ventilated and hygienic in comparison with many of the older wards. Many of the cases now in this open ward were formerly in single rooms

but since their change to this part of the house have shown by their actions that the change was very beneficial. There are a number of demented and senile cases who have been inmates of this institution for years. In the old wards, with separate rooms, they were always to be found sitting in some corner in a dull and stupid condition. After one or two weeks in the open hall these same patients have been seen playing games, such as checkers and cards, and often they have enjoyed themselves by singing together songs with which they were familiar before coming here. In a great many instances it has been difficult to convince relatives that a change from the old conditions to the new would be beneficial. More than one case could be cited in which a marked change for the better dated from the time that they were changed to the new ward.

Between the new wing and the old buildings a sort of courtyard was left, which has been utilized during the pleasant days as a sort of living room where the patients stayed all the time excepting at meal times. These cases were of the untidy variety who are mostly dull and stupid and never take exercise unless compelled to do so. The fact that they were compelled to stay out of doors nearly all summer proved very beneficial to a great many of them.

With the increase in patients we have also had a corresponding increase in our working force of attendants and, as more patients could be taken care of by an attendant under the new plan adopted in the dormitory wards, this has allowed us at times a surplus in our working force so that a great many of the more excited cases, who needed good supervision, could be taken out of doors. During the summer seasons we have had in the neighborhood of 50 men employed on the farm or at the summer cottages at the pond. About 40 of these farmers are kept more or less busy through the winter months while the others spend their time in the halls. Physically the health of these patients has improved and in a great many instances they have shown a marked mental improvement.

The general health of the patients has been good and many of the acute cases have benefited a great deal by a sojourn at the lake. The medical treatment of the insane followed is the same as has been used in the leading institutions of this country, with whom we have kept in touch by visiting and other means. We have had a few cases of tuberculosis, most of them in the dull, demented class and not amenable to treatment. Some of these have been treated in the open air manner by living in tents as long as the weather would permit. These cases have shown the usual improvement noted at sanitariums for treatment of this disease. We have had a few interesting surgical cases, both major and minor, with very satisfactory results, and in order to do this work it has been necessary to equip more fully this department of the institution. This has been done liberally by the superintendent.

As much time as possible has been spent on the halls and an intimacy with the peculiarities of the different patients has been attained. This intimacy helps a great deal in classifying our cases, so that it has been possible to separate people of different temperaments and find out the environment which suits each case best.

The work of the training school has been of the usual routine kind and the greater part of the nurses have benefited by the efforts put forth by the medical department.

During the next year it has been planned to try female nurses on some of the male wards. This, it seems, will be a step in the right direction and the wards can then be kept in a more homelike condition and the petty needs of patients more carefully attended to.

In looking back over the two years it is very gratifying to see that considerable progress has been made in the different departments.

For the co-operation which the superintendent has shown me in my work I am truly thankful.

Respectfully,

H. C. GOODWIN.

MEDICAL REPORT.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent:

The following report of the medical work upon the women's wards of the New Hampshire State Hospital is most respectfully submitted:

The increase in the number of patients noted in the last two reports has been continuous and has been more marked during the last year owing to the reception of certain of the chronic cases from the county farms. Two hundred and eighty women were present at the end of this biennial period, October 1, 1904, an increase of 35 over the population two years ago. The daily average number of women under treatment was 250.29, an increase of 17.86 over the last biennial period. This number of patients added materially to the crowded condition of the wards until in May of the present year the new South Pavilion was ready for use. The relief obtained by the occupation of this building has been very noticeable, especially in the wards for the chronic cases. We still find it necessary to set up 27 cot beds on the wards at night, in addition to 22 iron beds which occupy two of the day rooms. These cot beds are required mostly in our wards for the acute cases. Our most pressing need at present is for more ample and modern convenience for the accommodation of the acute mental cases and those suffering from some bodily ailment which calls for hospital care and nursing. The existing sick ward must of necessity harbor certain restless and agitated cases needing careful supervision but which are injurious to the comfort and welfare of these recent cases, particularly those

in the depressed stages of the acute psychoses. The new pavilion gives us our only dormitory. This has been utilized for as many as possible of the quiet chronic cases needing night supervision. It has been found also to be the most suitable ward at our command for the observation of certain suicidal patients. It has now been occupied since May and provides ample room for 51 patients. There is a decided physical gain in a large number of those cared for here during the summer which I think can be accounted for only by the better hygienic surroundings and the larger amount of room per individual. The day room is large and there is less of the petty irritation which is so evident in a small ward. Many habits of seclusion and aloofness, which patients of this class fall into when each has a single room, have been broken up, with much general benefit to the patients who have accommodated themselves very comfortably to the new conditions. The general health of the patients has been good. The out of door life has been insisted upon during the summer and all, except the bedridden, have spent every pleasant day on the grounds. A tent was in use during the last summer for some who were too feeble to walk. This was erected in the rear of the wards and afforded protection for ten patients, some of whom were on cots. These patients passed the entire day here, their dinner being brought to them from the wards. Throughout the year regular out of door exercise *was* required of all patients whose physical condition admit of it. No epidemic disease has obtained a foothold among the patients. One case of typhoid fever developed in the fall of 1903 in a patient at the Walker Cottage not long after her arrival. She was at once transferred to the hospital and, after a long and severe illness, made a good recovery. No other cases appeared. One patient, much weakened by a prolonged stuporose melancholia and refusal of food, died from the exhaustion resulting from an attack of erysipelas. Seven patients have died from pulmonary tuberculosis. This is a disease to

which many of the chronic insane fall easy victims and which in latent forms is undoubtedly very prevalent among our population. It is at present impossible to properly isolate the tubercular patients and give them the specialized treatment that they require. Doubtless much good would accrue to these patients could they be placed in suitable surroundings and receive as large a measure as possible of the dietetic and open air treatment which is elsewhere producing such excellent results. Not the least argument in favor of this is the protection which would be afforded the rest of the household.

A considerable number of suicidal patients have been under treatment and many attempts at suicide have been prevented by the watchfulness of the nurses. One patient, suffering from acute melancholia and who had been persistently suicidal for months, succeeded finally in eluding the vigilance of the nurses and in carrying out her design, hanging herself in her room by means of a torn sheet fastened to the ventilator.

The cases calling for surgical treatment have been but few. Two cases were successfully operated upon for cancer of the breast and lumbar puncture was done in two cases of paresis, in one of which the withdrawal of 40 cubic centimeters of cerebral spinal fluid was followed by the cessation of the convulsions which had been continuous for 12 hours. The character of the mental cases coming under treatment is shown in the statistical tables, where also may be found the general results of treatment.

I desire here to express my sincere thankfulness for a prolonged leave of absence so kindly extended to me during the last fall and winter, and for much encouragement, counsel and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. HILLS.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Appointed.	Name.	Residence.
1838 or 1839.	George W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Samuel E. Cones,	Portsmouth.
	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
	John H. Steele,	Peterborough.
	Josiah Quincy,	Rumney.
	David Abbot,	Nashua.
	Joseph Low,	Concord.
	Isaac Hill,	Concord.
	Charles H. Atherton,	Amherst.
	Dixi Crosby,	Hanover.
	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1842, June 7.	Moses Norris, Jr., <i>vice</i> John S. Wells, resigned,	Pittsfield.
June 7.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 7.	John H. Steele,	Peterborough
June 7.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield

1843, June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1844, Nov. 20.	Samuel E. Coues,	Portsmouth.
Nov. 20.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
Nov. 20.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
Nov. 20.	William Plumer, in place of J. H. Steele, resigned,	Londonderry.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kit- tredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	William Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Coues,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. Mc- Farland,	Rechester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847, Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848, June 26.	William Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
June 26.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1849, July 3.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850, July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Epping.
July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Chester.
1851, July 4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852, June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
June 19.	William Plumer, “	Epping.
June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853, July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
July 1.	Joseph H. Smith, reappointed,	Dover.
July 1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.

1854, July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
July 15.	Samuel Herbert,	Rumney.
July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton,	Wakefield.
Sept. 29.	J. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Durham.
1855, July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856, Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
1857, June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858, June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
June 26.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
Sept. 28.	Edw. Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859, June 28.	Timothy Haynes, “	Concord.
June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860, June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
June 27.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
1861, July 2.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
July 2.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
July 2.	John H. White, “	Lancaster.
1862, July 2.	John Conant, “	Jaffrey.
July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863, June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
June 29.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
1864, July 7.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
July 7.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
July 7.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
1865, July 16.	George B. Twitchell, reappointed,	Keene.
July 16.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
July 16.	Denison R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866, June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
June 22.	Isaac Spalding, “	Nashua.

1866, Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867, June 19.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868, April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
July 1.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, “	Concord.
1869, July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, “	Plymouth.
1870, Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871, Aug. 9.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 9.	George W. Hayden,	Portsmouth.
Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872, July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
July 16.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
July 16.	John W. Sanborn, “	Wakefield.
1873, Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
Oct. 23.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874, July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
1875, July 26.	E. A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876, June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
July 20.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 20.	Joseph Burrows,	Plymouth.
Aug. 10.	John V. Barron <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877, Oct. 17.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, “	Concord.
1878, May 2.	J. H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.

1878.	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, reappointed,	Dover.
	July 8.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
1879,	July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard	Laconia.
	July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880,	July 20.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burroughs,	Plymouth.
1881,	Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker	Concord.
	Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	Oct. 12.	John H. George,	Concord.
1882,	June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June 21.	Frederick E. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883,	April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burroughs,	Moultonborough.
	May 17.	E. Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
	Aug. 28.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost,	Hanover.
	Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
1884,	July 25.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
	July 25.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
	July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason	Moultonborough.
1885,	Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
	Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	Oct. 14.	John H. George,	Concord.
1886,	Sept. 9.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
	July 8.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	July 8.	Edward Spalding	Nashua.
1887,	Sept. 7.	Ellery A. Hibbard	Laconia.
	Sept. 7.	Carlton P. Frost,	Hanover.
	Sept. 7.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
1888,	Mar. 6.	John E. Berry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
	Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.
	July 24.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 24.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
	July 24.	Wm. H. H. Mason,	Moultonborough.
1889,	Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
	Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	Oct. 14.	John E. Barry,	Concord.
1890,	July 8.	Edward Spaulding,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
	July 8.	Morris Christie,	Antrim.

1891, Sept. 14.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Sept. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, “	Hanover.
Sept. 14.	Franklin D. Ayer, “	Concord.
1892, April 5.	Charles A. Tufts, <i>vice</i> W. H. H. Mason, deceased, reappointed,	Dover.
July 28.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
Sept. 17.	John C. French, <i>vice</i> Waterman Smith, deceased,	Manchester.
1893, Sept. 19.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
Sept. 19.	John E. Barry, “	Concord.
Sept. 19.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
1894, Aug. 1.	Morris Christie, “	Antrim.
Aug. 1.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
Aug. 1.	Edward Spalding, “	Nashua.
1895, July 23.	William F. Thayer,	Concord.
Oct. 22.	John A. Spalding,	Nashua.
Oct. 22.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
1896, Aug. 11.	John C. French, “	Manchester.
Aug. 11.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
Aug. 11.	E. O. Crossman,	Lisbon.
Dec. 1.	James A. Edgerly,	Somersworth.
1897, Sept. 3.	J. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
Sept. 3.	John E. Barry, “	Concord.
Mar. 17.	Henry B. Quinby,	Lakeport.
April 6.	George W. Pierce, <i>vice</i> George B. Twitchell, deceased, “	Winchester.
Oct. 7.	George W. Pierce, reappointed,	Winchester.
1898, Mar. 15.	C. H. Boynton, <i>vice</i> E. O. Crossman,	Lisbon.
Aug. 1.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
Aug. 1.	Morris Christie, “	Antrim.
Aug. 1.	W. F. Thayer, “	Concord.
1899, Feb. 21.	John McCrillis, <i>vice</i> Dexter Richards, deceased,	Newport.
Oct. 22.	Henry B. Quinby, reappointed,	Lakeport.
Oct. 22.	John A. Spalding, “	Nashua.
1900, Jan. 11.	George B. Chandler, <i>vice</i> John C. French, deceased,	Manchester
July 1.	James A. Edgerly, reappointed,	Somersworth
Aug. 11.	Geo. B. Chandler, “	Manchester
Aug. 11.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
Nov. 22.	John H. Mitchell, <i>vice</i> John E. Barry, deceased,	Concord
1901, Sept. 3.	J. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord
Sept. 3.	John M. Mitchell, “	Concord

1901, Oct. 7.	George W. Pierce, "	Winchester.
1902, Aug. 1.	John McCrillis, "	Newport.
Aug. 1.	William F. Thayer, "	Concord.
Aug. 1.	Morris Christie, "	Antrim.
1903, Oct. 22.	John A. Spalding, "	Nashua.
Oct. 22.	Henry B. Quinby, "	Lakeport.
Oct. 22.	Edgar O. Crossman, <i>vice</i> Charles H. Boynton, deceased,	Lisbon.
1904, July 1.	James A. Edgerly, reappointed,	Somersworth.
Aug. 11.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
Aug. 11.	George Byron Chandler, "	Manchester.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	1839-1840
John Conant	1840-1846
George B. Upham	1847-1848
William Plumer	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	1875-1897
Dexter Richards	1897-1898
John A. Spalding	1898-

SECRETARIES.

Dixie Crosby	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn	1839-1840
Joseph Low	1840-1846
John Atwood	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland	1847-1852
John E. Tyler	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	1857-1890
Charles P. Bancroft	1890-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland	1845-1852
John E. Tyler	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft	1882-

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Board of Charities and Correction

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1904



VOLUME II - - PART I

PRINTED AND BOUND BY
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CONCORD

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER MAIN AND PARK STREETS,
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council and Legislature:

In accordance with the provisions of section 8, chapter 116 of the Public Statutes, the State Board of Charities and Correction has the honor to present herewith the biennial report for the period ending September 30, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN C. STREETER,
Chairman.

Attest,

WILLIAM J. AHERN,
Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE, CORNER MAIN AND PARK STREETS, CONCORD, N. H.

MEMBERS.

OLIVER J. M. GILMAN,	Alton,	Term expires July 8, 1905
SHERMAN E. BURROUGHS,	Manchester,	Term expires July 9, 1906
ELLA L. FOLLANSBY,	Exeter,	Term expires July 9, 1907
JAMES F. BRENNAN,	Peterborough,	Term expires July 9, 1908
LILIAN C. STREETER,	Concord,	Term expires Aug. 29, 1909
IRVING A. WATSON, M. D., <i>ex officio</i> , Secretary State Board of Health.		

OFFICERS, 1902-1904.

LILIAN C. STREETER.....	Chairman
WILLIAM J. AHERN.....	Secretary

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Almshouses	MR. GILMAN and MRS. FOLLANSBY.
Jails, Reformatories and Houses of Correction.....	MR. BURROUGHS and MRS. STREETER.
Orphans' Homes.....	MRS. FOLLANSBY and MR. BRENNAN.
Dependent Children.....	MRS. STREETER and MR. BRENNAN.
State Beneficiaries.....	MR. BRENNAN and MR. GILMAN.

VISITING COMMITTEES, COUNTY FARMS AND JAILS.

1903.

Grafton, Cheshire, Rockingham and Sullivan....	MRS. FOLLANSBY.
Belknap, Strafford, Rockingham and Coös.....	MR. GILMAN.
Merrimack, Coös, Hillsborough and Carroll.....	MRS. STREETER.
Hillsborough, Belknap, Merrimack and Grafton.....	MR. BURROUGHS.
Cheshire, Carroll, Sullivan and Strafford.....	MR. BRENNAN.

VISITING COMMITTEES, COUNTY FARMS AND JAILS.

1904.

Grafton, Cheshire, Rockingham and Sullivan.....	MRS. FOLLANSBY.
Belknap, Strafford, Rockingham and Coös.....	MR. GILMAN.
Merrimack, Coös, Hillsborough and Carroll.....	MRS. STREETER.
Hillsborough, Belknap, Merrimack and Grafton.....	MR. BURROUGHS.
Cheshire, Carroll, Sullivan and Strafford.....	MR. BRENNAN.

Complete List of Members of State Board of Charities and Corrections from July 9, 1895, to September 30, 1904.

Appointed.	Name.	Address.	Term Expires.	Remarks.
July 9, 1895	Oliver J. M. Gilman.....	Alton.....	July 8, 1900	
July 9, 1895	Julia R. Carpenter.....	Concord.....	July 8, 1899	
July 9, 1895	John M. Mitchell.....	Concord.....	July 8, 1898	Resigned December 22, 1896.
July 9, 1895	Melusina H. Varick.....	Manchester.....	July 8, 1897	
July 9, 1895	George G. Davis.....	Marlborough.....	July 8, 1896	
July 28, 1896	John Kivel.....	Dover.....	July 27, 1901	Resigned November 22, 1897.
Dec. 22, 1896	John Kivel.....	Dover.....	July 8, 1898	Appointed to fill out Mr. Mitchell's term.
June 29, 1897	Melusina H. Varick.....	Manchester.....	June 28, 1902	Resigned March 21, 1899.
Jan. 13, 1898	John M. Whipple.....	Claremont.....	July 27, 1901	Appointed to fill out Mr. Davis' term. Resigned March 21, 1899.
June 14, 1898	John Kivel.....	Dover.....	June 14, 1903	Resigned October 9, 1899.
March 31, 1899	Ella L. Follansby.....	Exeter.....	June 28, 1902	Appointed to fill out Mrs. Varick's term.
April 21, 1899	Edward J. Burnham.....	Manchester..	July 28, 1901	Appointed to fill out J. M. Whipple's term. Resigned October 5, 1899.
Aug. 30, 1899	Julia R. Carpenter.....	Concord.....	Aug. 29, 1904	Declined reappointment.
Oct. 27, 1899	Lillian C. Streeter.....	Concord.....	Aug. 29, 1904	To succeed Mrs. J. R. Carpenter.
Oct. 27, 1899	James F. Brennan.....	Peterborough..	June 13, 1903	To succeed John Kivel.
July 9, 1900	O. J. M. Gilman.....	Alton.....	July 8, 1905	
Nov. 22, 1900	Oliver E. Branch.....	Manchester.....	July 28, 1901	
Aug. 28, 1901	Sherman E. Burroughs...	Manchester.....	July 9, 1906	To succeed E. J. Burnham.
July 9, 1902	Ella L. Follansby.....	Exeter.....	July 9, 1907	To succeed O. E. Branch.
July 9, 1903	James F. Brennan.....	Peterborough..	July 9, 1908	
Aug. 29, 1904	Lillian C. Streeter.....	Concord.....	Aug. 29, 1909	

Ex-officio, by act of Legislature, 1897, Irving A. Watson, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health and Commissioner of Lunacy.

OFFICERS OF BOARD SINCE THE BEGINNING.

CHAIRMEN.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, GEORGE G. DAVIS, JOHN KIVEL,	From July 27, 1895, to Dec. 22, 1896. From Dec. 31, 1896, to Sept. 29, 1897. From Sept. 29, 1897, to Oct. 9, 1899.	EDWARD J. BURNHAM, JAMES F. BRENNAN, LILLIAN C. STREETER,	From Nov. 15, 1899, to Oct. 5, 1900. From Nov. 21, 1900, to May 30, 1901. From May 30, 1901, to —.
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SECRETARIES.

JULIA R. CARPENTER, OLIVER J. M. GILMAN,	From July 27, 1895, to March 9, 1896. From March 9, 1896, to Nov. 21, 1900.	LILLIAN C. STREETER, WILLIAM J. AIERN,	From Nov. 21, 1900, to May 30, 1901. From June 15, 1901, to —.
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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommends:

1. That chapter 102, Laws of 1901, be amended so that the New Hampshire School for the Feeble-minded shall give custodial care to adult feeble-minded women as well as educational care to feeble-minded children. (See pages 56, 57.)

2. That a separate building for epileptics be erected at the State School for the Feeble-minded. (See page 57.)

3. That a separate building for girls be erected at the State Industrial School. (See pages 74, 75.)

4. That a State Workhouse or Reformatory be established for the custody of prisoners committed for minor offenses. (See pages 66, 67, 71.)

5. That Juvenile Courts and a Probation system be established in the State of New Hampshire. (See pages 76, 77.)

6. That chapter 65, Laws 1903, be amended by striking out the word "indigent" before the words "deaf and dumb and blind persons." (See page 55.)

7. That section 1, chapter 265, Public Statutes, be amended, making it a penal offense for any man without good cause wilfully to desert, neglect or refuse to support his wife or child or children, fifteen years of age or under. (See pages 48, 49.)

8. That section 8, chapter 91, Laws of 1897, be amended

by striking out the phrase "except the state prison and the asylum for the insane at Concord," so that the section shall read:

"Sect. 8. It shall be the duty of the board to inspect all state and county charitable or correctional institutions, and report to the governor and council and legislature biennially the result of their inspection, with a recommendation for such changes in existing laws as in their judgment the public good requires; and shall, on making such inspection, report and recommend to the county commissioners, or such other county or state officers as have the control and management of such institutions, the changes, if any, that said boards find on such inspection should be made in said institutions." (See pages 27, 28.)

LAWS RELATING TO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

(Laws of 1895, Chap. 116, Sect. 4.) The governor and council shall appoint five persons to serve as a State Board of Charities and Correction, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are faithfully carried out, and that said minor children receive suitable education, training and support. They shall first be appointed for one, two, three, four and five years, and afterwards for five years as vacancies arise, and shall receive no compensation except expenses incurred.

(Laws of 1895, Chap. 116, Sect. 5.) Any overseer of the poor or county commissioner who shall unreasonably neglect to comply with the requirements of this act shall be removed from office by the superior court, or a justice thereof, upon the petition of the State Board of Charities, upon proof thereof being made, and after hearing upon said petition.

(Laws of 1895, Chap. 116, Sect. 6.) Overseers of the poor and county commissioners shall report to the State Board of Charities all minors cared for by them under this act, with copies of the contracts made, and such other information as may be required by such board; and such Board of Charities shall report annually to the governor and council to such an extent as may be required.

(Laws of 1895, Chap. 116, Sect. 7.) The reasonable expenses of said State Board of Charities shall be paid by the governor and council out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated [and the said State Board of Charities shall be authorized to appoint a secretary from outside its membership, who, under the direction of the board, shall give his entire time to the duties of the board,

act as visiting agent to the placed-out children and supervisor of volunteer visitors, and perform such other duties, under the direction of the board, as may rightfully belong to his office. The salary of the secretary and a clerk may be fixed by the board, but in the aggregate shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum].*

(Laws of 1897, Chap. 91, Sect. 8.) It shall be the duty of the board to inspect all state and county charitable or correctional institutions, except the state prison and the asylum for the insane at Concord, and report to the governor and council and legislature biennially the result of their inspection, with a recommendation for such changes in existing laws as in their judgment the public good requires; and shall, on making such inspection, report and recommend to the county commissioners, or such other county or state officers as have the control and management of such institutions, the changes, if any, that said boards find on such inspection should be made in said institutions.

(Laws of 1897, Chap. 91, Sect. 9.) The secretary of the state board of health shall be, *ex officio*, member of the State Board of Charities and Correction; and shall, when requested by the board, give advice and perform service without additional compensation except expenses incurred.

(Laws of 1897, Chap. 91, Sect. 10.) They may give any minor under their care to any suitable person, to be adopted by such person, whenever such adoption is for the best interests of said minor, providing it shall appear, upon a hearing upon the petition of such person to the probate court for leave to adopt such child, that its parents have abandoned the same, or that they are unknown, and in such case notice of the proceedings may be given by publication, and no consent of the parents or others shall be required in order to legally adopt said child.

* Added by Chap. 50, Sect. 1, Laws of 1891.

SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT MINOR CHILDREN.

(Laws of 1895, Chap. 116, Sect. 1.) No minor between the ages of three and fifteen years shall be supported at any county almshouse in this state for more than sixty days, unless the consent of the Board of Charities shall have been obtained, excepting such as are under serious physical disability or are mentally incapacitated for education, or are under sentence for crime; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the various counties to find suitable homes for such minor children within said period of sixty days. On and after the expiration of said sixty days, if suitable homes have not been provided said minors, other than said county almshouse, the State Board of Charities shall have full control over said minor children, and shall be charged with the duty of procuring permanent homes for said minors, as a board or through such agent as said board may appoint, whenever it shall appear to them that the welfare of the minor will be promoted thereby, at the expense of the county to which said minor is chargeable, the compensation to be the same as is allowed the county commissioners.*

(Laws of 1897, Chap. 91, Sect. 2.) It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of towns and cities liable for the support of such minors, and of the county commissioners of counties liable for such support, to procure such minors supported at some orphan asylum or home or with some private family or families of good repute.

(Laws of 1897, Chap. 91, Sect. 3.) It shall be the duty of overseers of the poor and county commissioners, as soon as practicable, to find permanent homes for all such orphan minors, and make contracts for their education and support during minority, and all such contracts shall be subject to rescission by the State Board of Charities, whenever the interest of such minors shall make it necessary, and said Board of Charities shall have the same authority, in re-

* Substituted for original section by the Laws of 1897, Chapter 91.

spect to the control of all children for whom they provide permanent homes, as is now vested in overseers of the poor and county commissioners.

(Laws of 1893, Chap. 61, Sect. 1.) The overseers of the poor in any town, or the county commissioners of any county, may send to the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, or to any orphans' home in this state, or other institution devoted to or suitable for the care, protection and education of children, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, all children residing in their respective towns or counties who are not employed in some lawful business, and whose parents are unable or neglect to maintain them; but, in the selection of such home or institution, said overseers and commissioners shall give the preference to that home or institution that is conducted by or under the auspices of the church or religious denomination of which that child or the child's parents are members; and said home or institution shall thereupon have the same authority in respect to such children as is now vested in overseers of the poor and county commissioners.

STATE AID TO INDIGENT DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS.

(Public Statutes of 1891, Chap. 86, Sect. 1, as amended Laws 1903. See Chapter 65.)

Section 1. Chapter 86 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 1. The sum of fourteen thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb and indigent blind persons of the state.

(Public Statutes of 1891, Chap. 86, Sect. 2.) Upon the recommendation of the State Board of Charities and Correction* assistance shall be furnished to such persons, in such amounts, and at such asylums, schools or other insti-

* The first eleven words of this section were added by the Laws of 1899, Chapter 99.

tutions designed for the purpose, as the governor and council shall direct.

(Public Statutes of 1891, Chap. 86, Sect. 3.) The furnishing of such assistance shall not affect the settlement of any person nor his right to vote.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

(Public Statutes of 1891, Chap. 30.) SECTION 1. The sheriff, the jailer, the physician, the clerk of court, the solicitor, the treasurer, the county commissioners and the superintendent of the county farm of each county, shall make up their several reports to December thirty-first annually, and the same shall be printed together in pamphlet form in the month of January following. The county commissioners shall forward one copy of said pamphlet to the town clerk of each town in the county, to be placed on file, and twenty copies to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall cause such copies to be suitably bound and shall send one of the bound volumes to each board of county commissioners, and deposit the others in the state library.

SECT. 2. The reports of the several officers named in the preceding section shall contain a summarized account of all their transactions which concern the county, for the current year ending as aforesaid [and shall be prepared in a uniform manner alike in each county, so that accurate statistics can be compiled from them, to wit: Total cost of maintaining a county farm; total amount of outdoor relief given; number and list of the paupers maintained at the farm, including number and list of insane, also the number and list of feeble-minded; and the number and list of prisoners, together with the cost per capita per week at the county farms, computed by the same method in each county; number and list of people helped outside the farm, and the towns in which they reside; and said county commissioners shall

return such statistics to the State Board of Charities on or before the first day of October in each year, on blanks furnished by the board].*

(Public Statutes of 1891, Chap. 43, Sect. 12.) The selectmen shall cause their report and those of the treasurer, auditors, school boards, town clerk relative to vital statistics, and of other town officers required by law to make reports, to be seasonably published in pamphlet form at the expense of the town and distributed among the voters at or before the annual meeting [and overseers of the poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, the persons relieved and partially supported, and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns, together with the amount paid by them for such support and relief, and said overseers shall make an annual return of the number of said persons supported and relieved with the cost of such support and relief, to the State Board of Charities on or before the first day of October in each year, on blanks furnished by said board].†

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded, between three and twenty-one years of age, which shall be known as the New Hampshire School for the Feeble-minded Children. All children supported by towns or counties in the state, who in the judgment of the selectmen of towns or county commissioners of the county or State Board of Charities are capable of being benefited by school instruction, shall be committed to this institution.

SECT. 2. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint five persons, one of whom shall be a woman, to be trustees of such school, who shall serve

* Substituted for part of original section by Chap. 26, Sect. 1, Laws of 1901.

† Added by Chap. 26, Sect. 2, Laws of 1901.

without compensation, except that they shall be reimbursed for any necessary expenses they may incur in the discharge of their duties as trustees. The trustees shall be appointed as follows: The first three to serve for two years, the next two for four years, and thereafter trustees shall be appointed to serve four years. Said trustees shall have the general management and supervision of said school, and one or more of said trustees shall visit the school as often as once a month, and said board of trustees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each year, furnish a report to the governor and council, containing a history of the school for the year and a complete statement of the accounts with all the funds, general and special, appropriated or belonging to said school, with a detailed statement of disbursements.

SECT. 3. The governor shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the board of trustees of said school and shall annually visit and inspect the same.

SECT. 4. All indigent and destitute children in this state, who are proper subjects for said school, and who have no parents, kinsmen, friends or guardians able to provide for them, may be admitted as state charges, and all other children in this state who are proper subjects for said school whose parents or other kinsmen bound by law to support such children are able to pay, shall pay such sum for care, education and maintenance of such children as the trustees may hereafter determine; and such children and children from other states not having similar schools may be received into said school whenever there is room for them, providing there is room for them without excluding state charges, at a cost to such persons or those who are responsible for their maintenance of not less than three dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

SECT. 5. Whenever it is made to appear upon application to the judge of probate for any county, and after a proper hearing, that any child resident within said county, and who is not already in any almshouse, the Industrial

School or the New Hampshire Hospital, or supported by any town or county, is a fit subject for the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children, such judge may commit such child to said New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of two physicians who are graduates of some legally organized medical college and have practised three years in this state that such child is a suitable subject for said institution. Whenever, upon such application, there is occasion for the judge of probate to attend a hearing on days other than those fixed by statute as the regular days for the sitting of the probate court he shall be allowed five dollars a day for his services and his expenses, which shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the certificate of the county commissioners.

SECT. 6. Any order of committal under this act shall be subject to appeal in the same manner, by the same persons, and to the same extent that decrees of the judge of probate appointing guardians over persons alleged to be insane are subject to appeal, and no commitment under this act shall bar *habeas corpus* proceedings, but the court upon *habeas corpus* proceedings may confirm the order of commitment whenever justice requires. Any inmate of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by a justice of the superior or supreme court, whenever a further detention at the school is, in their opinion, unnecessary; but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 7. Feeble-minded children shall be admitted to the institution in the following order: First, feeble-minded children now in public institutions supported entirely at public expense; second, the feeble-minded children not supported as aforesaid; third, the feeble-minded children of the state not in any public institution, who have no parents, kinsmen or guardian able to provide for them, or who are

committed by a judge of probate; fourth, those residing within the state whose parents, kinsmen or guardian bound by law to support such children are able to pay; fifth, children of other states whose parents or guardians are able and willing to pay.

SECT. 8. The board of trustees, as soon as appointed and organized, shall proceed as soon as practicable to purchase a suitable site for said school and home, and erect thereon and properly furnish and equip suitable buildings and structures, to accomplish the objects set forth in this act.

SECT. 9. Said trustees shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations as to admission to the institution and for the government and control of said institution and its inmates, and to do everything that is necessary to properly care for and educate the feeble-minded children of the state. All bills contracted by them in purchasing a site, erecting, repairing and equipping suitable buildings and operating the institution for the next two years shall be audited by the auditor of the state treasurer's accounts, and the governor shall draw his warrant upon any money in the treasury to pay the same.

SECT. 10. A sum of money not exceeding thirty thousand dollars shall be appropriated under this act, to be used or expended for the purposes named therein within the next two years.

SECT. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on its passage.

[Approved March 22, 1901.]

The Legislature of 1903 passed the following resolution :

That the sum of fourteen thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for each of the years 1903 and 1904 for maintenance and to provide water; that four thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for equipment, laundry, painting buildings and general repairs; and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for a school building,

the same to include two schoolrooms, sewing room, manual training room and a hall to be used for religious and other purposes for the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children. [Chapter 180, Laws 1903.]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS FOR MINORS IN CERTAIN CASES. (Chapter 116, Laws 1903.)

SECTION 1. The probate court in the county in which any minor is in fact residing may, after reasonable notice to the parent or parents, appoint a guardian for such minor, who shall have during the minority of his ward the full custody and control of said ward and his estate and earnings, upon petition of the mayor, overseer of the poor, or selectmen of the city or town in which said minor is in fact residing, the county commissioners, or the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, such petition setting forth that the parent or parents of said minor, or other person having his custody, are unfit persons to have the custody and control of said minor and of his estate and earnings, or that his parents are living apart and the circumstances are such that the interests of such minor require that a guardian be appointed. Any guardian appointed under the provisions of this section shall continue to act as such from and after the date of his appointment, unless and until final judgment is rendered, setting aside the decree of the probate court under which he is appointed. He shall be liable to removal at any time, for cause shown, upon petition of either parent, or of any person who would be entitled to petition for the appointment of a guardian under the provisions of this section.

SECT. 2. Any home for orphans situated in and incorporated under the laws of this state, or the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction and his successors, may be appointed guardian of any minor.

SECT. 3. Minors under guardianship under the provisions of this act may be bound as apprentices, or adopted, in accordance with the provisions of the public statutes relating to masters and apprentices and the adoption of

children, their guardian consenting thereto; and in such cases the consent of the parents shall not be required. And such guardian may make contracts for the support of such minors at some home for orphans, or with some family of good repute. The consent of the minor shall not be necessary for the appointment of a guardian under the provisions of this act, or for his apprenticing or adoption; but the court shall in all cases ascertain his preference, and give to it such weight as under the circumstances may seem just.

SECT. 4. The appointment of a guardian for any of the causes specified in Section 1 of this act shall not relieve the parents or other persons liable for the support of any minor from their obligation to provide therefor. And the probate court at the time of making such appointment, or at any time thereafter, may order and require such parents or other persons to contribute to the support and maintenance of such minor in such amounts and at such times as it determines are just and reasonable. The court **may** from time to time, upon application of either party, and after due notice, revise or alter such order, or make such new order or decree as the circumstances of the parents or the benefit of the minor may require.

SECT. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved, April 2, 1903.]

JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE TREATMENT OF INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES. (Chapter 184.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the State Board of Charities and Correction be, and hereby are authorized, to send such indigent consumptive patients as are suitable for remedial treatment to a sanatorium for treatment.

Said State Board of Charities and Correction shall pay for the care, treatment and support of such patients only the actual cost of their maintenance in said sanatorium, and

shall report to the governor quarterly their actions in this matter.

Persons in indigent circumstances, who themselves or by their relatives are able to pay part of said cost of maintenance, may be admitted to said sanatorium and maintained and treated therein at the expense of the state to that extent that they cannot, by themselves, or relatives chargeable therefor, pay such cost of maintenance, when the State Board of Charities and Correction so certify and stipulate the proportion the state will assume and pay.

This act shall not be construed so as to deprive any person to whom aid is rendered of any rights that he may have at the time of his admission to a sanatorium.

To defray the expenses of such consumptive patients in a sanatorium a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for each of the years 1903 and 1904 is hereby appropriated, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This joint resolution shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved, April 2, 1903.]

INFORMATION ABOUT STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

COMPOSITION AND DUTIES.

The State Board of Charities and Correction of New Hampshire was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1895, a copy of which is prefixed, and consists of five members, three men and two women, appointed by the governor and council. The first members were appointed in July, 1895, for terms of one, two, three, four and five years each. Since that time, as vacancies arise, members are appointed for terms of five years each. They serve without compensation except for expenses incurred.

The secretary of the State Board of Health is, *ex officio*, a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and when requested by the board gives advice and performs services without compensation except for expenses incurred.

In March, 1901, the Legislature, acting upon the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, amended section 7, chapter 116, of the Laws of 1895, by providing that a secretary should be appointed from outside the membership of the board, who should, under the direction of the board, give his entire time to the duties of the office, act as visiting agent to the placed-out children and supervisor of volunteer visitors, and perform such other duties as might rightfully belong to his office, and that the sum of two thousand dollars annually might be granted the board for salary of such a secretary and a clerk as assistant. Under this law it is now possible to visit all the state and county institutions much oftener than heretofore, and to keep in much closer touch with them, as well as with the children placed out in homes.

From July, 1895, until March, 1900, the board had no regular office but met by courtesy at the office of the Adjutant-General in the State House, and all its records, papers, and books were kept in Alton, N. H., at the home of the secretary, Mr. Gilman.

In March, 1900, the court granted the board an office in the State Library building, next the supreme court room, where the work was carried on and all records filed until June, 1901, when the court was obliged to use this room, and the state then rented two pleasant rooms for a permanent office for the board in Opera House Block, Park street, opposite the State House.

The by-laws of the board, adopted in September, 1899, provide for meetings on the third Wednesdays of alternate months beginning with January, and for special meetings at the call of the president, secretary or any three members of the board.

Analyzing the statute under which the Board of Charities and Correction works, we find that section 1 states that "No minor between the ages of three and fifteen years shall be supported at any county almshouse in this state for more than sixty days, unless the consent of the Board of Charities shall have been obtained, excepting such as are under serious physical disability, or are mentally incapacitated for education, or are under sentence for crime." Section 3 provides that overseers of the poor and county commissioners shall find permanent homes for such orphan minors, and make contracts for their education and support during minority, subject to rescission by the State Board of Charities whenever the interests of such minors shall make it necessary, and further states that "said Board of Charities shall have the same authority in respect to the control of all children for whom they provide permanent homes as is now vested in overseers of the poor and county commissioners." Section 4 provides for the appointment, by the governor and council, of five persons to serve as a State Board of Charities and Correction, "whose duty it

shall be to see that the provisions of this act are faithfully carried out, and that said minor children receive suitable education, training and support." The care of the dependent children of the state is thus the main duty of the board. But under section 8 it is also expected "to inspect all state and county charitable or correctional institutions, except the state prison and the asylum for the insane at Concord, and report to the governor and council and Legislature biennially the result of their inspection, with a recommendation for such changes in existing laws as in their judgment the public good requires; and shall, on making such inspection, report and recommend to the county commissioners, or such other county or state officers as have the control and management of such institutions, the changes, if any, that said boards find on such inspection should be made in said institutions."

The board is therefore seen to be chiefly supervisory and advisory, with very little absolute power. The dependent children of the state are primarily under the direct care of the county commissioners (thirty in number, three for each of the ten counties in the state), or of the overseers of the poor of the towns or cities where they have their settlement. It is the duty of these county commissioners and overseers of the poor to remove the children from the almshouses, and place them in homes, or place them directly in homes without previous detention in almshouses, if need be; and it is the duty of the State Board of Charities to see that this is done and that the homes provided are suitable.

Under section 5, if the overseers of the poor or county commissioners "shall unreasonably neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, they shall be removed from office by the superior court or a justice thereof, upon the petition of the State Board of Charities, upon proof thereof being made and after hearing upon said petition."

In the practical workings of this law relating to children many difficulties arise from the fact that the state board

has no absolute power over the children. If all the dependent children of the state could be given directly into the hands of the State Board of Charities with absolute powers as to their disposition, it would take a great burden from the shoulders of the county commissioners, and make it possible to care for and place out the children in a much more systematic and satisfactory manner to all parties concerned.

Two years previous to the passage of this law of 1895, a law was passed *permitting* the county commissioners or overseers of the poor to remove the children from almshouses and put them in orphans' homes or families, but as this action was not made obligatory, no notice was taken of it and the law was practically inoperative. This is the only legislation enacted in New Hampshire for the benefit of dependent children previous to the law of 1895.

But provision was made for the education of defective children very early in the century. In 1819, a committee was appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the number of indigent deaf mutes in the state and recommend measures for their relief, and the Legislature of 1821, acting upon the report of the committee, recommended an appropriation of \$1,000 "for the education of indigent deaf and dumb children at the Asylum in Hartford, Connecticut." A similar appropriation was made each year thereafter until the Legislature of 1833 increased this appropriation to \$1,500, and also appropriated \$500 for the education of the blind, the first mention of any provision for this class of defectives. From this time until 1879, each successive Legislature made a special appropriation for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, varying the amount from year to year, but gradually increasing until in 1873 \$4,000 was appropriated for the deaf and \$3,000 for the blind. But it was not until 1879 that a law was passed making a standing appropriation of \$10,000 annually for the support in schools outside the state of indigent deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children, appor-

tioned as follows: Five thousand dollars for the deaf and dumb, \$4,000 for the blind and \$1,000 for the feeble-minded. The children are appointed to these schools by the governor and council, and since 1899 the appointments are made only upon recommendation of the State Board of Charities. It is also the duty of the board to visit these state beneficiaries and report upon them to the governor and council. Previous to 1899 they were under no supervision. Until 1901 there was no provision within the state for the education of any of these defectives; but the Legislature of 1901, acting upon the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, passed a law providing for the establishment and maintenance of a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded, to be known as the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children, and appropriated thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for this purpose. The full text of the law will be found on pages 15-18. The school was opened February 1, 1903, and under section 8 of the law of 1895 is subject to the supervision and inspection of the State Board of Charities.

With this provision made for feeble-minded children and in view of the increasing number of applications for state assistance in the education of indigent deaf and dumb and blind children, it was recommended in 1903 by the State Board of Charities and Correction that the law of 1879 be changed and the appropriation for the deaf and dumb and blind be increased. This recommendation was acted upon favorably by the Legislature of 1903 and the appropriation was increased to fourteen thousand dollars. (See text of law, page 13.)

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated ten thousand dollars (five thousand dollars for each of the years 1903 and 1904) for the care and treatment of indigent consumptives at sanatoria and gave full power in the expenditure of this money to the State Board of Charities and Correction. (See text of law, page 20.) All applications for

state aid under this law have been sent to the office of this board and have been considered and acted upon by the committee in charge—a committee chosen April 21, 1903, to have general supervision and control of all duties arising under this act.

It has been necessary to devote considerable time to this work, for the committee have had to consider not only the applications filed but the physicians' certificates accompanying the same, and have had to decide whether in their judgment the applicants were deserving of financial assistance and also whether they were suitable cases for remedial treatment.

The Legislature of 1901 provided for the returns to the State Board of Charities and Correction of full and complete statistics from all towns and cities of all "out-door" relief given, the number of persons relieved and amounts given, and that the reports of the ten counties should be rendered in a uniform manner, alike in each county, so that accurate statistics might be compiled from them. (See full text of law, pages 14, 15.) While the passage of these laws places increased labors and responsibilities upon town and county officials, as well as greatly adding to the burden of the small office force of the Board of Charities in the immense amount of time and work involved in tabulating the returns, the results are of inestimable value to the state, a value which will increase immeasurably from year to year as opportunities for comparison develop and results of scientific research and treatment become apparent. One of the most important duties of the State Board of Charities and Correction is the collation and tabulation of these statistics.

The New Hampshire state prison and state hospital are expressly excepted by statute from the institutions to be visited and inspected by the State Board of Charities and Correction. Out of seventeen states having a State Board of Charities and Correction, or State Board of Control, New Hampshire is the only one excepting such institutions

from the supervision of the board. In point of fact, the board occasionally visits both state prison and state hospital in New Hampshire by the express request and courtesy of warden and superintendent, which they deeply appreciate, but they cannot, of course, under the present law render any report of such visits.

The number of visits that the Board of Charities shall make to state and county institutions is not prescribed by the statute, but the effort is made to keep in constant touch with them, so that there may be at all times at the office of the board exact knowledge of prevailing conditions at all institutions. Since the salaried secretary began his work under the law of March, 1901, all institutions have been visited by him as often as three times yearly, in addition to the visits from members of the board. An exact list of all visits made can be found in the Table of Institutions visited, pages 30-33, and reports of all visits are on file at the office of the board.

Since April, 1900, all bills of expenses of members have been presented regularly at the January and July meetings of the board and recorded by the secretary before being presented to the state treasurer. A table showing the expenses of the board from the beginning to the date of this report will be found on page 34.

TABLE I.
Attendance of Members upon Meetings of the Board from October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1904.

Members.	Years of Service.	Meeting Nov. 19, 1902.	Meeting Dec. 31, 1902.	Meeting Jan. 21, 1903.	Meeting March 18, 1903.	Meeting Apr. 21, 1903.	Meeting May 20, 1903.	Meeting Oct. 12, 1903.	Meeting Nov. 24, 1903.	Meeting Jan. 20, 1904.	Meeting May 18, 1904.	Meeting June 15, 1904.	Meeting Sept. 21, 1904.
Oliver J. M. Gilman.....	From July 9, 1895.....	A	A	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
Ella L. Follansby.....	From March 31, 1889.....	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
James F. Brennan.....	From October 27, 1898.....	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	A
Lillian C. Streeter.....	From October 27, 1899.....	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sherman E. Burroughs....	From August 28, 1901.....	P	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Irving A. Watson, M. D....	<i>Ex officio</i>	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	A	A	A	A

TABLE II.

Institutions visited by the Board and Secretary during biennial period, with dates of visits.

	October 1, 1902-October 1, 1903.						October 1, 1903-October 1, 1904.					
	Gilman.	Brennan.	Burroughs.	Follansby.	Streeter.	Ahern.	Gilman.	Brennan.	Burroughs.	Follansby.	Streeter.	Ahern.
Belknap County Farm.....						March 2 July 15	Dec. 14					Oct. 21 Mar. 24
Belknap County Jail.....						March 2 July 15	Dec. 14					Oct. 21 Mar. 24
Carroll County Farm.....						July 7	Oct. 9					July 7
Carroll County Jail.....						July 7	Oct. 9					July 7
Cheshire County Farm.....				July 10	April 9	Jan. 16 July 20	Sept. 6					July 6
Cheshire County Jail.....					April 9	Jan. 16 July 21						May 20
Coös County Farm.....				Sept. 18		Sept. 17						Nov. 11
Coös County Jail.....						July 2 Aug. 24						Nov. 10
Grafton County Farm.....				Sept. 17		Oct. 29 July 2						Oct. 17 July 20
Grafton County Jail.....					June 8	June 3						Oct. 17
Hillsborough County Farm.....					June 8	Jan. 1	Oct. 13					Mar. 16 June 25
Hillsborough County Jail.....					Nov. 26	Dec. 15						Oct. 31
Merrimack County Farm.....					March 30	Oct. 18					Sept. 27	June 25 Oct. 14
Merrimack County Jail.....	April 8				June 6 Dec. 24	Nov. 24 Feb. 20 Sept. 18					July 14	Oct. 14 Feb. 9 Aug. 13
Rockingham County Farm.....				Aug. 14		June 6						Sept. 29

Rockingham County Jail, Portsmouth.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 16 Dec. 19 Feb. 9 Sept. 1	July 9	Nov. 18 April 9
Rockingham County Jail, Exeter. Strafford County Farm.....	Dec. 1 April 30	April 30 Dec. 8	Sept. 30	Nov. 2 July 8 Nov. 2
Strafford County Jail.....	Aug. 27	Oct. 17 April 8 Sept. 9		July 8 June 1 Sept. 30 Oct. 9 Oct. 15
Sullivan County Farm.....				Aug. 16 Aug. 18
Sullivan County Jail.....	May 27	Oct. 11	April 27	Aug. 12 Feb. 1 April 20 April 28 June 25 Mar. 1 May 26 June 27 July 1
Manchester City Farm.....				April 2
Nashua City Farm.....				Mar. 17
State Industrial School.....				Mar. 17
Perkins Institute for Blind.....		Feb. 23 June 2		Mar. 18
Kindergarten for the Blind, Jamaica Plain, Mass.....		Nov. 13		Mar. 24 June 15 Nov. 2
Hartford School for Blind, Hartford, Conn.....				Nov. 2
American School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn.....	March 17			June 8
Clarke School for Deaf, Northampton, Mass.....				Dec. 8
Maine School for Deaf, Portland, Maine.....			June 15	Oct. 4 Nov. 1 Dec. 10 July 15
Dover Children's Home, Dover.....				May 26 June 19 Aug. 10 Sept. 2
St. Mary's Orphanage for Girls, Dover.....				Nov. 2
New Hampshire Orphans' Home, Franklin.....				June 8

Institutions visited by the Board and Secretary during biennial period, with dates of visits.

	October 1, 1902-October 1, 1903.					October 1, 1903-October 1, 1904.						
	Gilman.	Brennan.	Burroughs.	Follansby.	Streeter.	Abern.	Gilman.	Brennan.	Burroughs.	Follansby.	Streeter.	Abern.
Manchester Children's Home, Manchester.....						Dec. 14 June 9						Nov. 6 Aug. 3
St. Patrick's Orphanage for Girls, Manchester.....				Dec. 4		Dec. 15 Feb. 2 June 9						Nov. 6 Jan. 25 April 6 July 11
St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Manchester.....				Dec. 4		Dec. 16 Jan. 29 June 9 Sept. 1						Nov. 6 Jan. 25 April 6 July 11
Hospice St. Vincent de Paul, Manchester.....						Dec. 14 April 3						Nov. 6 July 11
Notre Dame de Lourdes Orphanage, Manchester.....					May 15	Dec. 14 April 3						Nov. 6 April 6 July 11
St. Peter's Orphanage, Manchester.....												Oct. 23 Nov. 12 July 11 July 25 April 6
Mercy Home, Manchester.....				Nov. 7		Nov. 21 Oct. 11 Dec. 14 Dec. 11						Oct. 20 Nov. 20 Jan. 5 April 19
Manchester Infant Asylum.....												Oct. 20 Nov. 20 Jan. 5 April 19
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Nashua.....												Oct. 20 Nov. 20 Jan. 5 April 19
Nashua Day Nursery.....						Dec. 11						Oct. 20 Nov. 20 Jan. 5 April 19
Nashua Protestant Orphanage.....												Oct. 20 Nov. 20 Jan. 5 April 19

Chase Home, Portsmouth.....	May 22 June 18 July 23 Feb. 6	May 11 July 9	Nov. 18
Soldiers' Home, Tilton.....			
Little Wanderer's Home, Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 20 March 4	Oct. 1 Oct. 24 Nov. 3 Jan. 19	
Waltham Hospital, Waltham, Mass.....		Oct. 22	
Babies Hospital and Training School, Waltham, Mass.....		Oct. 22	
McLean Asylum.....		Nov. 1	
Hampton Normal School.....		Nov. 16	
National Soldiers' Home.....		Nov. 19	
Pembroke Sanatorium.....	April 20 June 18 July 23 Aug. 22 Sept. 27		Nov. 1 Nov. 30 Mar. 9 June 10 Dec. 31 Feb. 25 May 23 July 23
Woman's Aid Home, Manchester Weare Town Farm.....	Nov. 26		Aug. 17
New Hampshire School for Fee- ble-minded Children, Laconia..	May 28 Jan. 10 May 28	May 28 Jan. 10 Dec. 9 Feb. 2 March 2 April 10 April 25 May 15 May 28 June 16 July 10 July 24 Aug. 4 Aug. 10 Sept. 21 Sept. 25	Oct. 15 Oct. 24 Nov. 30 Nov. 30 Feb. 10 Mar. 26 April 12 July 9 Aug. 5
Total.....	3	15	100

Whole number of visits for year 1903, 127; whole number of visits for year 1904, 134.
 In addition to this Mrs. Follansby, Mrs. Streeter, Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Ahern attended the New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction, February, 1903; and Mrs. Follansby, Mrs. Streeter and Mr. Ahern attended the New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction, April, 1904. Mr. Ahern attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Atlanta, May, 1903, and Mrs. Streeter, Mrs. Follansby, Mr. Gilman and Mr. Ahern attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Portland, June, 1904.

GENERAL REPORT.

The fifth biennial report of the New Hampshire State Board of Charities and Correction embraces the period from September 30th, 1902, to September 30th, 1904.

The membership of the board has not changed during this time. Mr. James F. Brennan of Peterborough and Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter of Concord, whose terms of office expired during the two years, have each been reappointed by the governor and council for terms of five years.

The board has held twelve meetings since its last report, which have been attended by the members as follows: Mrs. Streeter, the chairman, twelve; Mrs. Follansby eleven; Mr. Brennan eight; Mr. Gilman seven; Mr. Burroughs three, and Dr. Watson three.

The regular meetings are held every two months and special meetings whenever necessary. At each meeting the secretary presents a full report covering all work done by him since the preceding meeting and giving the present status of affairs in each department of the work of the board. The standing committees are also expected to report at each meeting. All reports are submitted in writing and placed on file to become part of the records of the office.

To give a full and adequate statement of the work accomplished by the secretary and the board would not only make this report too cumbersome, but would be an almost impossible task. In the collection of statistics, in the supervision of dependent children and in the recommendation of the state beneficiaries to the schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, and of state patients to sanatoria for treatment for tuberculosis, the correspondence is of considerable extent

and the visits and conferences in regard to these matters of such a kind as to require a great deal of time. Visits of inspection to all the institutions in the state under the supervision of the board have been made by the secretary and by some of the members.

These visits have been well received and the visitors have been freely conferred with by the officials in charge in regard to needed improvements. Whenever recommendations have been made for changes they have been favorably met and in almost every instance complied with. The visits have been made, as a rule, without previous notice.

Visits have also been made by the secretary to the schools for the deaf and dumb and blind outside the state, where New Hampshire's defective children of these two classes are being educated.

The following is a brief summary of the business transacted by the board at their different meetings during the biennial period: In November, 1902, in addition to the regular routine work, standing committees on almshouses, jails, reformatories, houses of correction, orphans' homes, dependent children and state beneficiaries were appointed and have continued in office to the present time. The personnel of these committees will be found on page 6.

In December, 1902, this board met with the executive committee of the New Hampshire State Conference to make necessary arrangements for the annual meeting of that body the following February, and it was decided to hold the same in Concord and to ask Dr. Gile of Hanover to deliver the address of the evening upon "State Care for the Dependent Insane." It is especially gratifying that this organization, which is purely voluntary and educational in its work, has been so successful in presenting questions of vital importance to the general public in such a comprehensive manner as to awaken thought and discussion on subjects which have needed the intelligent consideration of the community.

There were two sessions of this conference, one in the

afternoon, the other in the evening, both presided over by the Rev. W. J. Tucker. Reports from the various committees were given in the afternoon and the subject of "State Care for the Dependent Insane" was considered in the evening. Both sessions were well attended, the one in the evening being unusually so. Representatives' Hall, in which it was held, was well filled by an attentive audience, a large number of whom were legislators.

On January 20th, 1903, the annual meeting was held and the old board of officers re-elected for another year. The most effective way of securing action upon the recommendations made by the board in its biennial report to the legislature was considered and necessary measures taken in regard to the matter.

At the March meeting, besides the regular routine business, the subject of the transfer of indigent feeble-minded children of the state to the new School for Feeble-minded Children was taken up, and it was voted to give the secretary, as representative of the board, full power to act in the matter.

In April, 1903, a special meeting was held for the purpose of considering the expenditure of an appropriation made by the last Legislature for the treatment of indigent consumptives, and a committee of three, consisting of the chairman, secretary and Dr. Watson, was appointed to have general supervision of the matter. Recommendations for the appointment of certain deaf and dumb and blind children as state beneficiaries were also made. Their applications for appointment had been on file for some time, but could not be acted upon by the board because of the lack of funds. On account of the increase of the appropriation for their benefit made by the Legislature, it was possible at this time to consider all applications and recommend the different children for appointment. Delegates were named to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Atlanta in May.

At the May meeting of the board the subject of jails

came up for discussion and it was voted to present a letter to the Merrimack county commissioners, requesting them to make a thorough renovation of the old part of the Merrimack county jail in Concord, especially of the plumbing. The subject of the annual reappointment of state beneficiaries at the different schools was acted upon and the committee in charge, with the secretary, was given full powers in the matter.

The July meeting was omitted.

The next meeting was held October 12th, at which time the regular reports were presented. The secretary stated in his report that he thought the Sullivan county jail in its present condition was unfit for occupancy and the board voted to recommend to the Sullivan county commissioners to take some action in regard to the matter.

It was also voted that reports from the two sanatoria receiving state patients should be required at each meeting of the board.

The old board of officers was re-elected at the annual meeting, January 20th, 1904. At this meeting a letter was read from Mr. Pope, superintendent of the Section of Charities and Correction, Department of Social Economy, at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, requesting this department to provide an exhibit and, after discussing the subject thoroughly, the board unanimously voted to prepare and send such exhibit and to bear the expense *pro rata*.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction for 1904 was held in Manchester, April 20th.

The chairman and secretary were the only members of the State Board of Charities present. Besides the regular reports of the standing committees, addresses were given by Hon. F. B. Sanborn upon "The Responsibility of the State to the Deserted Family," and by Dr. Burnham of Boston upon the "Present Crusade against Tuberculosis." The discussions were animated and the meeting, as a whole, one of great interest and value.

The subject of charity organization was brought up at this meeting for the first time in the conference and it was voted to establish a permanent standing committee upon it.

The next regular meeting of the State Board of Charities was held in May. After the transaction of the usual business, the chairman made a report concerning the exhibit of the State Board of Charities which had been prepared and sent to St. Louis. As Governor Bachelder was in that city at the time of this meeting, it was voted to send him a telegram, requesting him to make an inspection of the exhibit.

The board held its next meeting, June 14th, at the Maine School for the Deaf in Portland, Me., in accordance with a vote to that effect. The annual recommendations for the reappointment of state beneficiaries were made at that time.

The last meeting of the board during the biennial period was held September 21st, 1904, at which time the members made reports of their visits to different institutions and the committee in charge gave an account of recommendations made to the governor and council for the appointment of blind and deaf state beneficiaries.

The first draft of the biennial report to the Legislature was read at this meeting, the different recommendations of the board to the Legislature were considered and voted upon and a committee appointed to draw up the bills to be presented to the Legislature.

The chairman read the following letter:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., Aug. 17, 1904.

4339 Delmar Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter, President New Hampshire State Board of Charities and Correction, Concord, N. H.:

DEAR MADAM:—I am at present at the St. Louis Exposition under the direction of Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, studying some of its exhibits with ref-

erence to their suitability and availability as material for the Harvard Social Museum. This museum is to be placed in Emerson Hall, now under construction, and is designed to contain photographs, charts, models and other material illustrative of modern measures for social betterment.

In my judgment, the exhibit of the Board of Charities and Correction of the state of New Hampshire would be of great value in this museum. I am, accordingly, writing you to ask whether this material, or duplicates, can be secured by us and at what expense. The entire exhibit, with the exception of the cabinet, would be of value to us.

Hoping that our plan to give this World's Fair material a permanent place in the higher education of this country will elicit your interest and approval, I am,

Yours sincerely,

DAVID C. ROGERS.

The board voted unanimously that this request be granted and arrangements are now in progress for duplicating the exhibit. The original exhibit will be returned to the Board of Charities at the close of the exposition and will be given a permanent place in the office of the board, where it is hoped every member of the Legislature will visit and inspect it. The exhibit consists of a comprehensive chart showing the scope and work of the board, photographs of every almshouse in the state and every jail but two, every orphans' home in the state, the State School for the Feeble-minded, State Industrial School and Pembroke Sanatorium, a portfolio of photographs of the State Hospital, a complete file of the reports of the board and specimens of all cards and blanks used in its work, reports of each institution represented and specimens of the work of the children at the State Industrial School.

It was the only state exhibit from New Hampshire at the St. Louis Exposition, as the state had no building there and no other department of the state was represented. Under these circumstances it is a pleasure to state that the exhibit was awarded a grand prize, the highest award given.

TABLE IV.

Statistical Table of Children Fifteen Years and Under in New Hampshire Dependent upon Public Funds for Support,
October 1, 1903.

Counties.	In almshouses.		At Orphans' homes.		In families.		Industrial School.		Total dependent.	Total delinquent.	Total dependent and delinquent.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Rockingham.....	2	.....	28	18	5	4	8	.....	57	8	65
Strafford.....	3	4	33	23	3	1	3	.....	67	3	70
Belknap.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	3	2	8	5	13
Carroll.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Merrimack.....	.....	1	10	10	3	3	4	.....	27	4	31
Hillsborough.....	6	2	56	44	7	3	33	4	118	37	155
Cheshire.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	1	6	4	10
Sullivan.....	1	1	1	3	7	6	2	.....	19	2	21
Grafton.....	.....	.....	10	7	1	.....	5	1	18	6	24
Cooks.....	.....	.....	8	4	3	1	4	.....	16	4	20
Total.....	13	12	150	110	41	24	65	8	350	73	423

TABLE V.

*Statistical Table of Children Fifteen Years and Under in New Hampshire Dependent upon Public Funds for Support,
October 1, 1904.*

Counties.	In almshouses.		In orphans' homes.		In families.		Industrial School.		Total dependent.	Total delinquent.	Total dependent and delinquent.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Rockingham.....	1	2	35	16	5	4	12	.....	62	12	75
Strafford .....	.....	1	38	22	9	7	4	.....	77	4	81
Belknap.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	11	6	17
Carroll.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	3	3	.....	14	3	17
Merrimack.....	.....	.....	9	8	2	2	7	1	21	8	29
Hillsborough.....	3	9	61	64	7	3	31	7	147	38	185
Cheshire.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	7
Sullivan	3	3	.....	4	7	6	7	2	23	9	32
Grafton.....	1	1	10	2	1	.....	1	.....	15	1	16
Cooks	3	4	9	3	3	1	6	.....	23	6	29
Total.....	18	23	167	119	46	29	76	12	400	88	488

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

There has been no change in the laws governing the dependent children of the state since our last report. The children are under the direct care of the county commissioners who, with full power, decide where they shall be placed. But each child coming under county care is reported by the county commissioners to the secretary of the State Board of Charities, who keeps an accurate card record of the children, with as much information about each one as it is possible to obtain. There are many children, however, concerning whose parentage and previous history very little can be discovered. The State Board of Charities endeavors to maintain personal relations with each one of these children through the medium of volunteer visitors appointed by the board and by occasional personal visits to each one by the secretary so far as is possible.

The idea in appointing the friendly visitors is to provide every dependent child in the state, whether in an institution or in a private family, with a personal friend living in the same town or city, genuinely interested in his or her welfare.

While the theory underlying this system is good, in point of fact the practical workings in our state leave much to be desired. We have upon our lists the names of 74 faithful, kind-hearted visitors, but as the great majority of the dependent children in our state are placed in institutions and the number in private homes steadily decreases, there is, as a natural sequence, less and less for these visitors to do. Thirty of the number have no children under their care; eleven others have the institution children as charges and find that visiting these children presents many problems and complications. For instance: Where, out of a total of 171 children in one orphanage, forty or fifty county charges are included, whom one or two visitors are expected to visit and establish friendly relations with, it is readily seen that individual work is well nigh impossible. The

reports of necessity must rather be reports upon the orphanage as a whole than upon the individual children. We have had very faithful, energetic visitors for some of these institution children, notably in Manchester, where a great deal of conscientious, painstaking effort has been put out among the vast numbers of institution children there congregated (out of the total of 1,115 children in orphans' homes in New Hampshire, 651 of the number are in Manchester). But the visitors find the work more and more unsatisfactory as the years go on and, after four years' trial, we have to report that friendly visiting to children in institutions is practically a dead letter.

Turning now to the children placed in private homes, 75 in number, still other difficulties present themselves. Twenty-four of them are with their parents or grandparents, the county paying their board. How can a volunteer visitor do much satisfactory work under these circumstances? Still others are placed in families of some of the leading citizens of a town. Visitors, asked to look after these children, feel great delicacy about making their visits. They think it savors too strongly of intrusion and interference. Then we have 12 children boarded out in remote villages, where we have never been able to secure a report from any visitor. In our wild, mountainous state, localities in a township separated only by three or four miles as the crow flies are often so many miles apart by actual roads as to make friendly intercourse between them practically impossible. There is also no provision for the expenses of these visitors, so the question of carriage hire becomes a serious one.

In the report of 1902 it was said that it was hoped to arrange a meeting of these volunteer visitors for conference at some central city, but here again the question of expense comes in. Such a conference would necessitate three days' absence from home for some of the visitors, while the railway fare would also be a large item. Our visitors having never met in conference, are obliged to work independ-

ently, with an entire lack of any *esprit du corps*. All these things being considered, is it any wonder that during the biennial period reports have been received from only thirteen of the visitors? The criticism, if any, should be directed, not against the visitors, but against the trying circumstances under which they work.

The State Board of Charities must repeat again that not until the state gives its dependent children into the direct care of a single board or committee with absolute powers, whose duty it shall be to give constant, enlightened and systematic care to these helpless little ones, can she feel her conscience clear regarding them. Our present system, though much better than none at all, is still very far from what it ought to be. There is no systematic method of adoption and very few children are legally adopted, though a great many are placed in families free of expense and when so placed they are lost sight of completely. If the county is not paying their board they are not reported to the Board of Charities and it is no one's duty to look after them, and while the different orphanages endeavor to keep up relations with their former charges after they are placed out, there is still no thorough and systematic method of keeping in touch with these young girls and boys after they leave the parental care of the institutions and go out into the world. Yet it is well understood that the time when they are most in need of a strong, wise friend is when they first begin to take care of themselves. Especially is this true of girls. The state board would like to have the friendly, sympathetic interest of the volunteer visitors a permanent factor in their lives, continuing through the trials and temptations of their first contact with the world until they are finally settled in homes of their own.

Our statistics plainly show the results of our present system in the constant and large increase of children in institutions and the steady decrease of children placed in private homes.

In comparing the statistics for the biennial period just past with those for the preceding period these tendencies

are strongly marked. Two years ago we reported that on October 1st, 1902, there were 460 children in the state directly dependent upon public funds for support, placed as follows: 274 in orphanages; 106 placed out in families; 60 in the almshouses and 20 in the Industrial School.

Table V, page 42 of this report, shows that on October 1st, 1904, there were 555 children dependent upon public funds, 286 in orphanages, 75 placed out in families, 39 still in the almshouses (chiefly babies three years old and under who do not come under the provisions of the law removing children from almshouses), 67 in the State School for the Feeble-minded and 88 in the Industrial School. These figures show an increase of 12 dependents in orphanages and 68 delinquents in the Industrial School and a decrease of 31 dependents placed out in families. The decrease, it is seen, is entirely in the number of those placed out in homes and is largely due to the fact that many of the children placed out in homes are being cared for without expense to the county as hereinbefore mentioned. This, so far as it goes, is good and shows that the influence of the State Board of Charities is beginning to tell in this direction at least. The trouble lies in the fact that all new children coming under public support are now almost invariably placed in institutions instead of private homes, as these figures plainly show.

A part of the increase in the number of delinquents in the Industrial School can be accounted for from the fact that two years ago only the county charges, fifteen years and under, were reported, while this year town and city charges, fifteen years and under, have been included with the county charges. There has, however, been a decided increase in the total number of charges at the Industrial School, 181 being reported there October 1st, 1904, against 150 two years ago, and this increase is almost entirely among those fifteen years of age and under.

The decrease in the number of children in almshouses (39 were in almshouses October 1st, 1904, against 60 two years ago) is due to the fact that the feeble-minded children, who

were in the almshouses at the time the last report was compiled, have now been removed to the State School for the Feeble-minded.

When we turn to the children supported by private charity, the increase during the past two years is very marked.

On October 1st, 1902, there were 979 children in the fifteen orphanages of the state. Deducting from this number the 274 county charges included left a balance of 705 children supported by private charity on that date.

On October 1st, 1904, there were 1,115 children being cared for in the 16 orphanages. Deducting from this number the 286 county charges included leaves a balance of 829 children supported entirely by private charity this year, or an increase of 124. The total number both of public and private charges, including all dependents, delinquents and defectives, reported October 1st, 1902, was 1,165. Total number reported October 1st, 1904, 1,429.

Four years ago ten per cent. of the dependent children were in families and ninety per cent. in institutions. Today our figures show only five per cent. in families and ninety-five per cent. in institutions. These figures are significant and need no comment.

In this connection a table showing the percentage of dependent children placed in homes in each county may be of interest.

	In institutions.	In homes.	Percentage in homes.
Cheshire	5		
Grafton	12	1	.07 $\frac{9}{13}$
Hillsborough	125	10	.07 $\frac{11}{27}$
Rockingham	51	9	.15
Merrimack	17	4	.19 $\frac{1}{21}$
Strafford	60	16	.21 $\frac{1}{19}$
Coös	12	4	.25
Sullivan	4	13	.76 $\frac{8}{17}$
Carroll		13	100
Belknap		5	100
Total	286	75	

Belknap and Carroll counties lead, having all their dependent children placed in private homes. Sullivan comes next, 76 per cent. in homes; Coös next with 25 per cent. These four counties also led two years ago.

Of the six remaining counties, Hillsborough remains practically the same as two years ago, still showing seven per cent. in homes, while the five remaining counties all show a decrease in the percentage of children in homes. Merrimack has only 19 per cent. in homes against 40 per cent. two years ago and Grafton has only seven per cent. in homes against 16 per cent. two years ago. Strafford has 21 per cent. against 24 two years ago. Rockingham has 15 per cent. against 20 per cent. two years ago, while Cheshire county is the only one in the state having all her children in institutions, 100 per cent., while two years ago she had 20 per cent. of her children in good private homes.

From this statement it can readily be seen that the greatest difficulties in the way of placing children in good private homes lie in the larger counties where there are greater numbers to deal with and the county commissioners are already so overburdened with the management of other county affairs that they literally have not the time to spend in hunting up homes for the great number of children in their charge. It takes but a moment to dispatch a child to an orphans' home that is ready and waiting, where it takes hours or days to hunt up a private home and suit the right home to the right child.

A total of 1,429 children supported by public and private charity is unusually large for a state so small as New Hampshire, and the question naturally arises, what is the reason for it? In looking through the records and the returns of the overseers of the poor it will be found that many of the children are orphans, but many are children deserted, either by one parent, usually the father, or by both parents, and their dependency is due to desertion. By far too large a number are included in this latter class, and, as individual cases come to the attention of the officers having this work

in charge, it is no wonder that they urge that a law be enacted which shall be so stringent that every able-bodied parent shall be compelled to care for his offspring and, failing in this, that he shall be liable to the severest penalty.

The bill which the State Board of Charities introduced into the last Legislature, making the law as to the desertion of children more stringent and comprehensive and adding vigorous penalties for wife desertion, was defeated. At present there is no law against wife desertion on our statute books. Every day we see the need of such laws and we ask the co-operation and influence of the governor and Legislature to this end.

The State Board of Charities is at present powerless to act in any definite and practical way in placing out children. It can only endeavor to shape and influence public opinion in the right direction.

TABLE VI.
*Statistical table of children in state dependent upon private and public support in Orphans' Homes and Asylums,
 October 1, 1903.*

	Number of inmates.		Total number of inmates.	Number of county charges 15 years and under.		Total number of county charges 15 years and under.	Sum of annual expenses.	Amount of permanent fund.	Date of foundation.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.				
New Hampshire Orphans' Home, Franklin.....	79	46	125	48	24	72	\$11,200.19	\$140,356.00	October, 1871
Manchester Children's Home, Manchester.....	22	18	40	4	2	6	4,157.32	65,397.88	1884
St. Patrick's Orphanage for Girls, Manchester.....	.....	103	103	.....	32	32	*	†	1873
St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Manchester.....	135	.....	135	48	.....	48	*	†	1888
St. Vincent de Paul, Manchester.....	47	51	98	8	1	9	*	†	1892
Notre Dame de Lourdes, Manchester.....	115	178	293	1	18	19	*	†	1885
St. Peter's Orphanage, Manchester.....	65	.....	65	17	.....	17	*	†	July, 1902
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Infant Asylum, Manchester.....	16	12	28	3	.....	3	*	†	January 6, 1902
St. Mary's Orphanage, Dover.....	1	27	28	.....	17	17	*	†	1888
Children's Home, Dover.....	25	12	37	11	8	19	3,231.35	12,650.00	1892
Children's Home and Day Nursery, Nashua.....	4	13	17	.....	2	2	1,567.15	†	1894
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Nashua.....	86	70	156	5	4	9	*	†	1900
Chase Home, Portsmouth.....	8	10	18	3	2	5	2,170.18	25,556.89	1877
Orphans' Home, Concord.....	25	18	43	2	.....	2	6,275.23	25,000.00	April 4, 1866
Rolfe and Rumford Home for Girls, Concord.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880
	628	572	1200	150	110	260	.....	.....	.....

* No permanent fund.

† No permanent fund.

TABLE VII.

Statistical table of children in state dependent upon private and public support in Orphans' Homes and Asylums,
October 1, 1904.

	Number of inmates.		Total number of inmates.	Number of county charges 15 years and under.		Total number of county charges 15 years and under.	Sum of annual expenses.	Amount of permanent fund.	Date of foundation.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.				
New Hampshire Orphans' Home, Franklin	91	40	131	48	14	62	\$11,847.59	\$143,806.00	October, 1871
Manchester Children's Home, Manchester	20	22	42	1	3	4	*	65,397.88	1884
St. Patrick's Orphanage for Girls, Manchester		125	125		47	47	*	†	1873
St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Manchester	135		135	57		57	*	†	1888
St. Vincent de Paul, Manchester	49	52	101	8	1	9	*	†	1892
Notre Dame de Lourdes, Manchester		125	125		20	20	*	†	1885
St. Peter's Orphanage, Manchester	93		93	23		23	*	†	July, 1902
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Infant Asylum, Manchester	18	12	30	2		2	*	†	January 6, 1902
St. Mary's Orphanage, Dover		22	22		15	15	*	†	1888
Children's Home, Dover	25	13	38	16	11	27	3,809.76	13,250.00	1892
Children's Home and Day Nursery, Nashua	4	11	15	1		1	1,053.62	†	1894
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Nashua	89	82	171	7	2	9	*	†	1900
Nashua Protestant Orphanage, Nashua	5	8	13	1	3	4	*	†	1903
Chase Home, Portsmouth	9	9	18	3	2	5	2,251.03	25,965.14	1877
Orphans' Home, Concord	23	18	41		1	1	5,850.00	28,000.00	April 4, 1866
Rolfe and Rumford Home for Girls, Concord		15	15				*	*	1880
	561	554	1115	167	119	286			

* Not given.

† No permanent fund.

ORPHANS' HOMES.

There are 16 orphans' homes in New Hampshire, eight Protestant and eight Catholic, sheltering 1,115 children, 802 Catholic and 313 Protestant. Detailed reports of these orphanages will be found appended. One of them, the Nashua Protestant Orphanage, has been founded since our last report.

The number accommodated in these homes varies from 13 in the smallest, the Nashua Protestant Orphanage, to 171 in the largest, the St. Joseph's Orphanage in Nashua.

The population of our orphanages is, of course, a changing one, as is demonstrated in following up the records of the county children. Within the time covered by the biennial report 98 of them have been sent out from these institutions into private families where they have been received free of expense and quite a number have been adopted; 32 have become self-supporting and 135 have been returned to parents or relatives.

Each of these homes is a private institution, managed by private boards of trustees and supported mainly by private funds. But in all, with the exception of one, county or city children are boarded at public expense, varying in number from 62 in the New Hampshire Orphans' Home to one each in the Nashua Day Nursery and the Orphans' Home in Concord.

Each one of these private institutions where public charges are boarded is legally under the supervision of the State Board of Charities in the performance of its duties in visiting and looking after all children supported by public funds. Counties and cities pay \$1.25 per week for the board of their charges with the exception of infants for whom \$2 is generally paid, and the orphanages usually clothe the children. Only two of these institutions, the Manchester Infant Asylum and the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, take babies.

The largest orphanages maintain schools within their own walls, while the children in the smaller institutions

attend the public schools. Speaking generally, the smaller homes are freer from the inevitable evils of institutional life than the larger ones, for the conditions in the former do not differ materially from conditions in good private homes—the children receive more of the personal attention of the matron who stands to them *in loco parentis*, and has opportunity to study each individual. They take more part in the daily routine of the home life with its economies and self denials and the fact that they attend the public schools with the other children of the place and public religious services tends to make them more a part of the common life of the neighborhood, less conscious of the difference in their condition from that of ordinary children in happy homes. While the closest economy of necessity is practised in all the orphans' homes of the state, the economies are more apparent to the children in the smaller homes than in the larger institutions where the regular discipline and routine demand that everything shall be done in a large rather than a small way. In supervising, controlling and teaching a large body of children, the managers of the institutions must keep the children so entirely under the control of systematic discipline that little scope is left for development of originality. It is each child's birth-right to receive his portion of the blessed mother-love of the world, to feel his own particular mother-love enclosing and protecting him like a garment, and that is why the State Board of Charities feels so strongly that first of all each little motherless or homeless dependent in the state should be placed in a good private home where he will have good motherly care. Failing this, he must be placed in an institution until a home can be found. In this connection the Board of Charities is very happy to be able to heartily commend the orphanages in New Hampshire. The most faithful, conscientious and devoted care is given to their small charges by superintendents, matrons and helpers, and the happiness and well-being of the children are studied in every possible way. The schools in the orphanages are graded like the public schools and the character of the

instruction given compares favorably with that given in the public schools.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

The policy adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire in 1821, based on the idea that it was the duty of the state to provide an education for children deficient in speech, hearing or sight, has produced beneficial results, and many boys and girls have received instruction, not only in books but in manual training, and thus have been given an opportunity of becoming independent and self-supporting. Without this opportunity many of them would have been dependent upon charity. The state insists that its normal children shall be provided with an education and inflicts penalties for neglect in this particular; surely she should take the same protective interest in her blind and deaf and dumb children, and furnish them, burdened as they are with their infirmities, with an education which shall be of assistance in their struggle for an existence.

The demand for aid in educating indigent deaf and dumb and blind children has increased with the population of the state and it has been necessary from time to time to enlarge the appropriation made for this purpose. It may be interesting to the readers of this report to follow in the table below the dates of the laws enacted to change these appropriations and the amounts of the same.

Date of the passage of law.	Law remained in effect until	Amount of annual appropriation for deaf.
1819*		
1821	1825	\$1,000.00
1825	1833	1,200.00
1833	1846	1,500.00
1846	1857	2,400.00
1857	1865	1,500.00
1865	1872	2,000.00
1872	1874	3,000.00
1874	1876	4,000.00
1876	1903	5,000.00

* A committee was appointed at this time to inquire into the matter which reported two years later to the Legislature of 1821.

Date of the passage of law.	Law remained in effect until	Amount of annual appropriation for blind.
1833	1846	\$500.00
1846	1848	550.00
1849	1860	600.00
1860	1865	1,000.00
1865	1872	2,000.00
1872	1873	2,500.00
1873	1903	4,000.00

Thirty-nine states and two territories maintain schools for the deaf, and many of the states have schools for the blind. While we do not believe that the time has arrived to establish such schools in New Hampshire, for the present arrangement is working satisfactorily and the state's pupils are obtaining the best educational advantages possible, still we do think that the word "indigent" should be stricken from the law and that the provision made by the state for this purpose should include all of her deaf and dumb and blind children.

Upon recommendation of the State Board of Charities and Correction, the Legislature of 1903 increased the appropriation for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind children from \$9,000 to \$14,000 annually, a sum sufficient for present needs.

These state beneficiaries come directly under the supervision of this board and all applications for state aid are sent to this office. The secretary investigates each case, visiting the child and its parents or guardians, and reports to the board the result of such investigation. If the child comes under the necessary requirements, a recommendation is then made to the governor and council that such child be appointed a state beneficiary.

During the biennial period 33 children have been sent to schools for the deaf and 26 to schools for the blind, making a total of 59. Of this number, at the present time there are 23 children at the schools for the blind and 23 at the schools for the deaf, as follows:

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind,	21
Hartford School for the Blind,	2
American School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn.,	8
Maine School for the Deaf, Portland, Me.,	8
Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton,	7
	<hr/>
	46

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Number of inmates, 67—Boys, 34; girls, 33.

The New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children was opened February 1st, 1903, and was quickly filled. The need of such an institution in the state requires no argument when within a few months' time after its commencement there was hardly room for one more. In fact, at the present time it is in an overcrowded condition with its 67 inmates and already has a waiting list of 80. Among those anxiously waiting to enter will be found children with peculiarities of such a nature as to prevent their attending school with normal children, yet not serious enough to prevent their responding to the methods used at this school in a way that will mean everything to their future happiness and usefulness.

The difficulties surrounding the establishment of an institution of this character are always many, and the experience of this institution has proved no exception. The limited appropriation made for its maintenance and equipment has necessitated the closest economy and but for the good judgment and hard work of the superintendent and his assistants would have seriously impaired its successful commencement. Having made this good beginning, in order to carry on the work now in a satisfactory manner, it will be necessary to have another dormitory building so that

proper applicants for admission may be accommodated and a suitable classification of the inmates be provided.

One of the most effective ways of diminishing pauperism and crime is to properly provide for this class of defectives, and in establishing a school for her feeble-minded New Hampshire has taken a progressive and necessary step to accomplish this purpose. She has not moved far enough, however, in the line of progress, for in failing to provide for them after they are 21 years of age, she is receiving only a small return from the provision she has made for their benefit. Under the provisions of the present law they must leave the school when they are 21 years old, going out into the world at the most dangerous period of their lives—just at a time when they should be protected, if ever, and the inevitable result must be an increase in the numbers of the feeble-minded in the state. A certain percentage of them should be kept under the strictest care and supervision always and never allowed to go out into the world, where they are in no way able to cope with its hardships or temptations. Segregating this class is their only protection and, although it may seem an expensive way for the state to settle the question of what shall be done with her feeble-minded, in the end it will be found to be the most economical.

EPILEPTICS.

At the present time there is no provision in this state for institutional care of epileptics and with the increasing and urgent demand for such care suitable provision should be made whereby these unfortunates can be given the special attention so necessary for them.

Among the applicants for admission to the school for feeble-minded are quite a number of this class, but, with no suitable building in which to care for them and with no appropriation for their maintenance, they cannot be admitted. By the erection of a building entirely separate from the others, they could be economically cared for at Laconia, where they would come under the care of the same superin-

tendent as the feeble-minded and would receive the special medical treatment required by them. Among their number there would be many for whose maintenance relatives and friends would be able and willing to pay, and this board feels that it is right in recommending that a separate cottage department for this class of defectives be established at Laconia.

ALMSHOUSES.

The ten county almshouses of New Hampshire are in charge of men and women who have had many years' experience in the management of these and similar institutions. The training which comes from the study and care of the mixed population always to be found at almshouses is of great advantage and its importance cannot be overestimated. Superintendents are thus enabled to know the needs of the inmates and of the institutions and gradually to make such changes and improvements as will tend to the betterment of general conditions. It would be well also if superintendents and matrons could visit other almshouses and compare the management of them with their own. In so doing they would receive many helpful suggestions which would be of value to them in their work.

All our county almshouses are well situated, with good farms in connection with them, nearly all on high land, with good drainage and plenty of air and sunlight. All are heated by steam, eight are lighted by electricity and eight have night watchmen throughout the year. Two counties, Belknap and Sullivan, employ night watchmen only from October 1 to April 1.

Reports of inspection within the past two years have shown a general tendency toward greater cleanliness, greater regularity in diet and a general improvement of buildings by the introduction of modern sanitary arrangements and the liberal use of paint and whitewash. Each almshouse in the state has done something to better its condition and it is safe to say that greater progress is being made in the administration of them than ever before. But the visits of inspection also show the need of ampler accommodations for the sick, a better classification of the inmates, a more uniform and comprehensive system of registration and in some counties entirely new almshouse buildings. The larger counties should provide separate hospital buildings, prop-

erly equipped, where the sick can be cared for and where incurables can be made more comfortable than they are at present. In some of them better arrangements should be made for the separation of the sexes, and the presence of prisoners is unfortunate in any of them. Better registration also becomes of more and more importance because of the recent immigration and deportation laws of the United States, the enforcement of which in the future will demand fuller and more accurate records.

This board is pleased to find also on inspection that greater attention has been given within the past two years to provision against fire, but, as the greatest menace to life and property at our county institutions is fire, it will again urge the officials to use every precaution to guard against it. As our almshouses are remote from large cities and towns and as each one must depend upon the means at hand in cases of emergency, it becomes of the greatest importance that hydrants, stand-pipes, hose and all the equipment used should be ample, of first class quality and frequently inspected. All the employees should be trained in the use of the apparatus and at no time should the buildings be left without some one on the premises who, in case of fire, can act promptly and intelligently. It would be well if fire escapes also could be built. They should be so arranged as to be accessible from the different floors of the buildings and offer safe, certain and speedy escape to the aged and infirm inmates.

The information obtained from the statistical tables to be found on pages 59 and 60 concerning the almshouse population (exclusive of prisoners) in New Hampshire may be of interest and is as follows:

The total number of inmates, October 1, 1904, was 1,078: the total number cared for during that year was 1,675,971 men and 704 women. The population on October 1, 1903, was 1,055, and the total population during that year was 1,633,918 men and 715 women. From these figures it will be seen that apparently men are more willing to accept

quarters at an almshouse than women and give up more easily the struggle for an independent existence.

An effort has been made to ascertain the causes that have brought these people into almshouses, with the following result: (1903) 236 are given as feeble-minded*, 451 as insane, 56 as epileptic, 537 as feeble through old age or sickness, 11 as blind and deaf, 80 as intemperate, 62 infants and 200 causes not specified: (1904) 219 are given as feeble-minded*, 373 as insane, 62 as epileptic, 661 as feeble through old age or sickness, 3 as blind and deaf, 29 as intemperate, 16 as widowed or deserted, 94 infants and 218 causes not specified.

The largest number in any almshouse is in Hillsborough county, with a population during the year 1903 of 509 inmates. Rockingham county comes next with 226, Strafford 175, Merrimack 157, Cheshire 130, Grafton 122, Coös 85, Sullivan 79, Belknap 76, Carroll 74. The population during the year 1904 is as follows: Hillsborough county 525 inmates, Rockingham 222, Strafford 178, Merrimack 169, Cheshire 134, Grafton 131, Coös. 94, Sullivan 83, Belknap 71, Carroll 65.

Of the total number for the year 1904, 1,087 were native born, 502 foreign born and 86 reported as unknown. For the year 1903, of the total number 1,021 were native born, 440 foreign born and 172 reported as unknown.

About one half the entire almshouse population in Hillsborough county is foreign born—the largest percentage found. In the smaller almshouses there are very few foreigners: in some of them nearly all of their inmates were born in the counties furnishing these asylums for their care.

* These feeble-minded are, of course, adults. The feeble-minded children were all removed to the State School for the Feeble-minded when it was opened, February, 1903.

TABLE X.

Total Number of Prisoners Committed to Houses of Correction at County Farms, from October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Nativity.		Causes of Commitment.					Total.
			United States.	Foreign.	Drunkennes.	Offenses against persons.	Offenses against morals.	Offenses against property.	Other offenses.	
Rockingham.....	135	12	102	45	135	1	1	6	4	147
Strafford.....	124	10	.....	.....	108	7	3	5	11	134
Belknap.....	98	3	92	9	98	1	.....	.....	2	101
Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack*.....	223	10	.....	.....	225	.....	1	5	2	233
Hillsborough*.....	106	32	.....	.....	104	4	9	19	2	138
Cheshire*.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Sullivan.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Grafton*.....	59	1	.....	.....	50	1	1	6	2	60
Cooks*.....	116	2	.....	.....	100	1	1	16	.....	118
Total.....	880	70	199	54	838	15	16	58	23	950

* Nativity not given.

TABLE XI.

Total Number of Prisoners Committed to Houses of Correction at County Farms, from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Nativity.			Causes of Commitment.					Total.
			United States.	Unknown.	Foreign.	Drunkenness.	Offenses against persons.	Offenses against morals.	Offenses against property.	Other offenses.	
Rockingham.....	162	9	116	.....	55	162	2	2	3	2	171
Strafford*.....	211	29	.....	.....	.....	211	6	3	5	15	240
Belknap.....	115	3	55	14	49	113	1	1	3	.....	118
Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack*.....	362	10	.....	.....	.....	300	7	2	2	61†	372
Hillsborough*.....	233	56	.....	.....	.....	192	11	18	33	35	289
Cheshire.....	52	.....	21	23	8	48	.....	.....	.....	4	52
Sullivan.....	39	.....	31	.....	8	38	.....	.....	1	.....	39
Grafton*.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	6	3†	175
Cooks.....	118	1	36	38	45	107	4	.....	8	.....	119
Manchester City Farm House of Correction*	1467	108	259	75	165	1337	31	26	61	120	1575
Nashua City Farm House of Correction*.	425	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473
.....	139	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
.....	2031	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2207

* Nativity not given.

† Vagrants.

COUNTY HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

The survival of a law which sends able-bodied tramps, drunkards and petty criminals to the same institution which shelters the aged poor, the sick, feeble-minded and other unfortunates, proves that we have made but little progress in our attempts to better the system of poor relief of former days.

The passage of the law making it possible to use county farm buildings as houses of correction was unfortunate in the beginning and has been productive of unsatisfactory results ever since. The reason given for the passage of this law in the first instance was that prisoners committed for minor offences, being few in number, could be worked to advantage at the different county farms, but if any good were ever thought to exist in this reason the results have not borne out the claim made for it, and the truth is the conditions at the present time are such as to warrant the severest condemnation. In one county alone so many tramps or vagrants have been committed that the quarters provided for them have been overcrowded, the work obtained from them so slight as to amount to nothing and the taxpayers have been burdened with the expense of caring for them in idleness.

As the result of public indignation against sending prisoners to county farms, aroused by the revolting murder committed by a prisoner from the Merrimack county house of correction, the numbers sent to the different county farms materially lessened for a while, but during the past two years the tide has been drifting the other way until now the records bear out the deplorable fact that never within the history of the state have there been so many prisoners found at the different county farms.

During the year ending October 1, 1903, 950 prisoners, 880 men and 70 women, were sentenced to the several county houses of correction. Of this number, 838 were committed for drunkenness and 112 for other offenses.

During the year ending October 1, 1904, 1,575 prisoners, 1,467 men and 108 women, were committed to these institutions. Of this number, 1,337 were sentenced for drunkenness and 238 for other offenses.

In comparing these figures, it will be seen that there was an increase of 625 prisoners at the county houses of correction during the past year.

The time has arrived when this problem should be met and we believe that a proper solution of it would be in establishing a state workhouse or reformatory, where such prisoners could be committed and employed. If the work were sufficient to tax their strength and tire their muscles, one term of six months would be sufficient for very many of these vagrants and after their discharge they would either become self-supporting or would leave the state and pass beyond our jurisdiction.

The hard labor method of dealing with prisoners is needed. It should be actual labor, not pretense, and the workhouse should be of such a character that it will make for discipline rather than supply a comfortable place for the winter.

TABLE XII.

Number of Prisoners in Jails October 1, 1903.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockingham.. { Exeter.....	9	1	10
{ Portsmouth.....	25	3	28
Strafford.....	20	2	22
Belknap.....	7	1	8
Carroll.....	1	.....	1
Merrimack.....	15	.....	15
Hillsborough.....	37	3	40
Cheshire.....	13	1	14
Sullivan.....	4	1	5
Grafton.....	12	.....	12
Coös.....	6	1	7
Total.....	149	13	162

TABLE XIII.

Number of Prisoners in Jails October 1, 1904.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockingham.. { Exeter.....	13	.....	13
{ Portsmouth.....	25	1	26
Strafford.....	33	1	34
Belknap.....	11	.....	11
Carroll.....	5	1	6
Merrimack.....	13	.....	13
Hillsborough.....	37	2	39
Cheshire.....	10	1	11
Sullivan.....	5	.....	5
Grafton.....	12	.....	12
Coös.....	16	.....	16
Total.....	180	6	186

TABLE XIV.

Expense of Jails from January 1, 1902 to January 1, 1903.

Rockingham county jail, Exeter.....	\$1,069.90
Rockingham county jail, Portsmouth.....	2,767.70
Strafford county jail.....	2,622.27
Belknap county jail*.....	.....
Carroll county jail*.....	.....
Merrimack county jail.....	2,689.48
Hillsborough county jail.....	10,155.19
Cheshire county jail.....	2,598.88
Sullivan county jail.....	648.06
Grafton county jail*.....	.....
Cooks county jail.....	923.11
	<hr/> \$23,469.59

TABLE XV.

Expense of Jails from January 1, 1903 to January 1, 1904.

Rockingham county jail, Exeter.....	\$1,098.49
Rockingham county jail, Portsmouth.....	4,053.05
Strafford county jail.....	4,853.36
Belknap county jail*.....	.....
Carroll county jail*.....	.....
Merrimack county jail.....	3,920.13
Hillsborough county jail.....	8,522.16
Cheshire county jail.....	3,987.21
Sullivan county jail.....	846.40
Grafton county jail*.....	.....
Cooks county jail.....	1,207.04
	<hr/> \$28,487.84

COUNTY JAILS.

In reporting the condition of the eleven county jails in New Hampshire, we cannot mention any important changes in administration during the past two years. We are glad, however, to state that two counties have erected new and modern buildings to take the place of those condemned as unfit by this board.

Our jails, instead of being as they should be, places of detention for those awaiting trial, have no provision for the separation of this class from those serving sentence and consequently have become the habitation of all sorts and

*Carroll, Belknap and Grafton county jails are at their several county farms, and the expense is included in the expense of the respective county farms.

conditions of humanity from the young offender to the hardened criminal.

The county sheriffs by law are the jailers and either take the direct charge of the jails themselves or delegate this duty to some person whom they choose as deputy to act in their stead. In New Hampshire four jails are in charge of the sheriffs of the counties, four are under the care of deputies, while the other three, being located at the county farms, are under the supervision of the superintendents of the latter institutions.

The fee system exists, \$2.50 per week being paid the jailer for each prisoner. The jailers furnish all supplies with the exception of wood and coal and the household furnishings, which are provided by the counties. Where the jails are under the supervision of the superintendents of the county farms the maintenance is furnished entirely by the counties and the sheriff receives nothing.

The contrast in existing conditions at these different institutions is striking and the visitor cannot fail to be impressed with this fact. Some of the buildings are old, dark, dismal, disorderly, poorly constructed and lacking in sanitary arrangements, while others are new, light, airy, clean, well planned for jail purposes and with modern sanitary appliances. In only one jail are the prisoners furnished with regular employment; in all the others they are confined in "jailed idleness." This is one of the gravest faults in existing conditions. There are no proper bathing facilities in some of the jails and a great lack of cleanliness.

The largest jail in the state is one of the best managed and in many ways will compare favorably with any in the country. Its cleanliness is absolute. Here the prisoners are furnished employment and the classification is fairly good. The women have entirely separate apartments and first offenders are not thrown in with the old "rounders."

It should be unnecessary to criticise any public institution in New Hampshire for uncleanness, but in one or two

instances the attention of the jailers has had to be called more than once to this matter. They are not to blame for laws that send all classes of prisoners to a jail, but they are sadly at fault when they allow any building to become absolutely filthy and for this there is not the slightest excuse.

The jail system as it now exists in New Hampshire is anything but satisfactory and a change in policy should be developed along lines that are practical, humane and in accordance with the advanced thought of the times. They should be places merely for the detention of those awaiting trial, or as witnesses, and should not include among their numbers prisoners under sentence. With these institutions used for this purpose only, with the abolishment of houses of correction at county farms and with the establishment of a state workhouse, New Hampshire might feel that she had taken a long stride forward in the field of progress.

TABLE XVI.

Showing summary of outdoor relief given through town overseers for the year ending September 30, 1903.

Counties.	Number of families.	Number of individuals in families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years of age and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given others.	Total amount of relief given.
Rockingham.....	317	661	232	580	\$5,962.16	\$350.46	\$17,867.83	\$24,180.45
Strafford.....	325	770	342	*	6,392.77	23.75	12,309.81	18,726.33
Belknap.....	74	140	43	*	827.84	34.20	2,819.19	3,681.23
Carroll.....	55	120	50	13	738.98	63.06	2,119.97	2,922.01
Merrimack.....	473	1,222	567	184	6,877.49	385.79	27,725.02	34,488.30
Hillsborough.....	458	1,351	657	260	2,433.83	129.23	20,251.34	22,814.40
Cheshire.....	255	553	213	158	1,792.43	85.22	15,909.16	17,786.81
Sullivan.....	193	500	219	9	1,039.77	74.49	8,847.97	9,962.23
Grafton.....	202	464	179	173	2,010.40	54.76	9,687.46	11,752.62
Cods.....	161	461	237	8	975.90	57.30	9,764.25	10,797.45
Total.....	2,513	6,242	2,739	1,385	\$28,571.57	\$1,238.26	\$127,302.00	\$157,181.83
<i>Amount of outdoor relief given by county commissioners in addition to above.</i>								
Rockingham.....	\$19,931.24							
Strafford.....	3,539.68							
Belknap.....	3,052.93							
Carroll.....	2,040.66							
Merrimack.....	16,837.56							
Hillsborough.....	31,944.73							
Cheshire.....	1,296.81							
Sullivan.....	2,132.08							
Grafton.....	2,777.15							
Cods.....	1,136.50							
Total amount of outdoor relief given in state by towns and counties.....								\$84,689.34
Total amount of outdoor relief given in state by towns and counties.....								\$241,821.17

* Number not given.

TABLE XVII.

Showing summary of outdoor relief given through town overseers for the year ending September 30, 1904.

[illegible]

Amount of outdoor relief given by county commissioners in addition to above.

Rockingham.....	\$19,320.99	
Stratford.....	3,756.71	
Belknap.....	3,061.74	
Carroll.....	2,112.74	
Merrimack.....	9,522.43	
Hillsborough.....	31,219.17	
Cheshire.....	1,702.40	
Sullivan.....	2,575.58	
Grafton.....	3,230.28	
Cooks.....	1,356.84	
Total amount of outdoor relief given in state by towns and counties.....		\$77,858.88
		\$239,901.46

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Some of the conditions now existing at the State Industrial School are such as to deserve censure and condemnation, not of the officials in charge, but of the state's policy in failing to provide suitable accommodations for the increasing number of children committed here from year to year. The present building belongs to another day and generation, and while it can hardly be said to have outlived its usefulness, for properly planned it could be utilized, yet its accommodations for present needs are such as to defeat the very purpose for which it was built, namely, to furnish a proper place for the care and training of delinquent children.

The overcrowding of the boys' and girls' dormitories, as present conditions make it necessary, is a menace both to life and morals. In case of fire, the girls in their sleeping apartments on the fourth and fifth floors would be in the greatest danger and the boys in their dormitory on the floor below would be but little better off.

Then, for lack of suitable accommodations, it is impossible to properly classify the children. The larger boys should be completely separated from the smaller ones, as many of the latter are mere children and the chance of their being thoroughly reformed and eventually becoming useful citizens depends in a great degree upon their removal from the unwholesome influence of older and more vicious companions. During the last two years the number of the very young boys has increased so that their separation from the older ones is all the more urgent.

Other and more suitable accommodations should also be made for the girls in a building entirely apart. In fact the greatest need of the State Industrial School at the present time is the erection of two cottages, one for the girls, the other for the smaller boys. It would not be necessary to build large and expensive buildings, simply two well planned and convenient homes. The result in the end would be the establishment of a cottage system, certainly the

most satisfactory way of caring for any large number of children.

The subject of the cottage vs. the congregate plan has been discussed, not merely by theorists but by practical men and women of the greatest intelligence and with the widest experience, having in mind the best interests of all concerned, and it has been very generally conceded that the most satisfactory system to adopt is the one that allows the best possible study of the individual and his needs.

On account of the limited appropriation made for the support of the Industrial School, it has been necessary to eke out its funds by the employment of the boys in a hosiery mill in connection with the institution. In other states provision is made in the industrial schools for classes in manual training, commencing with sloyd and leading up to practical mechanics and something of this kind ought to be established here.

With comparatively limited facilities the management has been able to bring about good results, but no superintendent can do thoroughly effective work when he is hampered by an insufficient appropriation. It is certainly to be hoped that the legislators will visit and familiarize themselves with this institution and its needs during the coming winter.

Total number of inmates in the State Industrial School:
October 1, 1903:

Boys, 135; girls, 32. Total, 167.

Of this number 73 were 15 years of age and under:

Boys, 65; girls, 8. Total, 73.

Number over 15 years:

Boys, 70; girls, 24. Total, 94.

Total number of inmates in the State Industrial School:
October 1, 1904:

Boys, 144; girls, 37. Total, 181.

Of this number 88 were 15 years of age and under:

Boys, 76; girls, 12. Total 88.

Number over 15 years:

Boys, 68; girls, 25. Total, 93.

JUVENILE COURTS.

The increase in the number of states enacting laws providing for the hearing and determination of charges against children in a separate court, entirely removed from adult criminals, only confirms the fact that the public are becoming more and more convinced that the rational method of dealing with wayward children is to prevent their association with hardened criminals and to place them under the best educational and formative influences possible.

Upon first thought the provision of a separate court for children will seem a greater task than it really is. In the smaller states where it has been tried, but a small amount of the presiding justice's time is necessary to meet the children by themselves and to hear the complaints made against them. Nearly every judge is ready and willing to do this and many of them become deeply interested in the young people coming before them. The wise but kind counsel of a person with the authority of a judge and the intelligent and appreciative interest of a probation officer, under whose supervision they are placed in their own homes after trial, is often just the influence needed to turn these young offenders from their evil ways and to awaken within them a desire to do the best of which they are capable. The saving of these "men of tomorrow" for useful and upright lives is surely worth the work and expense of establishing juvenile courts in New Hampshire.

Returns from nine cities show the following number of minors, 15 years of age and under, who have been brought before the police courts during the year just past. No statistics of juvenile offenders could be obtained from the smaller towns and villages but the facts obtained from these nine cities prove decisively the need of special courts for juvenile offenders in our state.

Children, 15 years of age and under, brought before the police court during the year ending October 1st, 1904:

	Boys.	Girls.
Berlin	28	9
Concord	14	..
Dover	14	..
Franklin . . . . .	..	..
Keene	1	..
Laconia . . . . .	..	..
Manchester	15	4
Nashua	14	7
Portsmouth	59	5
	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 25

THE INSANE.

The problem of properly caring for the indigent insane of New Hampshire has awakened as much, if not more, thought and discussion than any other philanthropic subject that has presented itself for public consideration.

The infirmity of this class of dependents is of such a nature as to demand proper classification, good nursing and medical attention, and because of this, as well as their defenceless condition in other ways, the necessity of making suitable provision for them has seemed of the greatest importance to the public-spirited citizens of the state.

The evolution in the policy of providing for them has been slow but steady. From the town system of caring for its own, came the county system which has been in practice for many years; then the partial assumption of its duty by the state in providing remedial treatment at the state hospital for those whose condition was susceptible of decided improvement, and now the wise provision of state care for all.

The honor of enacting one of the most humane laws ever recorded on our statute books belongs to the Legislature of 1903. This law provides that the state shall have the entire care, control and treatment of all insane persons now cared for by the counties at the county almshouses

after the first day of January, 1909, and that their removal to the State Hospital shall be made gradually and their transfer shall be made by the State Board of Lunacy *pro rata* to the population of the several counties.

And what has been the result already of this law? At two of the county farms, buildings used for the housing of the insane, but totally unfit for the occupancy of human beings, have been vacated and their inmates taken to the State Hospital. In certain other counties, on account of the crowded condition of their asylums, a certain number of their insane inmates have been taken to the State Hospital, with benefit to themselves and leaving less crowded quarters for those remaining.

Although the removal of the insane from the different county asylums will be gradual, yet when the last county patient is taken to the State Hospital, even if the numbers do not increase proportionately as they have in the past and remain the same as they are today, 432 insane persons, formerly in the county asylums, will be under state care in an institution where they can be properly classified and where they can receive expert treatment. In bringing about this result the State Board of Charities has taken an active, leading part ever since its organization.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of five thousand dollars for each of the years 1903 and 1904 for the care, treatment and support of indigent consumptives at some sanatorium and entrusted the selection of these beneficiaries and the expenditure of this money to the care of the State Board of Charities and Correction.

Immediately after the passage of this law this board held a special meeting to consider the matter and to determine in what manner the work should be carried on, and appointed a committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Streeter, Dr. Watson and the secretary to have general

supervision of all duties pertaining thereto. This committee prepared two sets of blanks: one blank called for detailed facts as to the patient's age, residence, occupation, family history, whether tubercular or not, habits,—particularly those which might throw any light on the causes of the disease,—and his ability or that of any relative to pay any part of the expense of sanatorium treatment; the other was a physician's certificate of examination.

These blanks were furnished any person applying for them, and 68 such blanks, properly filled out, were filed by applicants for state aid at the office of this board and were duly considered by the committee in charge. The basis of selection of patients was two-fold, namely, improvable patients and those most deserving of financial assistance.

The first beneficiary to receive state aid under this act was sent to the Pembroke Sanatorium May 16, 1903, and since that time 45 have been there for treatment. In fact, all patients, with the exception of one, have been cared for at this sanatorium, many requesting to go there. One patient desired to go to the Loomis Sanatorium in Liberty, New York, where he remained for seven months.

With the limited amount of money at hand the committee in charge has tried to expend it in a manner that would bring the greatest benefit to the largest number and has chosen as patients those having the disease in its earlier stages as far as could be done, but there were only five incipient cases who applied for treatment; the other 41 were either well marked or advanced, which goes to show that the disease is now seldom discovered in its incipency.

It has been hoped by those in charge that this treatment would prove not only a benefit to the patients physically but would teach them and their families the best way in which to fortify themselves against the inroads of the dreaded disease in the future.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Patients admitted as state beneficiaries from May 16, 1903, to October 31, 1904:

	Number of Men.	Number of Women.	Total.
Pembroke Sanatorium	28	17	45
Loomis Sanatorium, N. Y.	1		1
Totals	29	17	46

Cases remaining under treatment over four weeks at the Pembroke Sanatorium:

	Incipient.	Well Marked.	Advanced.	Totals.	Per- centage.
Arrested	3	0	0	3	8%
Improved	2	15	12	29	74%
Unimproved	0	3	4	7	18%
Totals	5	18	16	39	
Presence of T. B.	2	18	16	36	92%
Absence of T. B.	3	0	0	3	8%
Totals	5	18	16	39	

Total gain in weight of all cases, 472¼ lbs.
 Average gain in weight of all cases, 12.1 lbs.
 Average gain in weight of arrested cases, 15 lbs.
 Average gain in weight of improved cases, 13.9 lbs.
 Average gain in weight of unimproved cases, 3.5 lbs.
 Average of stay of arrested cases, 13.3 weeks.
 Average of stay of improved cases, 19.8 weeks.
 Cases remaining less than four weeks, 6.
 One died of heart complication after 4 days.
 Three left on their own responsibility in 11 days, 12 days
 and 4 weeks, respectively.
 Two remained four weeks to learn the treatment.

Total gain in weight of above cases, 11½ lbs.

The case at the Loomis Sanatorium, New York, after seven months' treatment, was reported as being quiescent.

The man's weight was almost exactly the same at the time of his discharge as upon his admission; there was an apparent reduction in area of cavity signs, and he was constitutionally much improved by his residence in the sanatorium.

Place of Birth.	Number of Men.	Number of Women.	Total.
United States	17	11	28
Canada	5	2	7
Ireland	3	2	5
England	1	0	1
Scotland	1	0	1
Germany	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	2
Totals	29	17	46

Civil State.	Number of Men.	Number of Women.	Total.
Married	18	2	20
Single	11	13	24
Deserted	0	1	1
Widowed	0	1	1
Totals	29	17	46

	Number of Men.	Number of Women.	Total.
No tuberculosis in family	18	6	24
Tuberculosis in family .	11	11	22
Totals	29	17	46

NATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Two national conferences of charities and correction have been held since the publication of our last report, one in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, the other in the city of Portland, Maine, and both were attended by delegates from this board.

The general attendance at these conferences increases from year to year and in 1904 was the largest within the history of the organization. The work is essentially edu-

cational and is carried on in general sessions and in section meetings. The subjects under consideration this year were state supervision and administration of boards of charity and correction; needy families in their homes; dependent children; defectives; the treatment of criminals; public dependents and neighborhood improvements. While the carefully prepared papers upon these different subjects were valuable and interesting, the discussions following were more so. There was no lack of enthusiasm at any session, the audience present was an interested one and, when granted the opportunity, had practical advice and information to give. In fact the absence of those who might be termed "cranks" was noticeable and those present seemed anxious in their consideration of the subjects presented to make helpful rather than egotistical suggestions.

It is indeed a great privilege to attend one of these national conferences and to meet from all sections of the country people interested in the saving and uplifting of humanity. Nearly all of them are doing practical work along these lines and dealing with conditions as varied as would naturally be found in cities and towns in different sections of a nation as large as ours, and when they meet, as they do at a national conference for a free exchange of thoughts and ideas, no one present can fail to respond to the mighty power for good that seems to dominate the spirit of these meetings.

CONCLUSION.

In summing up, the board wishes to call especial attention to the tables of statistics included in this report and the mass of general information presented regarding the charities and corrections of the state, unavailable before the passage of the laws of 1901, which provided for the return of these statistics to the State Board of Charities and for two salaried assistants to the board to compile and tabulate them. The first step towards bringing about any reforms

must be a full and accurate statement of present conditions showing the need of such reforms. These statements the board has endeavored to make in this report and begs that His Excellency the governor and the honorable council, the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives will give their most careful consideration to the facts presented and the recommendations for action.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN C. STREETER, *Chairman*.
ELLA L. FOLLANSBY,
O. J. M. GILMAN,
JAMES F. BRENNAN,
SHERMAN E. BURROUGHS.

WILLIAM J. AHERN, *Secretary*.

DESCRIPTIONS OF STATE AND
COUNTY INSTITUTIONS IN
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The New Hampshire Industrial School is a state institution pleasantly situated in Manchester on an elevation of land overlooking the Merrimaek River, about one mile from the railway station.

The principal building is a large brick structure, four stories in height, with a basement. It was erected in 1855 and was constructed according to the ideas of that time with provision for all persons belonging to the institution under one roof.

The daily routine of the school consists of four hours' work in the various departments in the morning, five hours in the schoolrooms in the afternoon and the remainder of the time for meals, reading, recreation and sleep. In the summer a vacation is given and the children are not obliged to attend school. The boys' school, which is under the direction of three competent teachers, is graded from the primary to the high school grade, and is attended by 145 pupils, some of whom when they enter are unable to read or write, while others are well advanced in their studies. They are provided with three schoolrooms, the largest one of which is a pleasant room 60 by 40 feet, well heated, lighted and ventilated, with prettily tinted walls and appropriate pictures. The school for the girls is under the supervision of one teacher and is graded to suit their requirements. Besides the regular studies, vocal lessons are furnished for any girl who desires to learn to sing.

A large room is fitted up with the necessary machinery for the manufacture of hosiery and here the boys are employed during the morning hours. The girls receive a thorough training in all kinds of sewing and housework. The sewing room is on the third floor and is pleasant and sunny. A seamstress is constantly employed and with the

assistance of the girls does all the sewing of the institution. She also acts as sewing teacher and in the summer is assisted by a special teacher to instruct the girls in fine needlework.

The rooms across the hall from the sewing room, formerly occupied as hospital rooms, have been arranged for dormitory purposes to relieve the crowded condition of the girls' dormitories on the floors above.

The boys' dormitory is a very large room, with a balcony at one end where the smaller boys sleep. This room is much too crowded and if the boys were properly classified, as has been suggested, there would be no need of it, but with conditions as they now exist it is impossible to make any better arrangement for their accommodation. Each bed has a good mattress, two sheets, a pillow, pillow case, white spread and blankets, and everything is neat and clean.

The kitchen, where the cooking for the boys is done, is in the basement and the one where the food for the superintendent's family and the girls is prepared is on the first floor. The boys under the direction and with the assistance of some of the officials have greatly improved the kitchen and pantries by building convenient lockers and by enlarging the refrigerator, so that a suitable place is provided for the milk and butter. In fact, their handiwork is seen throughout the building in convenient closets, shelves, etc. New ceilings should be provided in the basement, also in the kitchen and pantry on the first floor. Every effort is made to keep them in good condition, white-wash being frequently and liberally applied, but they are too old to be permanently benefited by the attempts made for their improvement. The laundry, which is supplied with a mangle, a washing machine, set tubs, etc., is modern and convenient. In connection with it is a large drying room, heated by steam, for use in winter. Throughout the entire building perfect order and cleanliness are noticeable.

The new hospital lately erected is a substantial one of brick, with granite trimmings, three stories in height, and

will cost when completed about \$9,000. It is situated on high ground, 400 feet from the other buildings, and consists of a main portion, containing the office, quarters for nurses, bath-rooms, linen closets, etc., and of two wings, one extending to the north and the other to the south, in which are four wards for patients, each ward being 29 by 24 feet. In the basement are the kitchen, pantries and boiler room. The building is heated by steam, is well ventilated and is connected with the city's water system.

The superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, are very progressive in their ideas, and desire to make the State Industrial School a model institution of its kind. They are thoroughly interested in their work and would welcome any innovation which would prove advantageous to the welfare and uplifting of the young people under their charge.

A table showing the present number and division of inmates is appended. The counties and towns pay \$1.50 per week for their charges.

Total number of inmates in the State Industrial School:
October 1, 1904:

Boys, 144; girls, 37. Total, 181.

Of this number 88 were 15 years of age and under:

Boys, 76; girls, 12. Total, 88.

Number over 15 years:

Boys, 68; girls, 25. Total, 93.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children is located about two miles from the Laconia and Lakeport stations between Lakes Opechee and Winnisquam. The farm consists of 250 acres, including tillage and pasturage, and is situated on an elevation of land commanding a magnificent view of the Belknap, Ossipee and Sandwich mountains and the Sanbornton hills.

There were two farm houses, three barns and several out-buildings on the place when it was purchased by the state. One of the farm houses has been fitted up with modern heating and plumbing, an up-to-date kitchen built on to the main building and the former woodshed converted into an ell, making dining rooms for children and employees; the main part of the house is used for administrative purposes and here the superintendent and officers of the institution reside. The other farm house was left unchanged and is used as sleeping quarters for the men. One of the out-buildings, an old shed, was put in repair and fitted up with modern machinery and apparatus and here the entire laundry work of the institution is now carried on.

About 1,200 feet northwest of the administration house a brick dormitory of two stories and a basement was built. In the basement are two bath-rooms with shower baths, a store room for linen and clothing, two corridors where the children's outside wraps are kept, and the heating apparatus for the building. The first, or boys' floor, is a large open ward or dormitory with 33 beds, and opening from this are bath, toilet and clothes rooms, a play room and an attendants' room; the second, or girls' floor, is exactly like the first. *

About 400 feet north of the dormitory is the school building, a brick structure with a main building, two stories,

* On the morning of November 14, 1904, after this report was completed, this dormitory building was completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

basement, 32 by 60 feet, and an ell with one-story basement, 26 by 30 feet.

In the main basement is the work shop where training is given the boys in carpentry, shoe repairing and painting, and where will be added other branches as the school grows. The first floor is divided by a hall, on each side of which is a schoolroom, 25 by 32 feet. There are at present 12 desks in each room and two sessions are held daily from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.15 p. m. to 4 p. m. The school is graded to suit the requirements of the children.

The ell is a long room with windows on three sides, where several classes are taught from the simplest sewing to the use of the sewing machine and where also the sewing for the institution is done. The second floor is a large hall, which is used as a gymnasium with several classes daily; for entertainments and for Sunday-school exercises.

At present 67 children are cared for at this institution. Applications for the admission of 80 more have been received but cannot be considered because of the lack of accommodations.

The wisdom of the selection of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Little as superintendent and matron of this institution has been clearly demonstrated in the good results they have brought about within the past two years. They have been untiring in their efforts in behalf of the school and if they are allowed to carry out their intelligent policy in developing its best interests, New Hampshire will have one of the best institutions in the country for this class of children.

The following is a list of the officers:

Trustees.—Mr. William J. Ahern, *President*, Concord; Mr. F. W. Shontell, *Secretary*, Manchester; Mr. James B. Tennant, *Treasurer*, Epsom; Rev. Frederick G. Chutter, Littleton, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Concord.

Superintendent.—Dr. Charles S. Little, Laconia.

Matron.—Mrs. Charles S. Little, Laconia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The New Hampshire Soldiers' Home was established by an act of the Legislature of 1889 and was opened for the reception of inmates on December 3, 1890, with accommodations for 125. The average number of inmates is about 70.

The state appropriates \$10,000 annually for its support and in addition to this sum the national government pays \$100 per annum for each soldier.

The home has a commanding location on an elevated site, one mile from Tilton. No better place could have been chosen for this institution as far as scenery and healthful conditions are concerned. The view from the verandas is one of great beauty and the air is pure and bracing.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$3,000 for the purpose of securing an ample supply of water for domestic and fire purposes. It is taken from the Tilton water works in an eight-inch pipe and the force is sufficient for the water to be thrown to the top of any of the buildings.

The principal building is a large structure, quite imposing in appearance. In the main part are the office, reception room, reading room and chapel, together with the rooms occupied by Commandant Smith and his family. From this main part extend two wings, in which are the sleeping apartments of the soldiers not classed as invalids. The laundry, recreation and smoking rooms are in the basement.

One of the rooms most used and enjoyed by the soldiers is the reading room, where are found a large number of magazines, newspapers and books. Most of these are contributed by thoughtful and generous friends interested in the home. Every year one man sends a large box filled with literature of all kinds, and there is no gift he could bestow which would be received by these old men with greater thankfulness and pleasure than this contribution of reading matter.

The hospital is a wooden building in the form of a cross, with a central rotunda, situated 40 feet in the rear of the main building. There are four halls. The rooms for hospital patients are on either side of these halls and each is large enough for the accommodation of three or four patients, if necessary. There are 18 of these rooms on the ground floor and six on the floor above. In addition to these, the house has an ample kitchen and dining room, a fine cellar, toilet rooms, etc. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and the sanitary conditions seem perfect. In this hospital, 24 men, who are classed as invalids, have their home and receive good care and proper nursing.

Commandant Smith, the superintendent, is regarded as faithful, efficient and successful. During the past two years the discipline of the home has become somewhat stricter. Formerly the old soldiers were allowed great liberty in going about at their pleasure, while now there is a rule that no member of the home shall leave the premises without a written permit from the commandant, defining the time of his absence and that he shall report to the office upon his return. About the premises the soldiers enjoy almost entire freedom. If they feel able they help in doing some of the work around the place. Some assist the nurses in caring for the sick and a few do enough work to receive slight compensation. But, generally speaking, these men who have served their country in early life are allowed to decide for themselves whether they wish to do any work or not in this home provided for their declining years.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Rockingham county farm is located at Brentwood, three miles from the Epping railway station of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The main building is a large wooden structure, four stories in height, which for 35 years has been in constant use as an almshouse, having been opened for inmates July

21, 1869. It shows the wear and tear of time and is now too old and dilapidated to be a fit place for housing so many people.

The central portion of this building is occupied by the superintendent as a residence. The department for the women is on the left and that for the men on the right. The kitchen is in the basement and separates the dining rooms of the men and women. On the first floor of the women's department are some of their sleeping rooms, also rooms used for hospital purposes. On the other side of the corridor from the hospital rooms is a dining room for women who are not able to go to the general dining room in the basement.

The entire second floor and part of the third is used for dormitories. On the fourth floor a well lighted and well equipped operating room has been provided for patients needing surgical attendance and one attendant (untrained) gives his entire time to the care of the patients in the hospital rooms connected with this operating room. The chief criticism which can be made of this provision for the sick is, that in case of fire the patients on the fourth floor of such a large wooden building would be in great danger of their lives.

The women prisoners have their quarters on the third floor, in that part not used for dormitory purposes, and are kept entirely separate from the other inmates.

A two-story veranda runs the length of the north end of the main building and makes a very comfortable and pleasant place out-of-doors for the women in suitable weather.

The part of the building occupied by the men is very nearly like that occupied by the women. The provisions for the bath, however, are not as good, neither are the toilet rooms.

The insane are cared for in a two-story brick building in the rear of the main almshouse. This is the best building on the premises and within a year has been much improved. New floors have been laid in the women's de-

partment and modern water-closets and bath tubs have improved the sanitary condition.

The water used at this institution is obtained from an artesian well and is pumped into a large tank situated in front of the almshouse. Since our last report a new tank with a steel frame has been provided in place of the old wooden one formerly in use.

The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity and, for protection against fire, are supplied with stand-pipes and hose, 18 modern fire extinguishers and pails of water in convenient places, besides seven new hydrants with 500 feet of hose. A watchman is on duty throughout the night who registers every five minutes.

The laundry and boiler room are in a separate building. One boiler supplies heat for the whole institution.

Besides the provisions for the sick in the main building, a cottage for patients suffering from contagious diseases has been built in a grove, a quarter of a mile distant from the almshouse. Two rooms have also been prepared in another building for the use and occupancy of tuberculous patients.

The house of correction is a brick building, located at the south of the almshouse. It has provision for 36 prisoners. As there is no apartment for women and as there are often more than 36 men serving sentence, all of the women prisoners and some of the men have to be cared for in the main almshouse, thus rendering a proper classification of the inmates impossible.

While improvements and repairs are constantly being made here, there still remains the most pressing need for an entirely new main building, as was stated in our last report.

Mr. Norman H. Bean and his mother, Mrs. Margaret S. Bean, the superintendent and matron, are deserving of a great deal of credit in keeping this almshouse so neat and clean.

The physician is Dr. Mitchell of Epping. Religious services are held twice each month by Rev. Mr. Bailey of Brentwood.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$1.99.

STRAFFORD COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Strafford county almshouse is located at Dover, four miles from the railway station.

The county system in Strafford county was first established March 1, 1867, but the present buildings were erected in 1882. The main building is a large brick structure, two stories in height, with a wing at each end extending at right angles with the main building. The north part of this main building and the north wing are occupied by the women, while the corresponding part on the south is occupied by the men, and the central portion is the superintendent's residence.

The kitchen, where all the cooking for the institution is done, is in one portion of the basement. The dining rooms for the inmates are on the first floors of their respective wards, and extending through these wards to the administration department are long corridors with the inmates' sleeping rooms on either side of them.

The basement of the wing occupied by the men has been fitted up for a house of correction. All the prisoners are confined here and are kept entirely separate from the other inmates of the institution. Some of the time these prisoners work on the farm and when thus employed are under the charge of a keeper.

This county has maintained its indigent insane at the State Hospital ever since its building for the insane was burned February 9th, 1893. One cannot fail to be impressed favorably by the absence of this class of inmates, especially after visiting the other county farms of the state.

This institution is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, generated from its own plant. The arrangements for protection against fire are good. There are four hydrants outside, with a hose wagon and plenty of hose attached. Standpipes and hose are on every floor and fire extinguishers and pails of water are hung at convenient places throughout the buildings. Steam is always kept up

to force the water if needed. The men are trained in the use of the fire apparatus and with all these precautions it hardly seems probable that this county will again suffer a large fire loss.

Quite a number of changes have been made during the biennial period to improve the appearance of the buildings and the surrounding grounds and to better conditions generally.

An unoccupied farm house has been remodeled and fitted up for an isolation hospital, and so well and thoroughly has this been done that at the present time this county has the best accommodations of any in the state for the care of persons suffering from contagious diseases.

The hospital wards were formerly on the second floor of the main almshouse, but now two large and convenient rooms on the first floor have been taken for this purpose, and this arrangement is proving very satisfactory.

Another great improvement, which has been made lately, is the extension of the sewer to the river. The old arrangement of conveying the sewage 200 feet from the almshouse and allowing it to remain on the land was a nuisance and a constant menace to health.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Willand, who served as superintendent and matron for ten years, resigned April 1st, 1903, and were succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Rodolpho M. Handy. The new superintendent and matron have had experience in similar work in Massachusetts and have proved themselves competent and efficient in their new positions.

The physician is Dr. F. L. Keay of Dover. Religious services are held every week by Rev. Mr. Wilson. A Catholic clergyman and the sisters come regularly twice a year and also come in answer to calls from the sick.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$2.33.

BELKNAP COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Belknap county almshouse is situated in Laconia, one mile west of the Boston & Maine railway station.

This institution consists of a main house, jail and insane asylum. The main house was built in 1872, when Belknap county adopted the county system of caring for her paupers, and is a wooden structure, 60 feet in length and two stories in height, with a basement. Two wings extend to the north from this main building—the east for the men and the west for the women. The kitchen and boiler room are in the basement.

On the first floor are the superintendent's sitting room, dining room, reception room and office. Just back of the superintendent's rooms on this floor is the dining room for the women inmates. The second floor is occupied by the superintendent's family for sleeping apartments.

On the first floor of the east wing is the dining room for the men, also some of their sleeping rooms and a large smoking room. A piazza extends the length of this wing and, as few of the men are able to work on the farms, they spend a large share of their time in summer on this piazza. The second floor is used for a dormitory.

In the basement of the west wing is the laundry. On the two floors above are the sleeping rooms of the women. The women's quarters are very crowded, much more so than the men's. They have the same amount of room, but there are nearly twice as many of them.

Much improvement has been made on the men's side by paint and whitewash. On the women's side, however, nothing has been done and by contrast their rooms look unusually smoky and in need of a thorough renovation.

Throughout the main building many repairs are needed. The floors are badly worn, the plastering is falling and the woodwork needs painting. Rooms should also be provided for the accommodation of the sick.

Within the last few years a new asylum for the insane has been constructed on the site occupied by the old one.

It faces the main street and is to the left of the almshouse, being connected with it by a covered passage-way. It is substantially built of brick, 44 by 33 feet, and is two stories in height. The basement is finished into one large room, which is used for a house of correction.

On the first floor is the ward for the insane men. It consists of eight rooms, with a bath-room and water closet. The second floor, where the women are cared for, is identical with the first in plan and construction. Both wards have corridors 11 feet wide. The floors are of birch and sheathing is used instead of plastering throughout the building. The ventilation is good and the rooms and corridors are light and pleasant. There are ten insane inmates, five men and five women. They are in charge of a man and his wife during the day, but are left alone at night.

In case of fire the water for the protection of this institution is obtained from the Laconia water works. The force is sufficient to reach the roof of any building on the premises. There are two hydrants, one directly back of the almshouse and the other in front of it, with 500 feet of hose connected. There is a standpipe with hose attached on each floor of the men's wing. A tank, filled with water for flushing purposes, is in the attic and the water is pumped into it from the bay by a windmill. The main sewer extends 40 rods from the almshouse and the sewage is used upon the land. The sewer from the sinks is separate and at times is very offensive. Something should be done to remedy this condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth are the superintendent and matron and have had the care of the institution for nearly seven years.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$2.04.

CARROLL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Carroll county almshouse is located in Ossipee about one mile from the railroad station. On account of its elevation it commands a finer view of the surrounding country than any other almshouse in the state. The building was

opened for occupancy February 1, 1870, and is constructed of wood, three stories in height above the basement, and consists of a main part facing the highway, with a wing in the rear and an ell attached to the wing. The heating is by steam and the lighting by kerosene.

The basement of the main building contains the laundry, the kitchen and a room for the storage of supplies. The first floor provides space for the office, superintendent's dining room and sitting room and the dining room for the inmates. On the second floor are the sleeping rooms for the superintendent's family and the assistants employed about the premises. The attic of this part is used for a dormitory for some of the male inmates.

Corridors from this part of the building run directly through to the inmates' quarters in the wing, and to that part occupied by the insane, without any dividing doors. On either side of these corridors, on the first and second floors, are the sleeping rooms of the inmates and, for lack of suitable provision elsewhere, they are used by them for day rooms as well. The rooms where the insane paupers are confined are wholly unsuitable and in case of fire in the wing of this building, there would be slight chance of their escape. It is to be hoped that proper provisions will be made for them before long.

In consideration of the recommendation made by this board in their last report that either a new building should be erected or the old almshouse remodeled, so that it would be possible to care for and classify the inmates better, the Carroll county delegation at a special meeting, held March 17, 1903, voted to erect a brick building, 36 by 46 feet, three stories in height above the basement. In the basement is the boiler room and kitchen; on the first floor in front of the building are two rooms fitted up for the officers, and back of these rooms are the jail apartments, consisting of eight steel cells with a wide corridor extending around them. A bath tub and toilet room are provided in one end of the corridor. The two upper floors are used for the women

paupers of the institution. On the second floor are their dining room and some of their sleeping rooms, while the third is used entirely for sleeping apartments. This portion of the building is connected with the main almshouse by a covered passage-way and is entirely separate from the other part of the building.

The water used here is pure spring water, taken from a reservoir about half a mile away. The commissioners are planning to enlarge this reservoir for the purpose of giving better fire protection. Two hydrants, each supplied with 300 feet of hose, are near the almshouse, and standpipes with 150 feet of hose connected, besides 12 fire extinguishers, are in the building. All the men employed about the farm are instructed by the superintendent in the use of this apparatus. A night watchman makes his rounds once each hour and registers.

The main almshouse should be supplied with new and open plumbing. The sewage is taken through an Akron pipe 557 feet from the buildings and used upon the land.

This almshouse, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the oldest in the state, with the most primitive arrangements, is always found spotlessly clean whenever visited and reflects great credit on the superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Meloon, who have been here since April 1, 1895. The physician is Dr. Ezekiel B. Andrews of Ossipee. Religious services are held once a month by Rev. Alonzo Stilings, an Advent minister of Ossipee.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$1.99.

MERRIMACK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Merrimack county almshouse building, which was destroyed by fire November 16, 1901, has been replaced upon the same site by a substantial brick structure, considerably larger than the one burned. This almshouse is situated in North Boseawen, a short distance from the Boston & Maine railway station.

The central portion of the new building is three stories in height and on either side of this and connected with it are two wings, two stories high, extending 76 feet to the west. The south wing is used for the women inmates and the north for the men. The superintendent occupies the main house as a residence and administration building. A basement, 10 feet in height, extends under the whole house, the central part of which is used for a kitchen; the south part for a chapel which has a seating capacity of 50; and the north part for a smoking room and a house of correction. The house of correction has a separate entrance and contains a dining room, a large dormitory, bath-room and water closets. The prisoners are kept entirely separate from the other inmates.

On the first floor of the women's department a wide corridor extends in a westerly and then southerly direction to an exit on the south side of the building. Opening from this corridor are sunny and pleasant sleeping rooms facing the east and south. The southeast corner room is intended for a maternity room. A light and airy hospital ward, 33 by 16 feet, has been fitted up in the west end with a bath and toilet room. A piazza, 60 feet long and 10 feet wide, on the south side, furnishes the inmates an opportunity to enjoy the air and sunshine—a wise provision which gives pleasure and comfort to a large number.

On the second floor the large room over the hospital is used for a dormitory and the one over the dining room for a sewing room.

On the first floor of the men's wing are 10 sleeping rooms, a dining room and a hospital ward, and on the second floor 10 small bedrooms and two large dormitories.

This new building, which contains 135 rooms, 11 bath-rooms and 12 water closets, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, with an electric light and a radiator in each room, besides those in the corridors, in all 173 incandescent lamps and 102 radiators. The ventilation is excellent. It was first occupied February, 1903.

The building for the insane is of brick, two stories in height, with attic and basement. There are 76 sleeping rooms and four bath-rooms. Wide corridors extend through the building and these, together with two large yards properly fenced, furnish a place for the patients to walk about and exercise. Within the last few months all the insane men have been removed to the State Hospital, so the portion of the building formerly used by them can now be taken for other purposes.

A first class laundry, equipped with modern machinery, has been fitted up in a brick building near the building for the insane. Electricity is used for power.

For fire protection there are four hydrants on the premises, with standpipes and hose in all the buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Milton assumed the care of this institution April 1, 1903, and in the short time they have been in charge have done satisfactory work.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$1.76.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Hillsborough county was the first county in the state to inaugurate the county system for caring for her paupers, having opened her first county farm December 18, 1849.

The present Hillsborough county farm is located at Grasmere in Goffstown, five miles from Manchester, and is easily reached by the electric cars which pass the almshouse grounds. The Grasmere station of the Boston & Maine Railroad is also but a short distance from it.

In 1893 the county convention voted to purchase this farm, to erect suitable buildings and to remove here the county charges, who had been cared for at Wilton for many years. Under the authority of this vote, the buildings erected were the superintendent's residence, the almshouse, the asylum for the insane and the house of correction, together with necessary barns and out-buildings. These buildings were finished and occupied during the summer of 1895.

The superintendent's residence is a modern and well equipped three-story brick building. Back of it is the almshouse, a brick structure, two stories in height, with a wing at either end of the main front. The wing on the right is occupied by the women and the one on the left by the men. The kitchen and large storerooms are in the basement; the dining room, the sitting room, nursery and some of the sleeping rooms are on the first floor and two large dormitories are on the second floor. In all the sleeping rooms are iron bedsteads, with clean and sufficient bedding.

The classification of the inmates in this building is good. The sexes are completely separated and the sick and infants are cared for in apartments especially fitted up for them. The hospital wards and sewing room are on the second floor. The inmates who are not well,—and usually there are quite a number,—receive good care and attention in the hospital wards. If they are not able to go to the general dining room, their meals are brought to them. The sewing room is well supplied with sewing machines and all the general sewing is done here. The nursery is light and airy and is in charge of a competent woman. The infants are well cared for and are kept neat and comfortable.

The cleanliness of this entire building is noticeable. The corridors and stairways are washed every morning, with the exception of Sunday, and the floor of each room is washed twice a week.

The building for the insane is solidly built of brick, two stories in height, with a basement. There are two wings extending from the main part, one of which is occupied by the women and the other by the men. The arrangement of this building allows a better classification of the insane than is possible at some of the other county farms. There are four attendants for the women and two for the men. The rooms are comfortable and wide corridors extend through the building. Doors open from these corridors upon piazzas, where patients can walk if they choose. A

large yard in the rear is fenced and this gives the women an opportunity to be out in the open air. Then there is a grove a short distance away and summer afternoons the attendants take many of the patients to this spot. There are about 165 insane in this building.

The house of correction is built of brick, two stories in height. In the basement are the smoking room, water-closets and shower baths. On the first floor are the office and the sleeping rooms for the men in charge of the building. The remaining space on this floor is used for the prisoners. They sleep in a large dormitory instead of being confined in single cells. The dormitory for the women is on the second floor. The men prisoners wear convict suits and when they are not at work they are locked in the house of correction and not allowed to mingle with the other inmates of the almshouse.

A first class laundry is in the rear of the almshouse and the work here is done by the women prisoners. This building is under the care of a matron and is always kept locked and the inmates never allowed to go about at will.

In one of the buildings belonging to the institution, but some distance away, rooms have been fitted up for the care of those suffering from contagious diseases.

The heat for the entire institution is furnished from a central boiler house. Electricity is supplied by the Manchester Traction Company and with the 300 lamps on the premises all parts of the buildings are well lighted.

The water is spring water, pumped into a reservoir situated on a height of land some distance from the almshouse. This reservoir has a capacity of 250,000 gallons and a never failing supply is furnished. The water has a fall of 175 feet and this force is sufficient to throw hydrant streams to all parts of the buildings. There are seven hydrants about the premises, and standpipes, with an ample supply of hose, are in all the buildings. All the men employed about the institution are drilled in the use of the fire apparatus.

The sanitary conditions are excellent and the cleanliness of the whole institution is commendable. The system employed in keeping the records and books might be advantageously adopted by other almshouses in the state.

This institution is under the management of Superintendent Libbey and his daughter, Mrs. Porrett. The administration is kind, methodical, businesslike and progressive.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$2.14.

CHESHIRE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Cheshire county farm is situated in Westmoreland on the Connecticut River, three miles from the Westmoreland railway station and 13 miles from Keene. It contains 300 acres, 90 of which are under cultivation. The land is very fertile and the farm stands third in productiveness among the county farms of the state.

The main building is a three-story house with a two-story ell, built of brick in a most substantial manner. It was constructed in 1867, when Cheshire adopted the county system. Two large sitting rooms, one for the men and the other for the women, are on the first floor and the sleeping rooms on the floor above are large, well ventilated and very comfortable. Iron bedsteads are in all the dormitories and the bedding is clean and ample.

The rule "No smoking is allowed here" is strictly enforced in the main building, thereby freeing it from stale tobacco smoke, while the danger from fire is greatly lessened. There is but one bath-room in this building, which is used for the women—the bath-room for the men is in the basement of the building for the insane. The interior has been much improved since our last report. Corridors, dormitories and sitting rooms have all been thoroughly renovated with paint, paper and whitewash.

A large majority of the inmates are Americans who were born and have lived in Cheshire county all their lives. As

a class they seem intelligent, and but for sickness, or some other unavoidable misfortune, would not now be dependent upon charity.

The building for the insane women is one that deserves special mention. It is a brick structure, entirely separate from the other buildings. On the first floor are 12 sleeping rooms, a water closet, bath-room and a wide corridor with an alcove at one side, used for a sitting room. The arrangement of space on the floor above is the same as on the first, and on the third floor is a very attractive chapel where religious services are held fortnightly. It is also used for any entertainment that may be given for the pleasure of the inmates.

Four ventilating shafts, extending from the basement to the roof, render the ventilation perfect. The distribution of the radiators is such that in the winter the building is well and evenly heated. The cleanliness is absolute. The wide corridors and large amount of open space make the building very pleasant. It is light, airy and comfortable, with no offensive odors and seems especially well planned and arranged for the care of the insane.

The classification of the 20 patients is particularly good. Those who are not very excitable are on the first and second floors, while on the third floor those who are violent are provided with rooms especially fitted up for them. The matron has had previous experience in caring for the insane and, with her attendant, gives most intelligent and painstaking care to these sufferers. Some light work is provided to interest those who are able to do it.

The location of the laundry in the basement of this building is not to be commended; still, with the perfect ventilation, there seems to be no serious objection to the arrangement. All the laundry work for the institution is done here.

This is the only county in the state which has provided separate buildings for its insane men and women. The men were formerly cared for in a two-story brick building

in the rear of the main house, which, with its narrow corridors poorly lighted and ventilated, has suffered in comparison with the building for the insane women. The men received the same good care, however, as the women, but the building has not been suitable and in June, 1904, all the patients confined here were taken to the State Hospital. It is now proposed to thoroughly renovate and remodel it, and to use it for hospital purposes.

Cheshire county has always been one of the first to respond to any plan which seemed to be for the comfort and betterment of her dependent poor at the county farm. Her policy is to send nearly all prisoners convicted of minor offenses to the jail at Keene rather than to the house of correction at the farm, thereby providing for the most objectionable part of the usual almshouse population elsewhere.

A sufficient water supply for domestic purposes is obtained from a reservoir filled from springs. In case of an emergency an inexhaustible amount can be produced from the river by the use of a steam pump. Both the main almshouse and the building for the insane women are protected against fire by standpipes running through the halls and a supply of hose on each landing. There are three hydrants at convenient places about the premises and the head from the reservoir is sufficient to throw a stream over the top of any building. There are 300 feet of standard hose, but this amount should be doubled in order to furnish effective service.

As a result of a recommendation made by this board that electricity be used for lighting purposes instead of kerosene, a new brick building has been erected in which has been installed the necessary equipment for generating electricity, consisting of a Westinghouse gasoline engine of 35 horse power, a dynamo of 300-light capacity, a compressed air tank and a storage battery for providing lights when the engine is not running. The necessary wiring has been done and there are 220 incandescent lamps conveniently

placed throughout the buildings. This electric light plant is a model one and if the management of any institution in the state is considering the advisability of installing one, we should advise a visit to the Cheshire county farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Whitman, the superintendent and matron, who have been here 13 years, are unusually well qualified for the care of such an institution, and continue to maintain the same high standard of excellence mentioned in former reports.

Religious services are conducted by Rev. G. H. French, the minister of the Congregational church in Westmoreland.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$2.34.

SULLIVAN COUNTY FARM.

The Sullivan county farm is situated in Unity and contains 400 acres of timber, pasture and tillage land. The nearest railway station is at Claremont, five miles distant.

The superintendent and his family occupy a small story and a half cottage connected with the east end of the main building. The almshouse, which was first opened for the reception of inmates in December, 1867, is a four-story wooden building, heated by steam and lighted by kerosene. Wood is used for fuel. The dining room and kitchen are in the end of the building on the first floor. The inmates, both men and women, have their meals in the same dining room. The sleeping apartments of the women are on the second and third floor in the east half of the building. The sleeping rooms for the men are on the second, third and fourth floors in the west half. No hospital rooms are provided.

The insane are confined in a two-story wooden building, 30 feet west of the main house. The men occupy the first floor and the women the second. A man attendant has charge of this building and the matron supervises the care of the women. No lights are allowed in the building after dark. At night the doors are locked and the insane are left alone with no attendant.

There is no plumbing or sewer system in connection with this institution, the only one in the state now without it. The water supply is furnished from a reservoir fed by springs three fourths of a mile distant. This supply is enough for domestic purposes but in case of fire there would not be force or quantity sufficient for effective work. As there is but one stairway for the paupers occupying the rooms on the third and fourth floors and as their doors are locked, suitable fire escapes should be provided.

All the buildings have been painted outside and in and have been much improved in their appearance, but they still need modern plumbing and better protection against fire. A new heating plant should be installed outside the almshouse building and a night watchman should be provided for the entire year instead of the six winter months as the arrangement is now.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry resigned as superintendent and matron February 1st, 1904, and were succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bean.

Dr. A. L. Marden of Claremont is the physician. Religious services, conducted by Rev. Guy Roberts of Charlestown, are held once in two weeks.

Cost per capita per week, \$2.00.

GRAFTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Grafton county farm is located at Haverhill, two and a half miles south of Woodsville, and is near a flag station called "Horse Meadow" on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The original farm, bought in 1867, consisted of about 450 acres of excellent land with much of it under cultivation. During the past two years the acreage has been increased by the purchase of an adjoining farm containing 200 acres, with the buildings thereon. This new purchase promises to be a good investment for the county. The land is fertile and, with the care which will be expended upon it, will

add much to the revenue already derived from the large yearly crops. Then the house is a good one and can be put into immediate use. It could be remodeled at slight expense and arranged for the care of those suffering from contagious diseases—a provision that should be made. The labor on the farm is performed mostly by the inmates under the direction of the officials.

The almshouse buildings are of wood and consist of a main house with two wings, one extending to the east and the other to the west, a building for the insane to the right of the last mentioned wing and connected with it by a covered passageway, and three large barns, one of which has been built during this past year.

The main building is occupied as a residence by the superintendent and his family with the assistants employed. The sitting room, office, family dining room and kitchen are on the first floor and the sleeping rooms are on the upper floors. The east wing is used for the women. The dining room and sitting rooms are on the first floor and the dormitories on the second and third floors. A room used for hospital purposes is also on the second floor. The west wing is used for the men and is similar in construction to the east, with the exception of a large room set aside on the first floor for a smoking room.

The building for the insane has three floors, the first for men and the two upper for the women.

A brick building in the rear of the almshouse is used for a laundry and is supplied with modern tubs and up-to-date machinery. The drying room is on the second floor and is fitted up with steam pipes, etc. The boilers for heating the whole institution are also in this building.

The provision of a large 10-horse power gasoline engine for the purpose of pumping water is an improvement worthy of commendation. This has been installed in a small building a short distance from the almshouse and pumps water into a large tank in the main building. With the amount of water at hand and with this provision of power to force it, it would seem as if all the requirements

for a sufficient water supply had been met. Until this new arrangement was made the water was taken from a reservoir situated on a hill 72 feet above the almshouse buildings. While this provision proved for the most part satisfactory, the commissioners were fearful of a failure of supply in case of an extreme drought and to guard against such a possibility, which would mean to them either a great annoyance or a severe property loss in case of fire, they wisely concluded to furnish the means to prevent it.

Hydrants are located about the premises, and standpipes, with a sufficient line of hose, are in all the buildings.

The buildings show the constant care and attention which they receive. Since our last report they have all been painted inside and out, the ceilings have been whitened and all the old water closets and sinks in the men's wing removed and replaced with new ones supplied with modern plumbing. Similar changes should be made in the wing occupied by the women.

The Grafton county jail is just west of the almshouse buildings, and is under the same management as the almshouse. A detailed description of it will be found with the other jail reports.

The superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Phillips, are efficient and capable and care for the inmates in the kindest manner.

Religious services are held fortnightly by Rev. C. E. Eaton.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$1.87.

COOS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The Coös county farm is situated on the Connecticut River in West Stewartstown, a short distance from the Maine Central Railroad station. The farm consists of 575 acres, 100 of which are tillage and mowing land. With the exception of the Grafton county farm this farm produces the largest crops of any in the state. The farm was bought in 1866 and buildings opened for occupancy in 1867.

The superintendent's residence, the main almshouse and the building for the insane are connected and form a long row of wooden buildings. The superintendent's home is a very comfortable dwelling house, two stories in height. The main almshouse is four stories in height, the east half of which is occupied by the women and the west by the men. The use of sheathing instead of plastering is one of the noticeable features of this building. The superintendent thinks that sheathing well cared for is preferable to plastering, as far as healthfulness is concerned. The walls and ceilings are varnished often and present a very clean appearance.

The building for the insane, containing 12 rooms, is two stories in height and has a bath-room on each floor. The women are kept upstairs and the men down. Wide corridors extend through the center of the building and here the patients who are able pass most of their time. There are 12 inmates, six men and six women, with no very troublesome ones among them. They are cared for by the superintendent and matron, assisted by a woman who is subject herself to periodical attacks of insanity.

The boiler room and laundry are in a building in the rear of the main almshouse. The laundry is primitive in its arrangements and in order to provide properly for the needs of such an institution should be furnished with modern, up-to-date machinery. All the fuel used upon the place is cut from a wood lot belonging to the farm, thereby saving a large bill of expense.

The house of correction, one story in height, was built in 1901, and is a wooden building entirely separate from the others. There are eight steel cells with two bunks in each. In one corner of the corridor is a bath-room and in every cell a closet. Only the men prisoners are kept here, the women being cared for in the main almshouse.

During the last two years the number of prisoners in this county committed by the court for minor offenses has increased so rapidly that the building so lately erected for a

house of correction has not proved large enough for the housing of so many and the commissioners have been obliged to make provision for them elsewhere and have taken the basement of the insane building for a dormitory to accommodate them. This is a large room, 60 by 40 feet, with solid brick walls, and is heated by steam. It is well ventilated and the sanitary conditions seem to be good. The prisoners wear uniforms and, under the care of an armed guard, perform nearly all the labor upon the place, including the cutting of wood, etc. When not employed they are locked in the large room used for their dormitory.

The main barn of this institution was burned in March, 1903, and it was only prompt and efficient work that confined the fire to this one building. The others were in the greatest danger, as they are all wooden structures and near together. The fire was incendiary and was set by an inmate who was considered one of the "trusties" and had been employed for a long time about the premises. This man has since been adjudged insane and is now at the State Hospital. A new barn, 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, has recently been built 200 feet south of the main almshouse.

In guarding this institution against fire, too much care and precaution can hardly be taken, for the danger is unusually great owing to the close proximity of the buildings to the railroad and to each other. For protection there are two fire hydrants on the premises and standpipes, with hose attached, in the main building and in the building for the insane. All of this fire apparatus is under the charge of one man and every person employed on the farm is instructed in its use. Fire escapes are provided on the east and west ends of the almshouse from the fourth floor to the ground and fire extinguishers and pails of water are distributed throughout the buildings. A night watchman makes his rounds every hour and registers. The water supply, however, cannot be depended upon in extremely dry weather and this condition should be remedied.

Many improvements have been made at this institution since our last report. The plumbing installed many years ago has been thoroughly overhauled and replaced with modern plumbing. The woodwork has been painted, all the buildings have been newly shingled and the steam heating plant changed so that now the buildings are comfortably and evenly heated. All these improvements were much needed and the commissioners are to be commended for making them in such a thorough manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fuller, the superintendent and matron, have been here since January 1, 1897, and their gentle but firm management make for contentment and good order among the inmates, many of whom are natives of the county and have lived at the farm for a long time. This institution is exceedingly comfortable, homelike and well managed.

Religious services are held twice a month by Rev. Mr. Titcomb.

Cost *per capita* per week, \$1.46.

TOWN AND CITY FARMS.

Since 1860 there has been a gradual change from the early "town" system, so called, whereby each town and city maintained its own poor within its own limits, to the county system authorized by the Legislature of that year—each one of the counties being authorized by the law to establish a county poor farm, where town and county paupers might both be maintained, the towns paying the counties for their own poor, *i. e.*, those that had a "settlement" in the town. The laws regarding "settlements" have been changed from time to time, until finally in 1897 they became such that there are practically almost no more town paupers, nearly all becoming legally dependent upon the county for support.

At the present time only three of the old "town farms" still exist, at Weare, Salem and Hanover, and in only one,

Weare, are any paupers still maintained, two being reported there on October 1, 1904; while but two cities, Manchester and Nashua, still maintain city farms but use them as houses of correction for the reception of prisoners instead of almshouses. Portsmouth maintained her city farm until recently but closed it in 1903.

In fact, it is only in Weare that the last vestige of the old town system of caring for the poor exists.

A description of these town and city farms follows:

MANCHESTER CITY FARM.

The Manchester city farm is situated on the Mammoth road in East Manchester and contains 100 acres of land, 75 of which are under cultivation. The building is a large wooden structure, two stories in height, in the main part of which are the office, reception room and the rooms used by the superintendent, his family and assistants. A long wing has been added to the original building and in this are the dining room and dormitories for the men, with a separate dining room and apartments for women.

The fire protection is first class. They have hydrant service connected with the Manchester water works, fire extinguishers and pails filled with water at convenient places. The responsibility of keeping this apparatus in good condition and in readiness to be used is placed upon the night watchman.

This farm was formerly occupied by paupers only, but for quite a number of years it has been used exclusively to accommodate prisoners committed for minor offenses by the police court of Manchester. The average number here is 45—on the day the institution was visited there were but 31 present, 25 men and 6 women. The prisoners do the work on the farm under the direction of the superintendent and when not employed are kept in their quarters under the supervision of an officer.

Religious services are occasionally held by the W. C. T. U. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Libbey, the superintendent and

matron, have been here since February, 1893, and have given good satisfaction. There are no dependent children at the farm.

NASHUA CITY FARM.

The Nashua city farm is located two miles south of the city hall in Nashua and contains 200 acres. The building is a commodious wooden structure, with a slate roof. The main part is occupied as a residence by the superintendent's family and in the wing are the inmates' quarters. The prisoners' dormitory is on the third floor.

This building was used originally for an almshouse only, but at the present time it is practically a house of correction for persons committed for minor offenses by the police court of Nashua. During the past year two boys, nine and twelve years, respectively, have been committed here.

The building is heated by steam, lighted by kerosene, and the water is the regular city supply, with hydrant service for fire purposes.

On the day of the last visit there were 20 inmates, 18 of whom were prisoners. Forty can be cared for in the institution but 20 is the average number to be found here.

No religious services are held.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wheeler are the superintendent and matron and have been here since January, 1898.

WEARE TOWN FARM.

Weare is the only town in the state that maintains an almshouse for paupers only.

This town farm is situated in South Weare and contains 100 acres. The house is a two-story wooden dwelling, with an ell. There are four sleeping rooms and a sitting room for the inmates in this ell, and the main part is used as a residence for the superintendent and his family. Four old cells for the accommodation of the insane still exist but they have not been used for many years.

On the day of the visit there were two inmates, one man and one woman. They are very old, have been here for years and undoubtedly will be the last inmates of a town poor farm in New Hampshire.

A striking contrast between the old and modern systems of caring for paupers is observed in visiting this farm and one of the county farms of the state.

Owen J. George and wife have had charge of the place since February, 1901.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY JAIL AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Rockingham county jail at Portsmouth is a substantial brick building, situated on Penhallow Street, erected in 1891. The front part is used by the jailer as his home. The jail apartments are in the rear and are entered from the jailer's office. The cells are solidly constructed of steel and are placed back to back in two tiers, each tier being divided by a narrow passage which runs the length of the block. There are 24 cells in all, with a wide corridor extending around them, and the whole is enclosed within a large steel cage. The prisoners are given the freedom of the walk between the cells during the day but are not allowed in the wide corridor. Each cell is ventilated by pipes extending to the roof and light and air are received from large windows in the outer walls. The building is heated throughout by steam and is connected with the water and sewer systems of the city. The plumbing is first class and the sanitary conditions are good. Each cell contains two beds furnished with husk mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows and pillow cases. This is the only jail in the state which supplies both sheets and pillow cases for the beds.

Whenever the jail has been visited everything has been found unusually clean and comfortable. The turnkey, with the assistance of some of the prisoners, does all the work.

The apartment for the women prisoners is on the second floor over the kitchen and is supplied with the proper sanitary conveniences. There are two cells with two beds in each.

The Young Men's Christian Association holds religious services every Sunday and also furnishes reading matter.

Sheriff M. M. Collis is the jailer.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY JAIL AT EXETER.

The Rockingham county jail at Exeter is situated on Forest Street and is connected with the residence of the jailer. It is built of brick and has eight large cells, four on each floor. There is one bath tub for the use of the prisoners and in each cell a closet. The building is heated by steam and is connected with the water and sewer systems of the town. No provision is made for women convicts.

The air in this jail always seems heavy and vitiated on account of the constant occupation of the cells by the prisoners. They are confined in them night and day and are not allowed the freedom of the corridor at all, as it is considered insecure and unsafe. On the day the institution was visited there were eight prisoners.

Religious services are held every Sunday and are conducted by the ministers of Exeter in turn. Every fifth Sunday the services are in charge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Deputy Sheriff Robert Scott is the jailer.

STRAFFORD COUNTY JAIL.

The Strafford county jail is located at Dover on a height of land overlooking the city, and was erected in 1888. It is a brick building, heated by steam, lighted by electricity and furnished with city water. The unsanitary conditions mentioned in our last report have been remedied by the extension of the main sewer to the river.

The construction of this jail is peculiar, being rotary,

and is the only one of the kind in the country with one exception. The rotary part contains 20 cells and can be revolved by two persons. Hammocks are used instead of bedsteads and cotton blankets are furnished for bedding, but no sheets or pillow cases. The cells are dark and poorly ventilated, with a closet in each. At the end of the corridors on each floor are bath tubs, with the plumbing in fair condition. The whole interior of the jail is constructed of steel and iron, which has recently been painted and whitened, thereby greatly improving the general appearance.

The department for the women prisoners is situated on the second floor in the ell of the jailer's residence, and contains four cells. It is provided with a closet but no bath tub. On the first floor of the ell is the guard room and in the basement is the laundry.

No room for hospital purposes is available and there seems to be general need for larger and more convenient accommodations.

No workshop is connected with this jail and the men are not employed in any way. The average number confined here is 27.

Religious services are held every Sunday by the clergymen of Dover and vicinity.

Sheriff George W. Parker is the jailer.

BELKNAP COUNTY JAIL.

The Belknap county jail is located to the southeast of the almshouse and is connected with it by a corridor. It is a brick building, 38 by 50 feet, with a slate roof. There are 18 cells in all, 16 for the men within the jail and two for the women opening from the corridor outside. The women's quarters are entirely separate from the men.

In each cell there is a closet and one bath tub is provided for the men.

Mr. H. C. Weymouth, superintendent of the county farm, is the jailer.

CARROLL COUNTY JAIL.

The Carroll county jail is a part of the Carroll county almshouse and a description of it will be found included in the description of the Carroll county almshouse.

MERRIMACK COUNTY JAIL.

The Merrimack county jail is situated on Warren street, at the west end of the city of Concord, one mile from the railway station.

The original building, two stories in height, was erected in 1855, and is of brick, with the jailer's residence in the south half and the prisoners' quarters in the north. The cells, 12 in number, are built of stone, according to an old custom long since discarded. In 1901 the jail was enlarged by an addition extending north from the old jail, in which are 12 steel cells and a wide corridor. This new section is modern in construction, suitably furnished, and in every way a great improvement over the old part, but has never been used, as it is claimed by the jailer that the prisoners are too far away from his office to be conveniently supervised. It is a great pity, however, that the inmates should not have the benefit of the more modern quarters.

In accordance with a vote passed by this board May 20th, 1903, the attention of the Merrimack county commissioners was called to the unsanitary conditions then existing in the old jail and they were requested to take some action in the matter. This request received favorable consideration from these officials and new plumbing was substituted for the old, and this section of the building newly painted and white-washed, with the result that it is now in better condition than for many years, though still far from satisfactory.

When this jail was last visited there were 22 prisoners. As no employment is furnished and as the prisoners are in their cells nearly all the time, greater care should be taken to keep them cleaner and in better order.

The rooms for the women prisoners are in the ell of the building and are entirely separate from the men's quarters.

This is the only jail in the state where members of the Board of Charities in making their visits of inspection are invariably obliged to wait before being shown about—and are sometimes refused admittance. Once during this biennial period one member of the board has not been allowed to enter.

Two religious services are held each Sunday, one under the direction of the Christian Scientists and the other under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Reading matter is distributed once a week.

Sheriff M. Swain Clough is the jailer.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY JAIL.

The Hillsborough county jail is situated on a large lot of land at the corner of Willow and Valley streets in Manchester, and can be reached by the Valley Street line of electric cars. It stands on high ground and, on account of its elevated situation, is light and airy. It consists of a wooden dwelling house in which the jailer resides and has his office, and a brick jail attached to the rear of this building. The whole institution is heated by steam, lighted by gas and electricity and supplied with city water. The jail has a fire alarm connected with the city fire department and fire extinguishers are also distributed throughout the building.

On the day the jail was visited there were 53 prisoners, 48 men and 5 women. Among these prisoners are very few young boys, the only ones being those bound over for trial. They work with the older men in the shops but sleep in a tier of cells by themselves.

The food is good and wholesome and, owing to the general cleanliness and good care taken of the prisoners, there has been practically no sickness in this jail during the past 25 years.

Leading from the jailer's private dining room is a large kitchen, 40 by 50 feet, where all the cooking for the institution is done. It is furnished with one large range, one

small one and a gas range, besides a large brick oven. From this room opens the corridor leading to the women's department, which consists of five cells with one bed in each cell. Under the direction and care of the matron, the women do all the prisoners' washing and mending and some of the general sweeping. When they are not employed during the daytime they are allowed to remain in the corridor in front of their cells.

The men's cells, 35 in number, are solidly constructed of brick and arranged in four tiers, back to back, with a wide corridor around them. Light and air are received from large windows in the outer walls of the building and every cell is ventilated independently by pipes extending to the roof. In each cell is a single iron bedstead, provided with a tick filled with straw, pillows, blankets and two sheets for and blankets are washed two or three times a year. The bedding. The sheets are changed every week and the ticks sanitary buckets provided for the cells are placed in convenient receptacles, having thorough ventilation to the roof. The greatest cleanliness is everywhere observed. Every month sulphur is burned throughout the jail apartment, and this practice keeps everything in a wholesome condition. The corridors are washed twice a day during the week and once on Sunday. In the men's quarters there are three bath tubs. Saturday afternoon the prisoners do not work and they are required to bathe and are furnished with a change of clean garments. They are not provided with uniforms, but use the same clothing worn by them at the time of their commitment; if any prisoner, however, is in actual need, he is supplied with suitable wearing apparel.

This jail is not only the cleanest and best ventilated jail in the state, but it is the only one where any occupation is given the prisoners. The industry carried on is the manufacture of brooms and cane seating for chairs. The workshop is a large, airy room, opening directly from the corridor leading to the cells and has good light from windows on two sides. The benefit that this work is to the prisoners

can hardly be estimated and the contrast between the conditions at this jail and other jails in the state, where the men are always found lounging about, smoking, playing cards or reading doubtful literature, is great.

Religious services are held occasionally by the Young Men's Christian Association or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Capt. David Wadsworth has been the jailer since 1876.

CHESHIRE COUNTY JAIL.

The Cheshire county jail is situated in Keene on one of the most desirable lots in the city. It is a substantial brick building and was erected at a cost of \$31,000 in 1884. The front part is used by the jailer as his residence. The jail apartments are in the rear. There are 18 cells where the men are confined. The women's quarters are entirely separate.

At one time a workshop was fitted up in one part of the building and the prisoners employed, but this arrangement did not prove sufficiently remunerative to warrant its continuance. The prisoners did not remain long enough and the number at any one time was so small that they could not accomplish satisfactory work.

The sanitary arrangements are all that could be expected. Everything is clean and the general condition of the jail is that of a thoroughly well kept institution. Reading matter is furnished the prisoners from a library in connection with the institution. Religious services are held every Sunday.

Sheriff William S. Tuttle is the jailer.

SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL.

Since the publication of the board's last report, Sullivan county has erected a new jail at Newport. This was done in accordance with a vote of the county delegation authorizing the county commissioners to expend a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for this purpose.

In the early part of 1904 a lot of land containing five acres with a house upon it, on Highland street, was purchased, and the construction of a new brick jail building, 40 by 40 feet, two stories in height, was begun. This building is now completed and contains 20 cells, ten on the first floor and ten on the second. The steel cage in which these are located is 25 by 29 feet. A wide corridor surrounds this cage and the cells are well lighted and ventilated by 22 windows in the outer walls. On the second floor three of the cells are entirely apart, being separated from the others by an iron partition, and are used for the women's department.

On the first floor is a shower bath and on the second floor a bath tub, and throughout the building is the latest system of plumbing. There are many newly invented appliances for opening, closing and locking the doors, it being possible to open, close or lock any number of the doors at a time.

The house which was upon the premises when purchased has been taken for the jailer's residence, and both this and the new jail building are heated by steam, lighted by electricity and connected with the water system of Newport.

The necessity of larger and more sanitary accommodations for the prisoners of this county seemed so imperative that this board in 1903 recommended to the county commissioners that something be done to better existing conditions. The response of Sullivan county to this suggestion was prompt and liberal, and in its provision of a new jail with all modern arrangements, situated in one of the best locations of Newport, in place of the old, unsanitary and wholly inadequate one that had been used for so long, it has shown great wisdom and forethought for future as well as present needs, and is certainly to be commended and congratulated upon the change.

John V. Gunnison is the jailer.

GRAFTON COUNTY JAIL.

The Grafton county jail is located at the county farm in Woodsville and is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and has a plentiful supply of water. The building is constructed of brick and contains 17 steel cells, around which there is a corridor where the prisoners can exercise. On the first floor is a bath-room and there is a water closet in each cell. Separate apartments are furnished for the women. No reading matter is provided.

During the past two years as many as 50 prisoners have occupied this jail at one time and, as there are comfortable accommodations for but 34, the overcrowding has been a source of discomfort both to the prisoners and to the officials. If this condition continues, it will be necessary for Grafton county to make provision for larger and better jail accommodations.

The superintendent of the county farm, Mr. H. C. Phillips, acts as the jailer.

Religious services are held fortnightly.

COOS COUNTY JAIL.

The Coös county jail is located at Lancaster and was erected in 1891. It is a wooden structure with the jailer's residence in the front and the jail in the rear. In the jail is a steel cage enclosing 12 cells for the men, but no provision of any kind is made for women prisoners.

Everything is kept clean. Pillow cases are furnished but no sheets. The prisoners do their own washing and take care of the jail and this is the only work they have to perform. Plenty of reading matter is furnished by the churches and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Religious services are occasionally held by Christian Scientists and by different ministers of Lancaster.

At the time of the last visit there were six prisoners.

Mr. John Flanders is the jailer.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN NEW
HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ORPHANS' HOME.

The New Hampshire Orphans' Home was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in June, 1871, and the main object of its incorporation, as set forth in the charter, is "To provide a home for the destitute orphan and homeless children of this state, to furnish substantial aid for them by feeding and clothing them, by teaching them habits of industry, by giving them moral and intellectual improvement, and finally, as far as it may be possible, to seek out for the objects of our charity suitable permanent places of residence where they may receive wages for their labor and ultimately become useful members of society and consequently be saved from pauperism, vice and crime."

In August, 1871, the "Elms," so called, in Franklin, was purchased and the Home was opened the following October. This place, with its many acres of fertile land, is valuable and is interesting historically as well. For many years it was owned by Daniel Webster and the old part of the present administration building was occupied by him and his family as a residence.

The original farm of 200 acres has been enlarged by the purchase of an adjoining farm of 25 acres upon which are good buildings and a water supply of great value to the Home. A capable farmer has charge of the whole place and the larger boys assist him about the work.

The steadily increasing number of children admitted to the Home from year to year has called for larger and better accommodations and the following buildings have been erected from time to time as necessity demanded: "The Mack Building," "Nursery Building," "Creighton Hall," "Primary School Building," and the "John Kimball Chapel." These buildings are constructed of brick and are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The Mack building is the oldest and is used exclusively for the boys. Here are their dormitories, schoolroom and play room. In addition to these rooms are the sewing room,

reception room and nine others, for the use of the manager of the building and her helpers.

The Nursery building was dedicated in October, 1893, and was occupied about the first of November of that year. The smaller children are cared for in this building. The kindergarten department, consisting of schoolroom, sewing room, lavatory, etc., is on the first floor and about 30 children, from three to seven years of age, are cared for here. The nurseries for the children under three years of age, the first and second babies as they are termed, are on the second floor. These little ones are in charge of two nurses during the day and have the care of a night nurse when necessary. A piazza, protected by windows and extending the whole length of the building, furnishes a shelter where the babies can be taken for an outing in stormy weather.

Creighton Hall, a fine new building, named for Mrs. Susan Creighton, was erected in 1899. The kitchen, where all the cooking for the institution is done, occupies one half the basement, and a gymnasium, fitted with modern apparatus, the other half. A large dining room for all the children, with the exception of the first and second babies, is on the first floor and just back of this room is the family dining room. The remainder of the house is used exclusively for the girls, and contains their dormitories, lavatories, wardrobes, etc.

The Primary school building, lately erected, greatly relieves the crowded condition that has existed in the different schoolrooms of the institution. The rooms over the schoolroom are used by the teachers for sleeping apartments and furnish a quiet and comfortable place for them. The room for manual training is large and airy and is well heated and lighted. It has not yet been equipped with the necessary apparatus but when this is done there can be no doubt that much good will result from such a course of instruction.

A new chapel was dedicated June 10, 1903, which is in many respects a model. It is well built and, although not

large, is adequate to the use for which it is designed. It is 58 by 40 feet and is finished in North Carolina pine. It is heated by steam, with the radiators suspended. The interior is made attractive by handsome stained glass windows and a pretty electric chandelier. Over the entrance is a granite tablet upon which is engraved, "John Kimball Chapel." The dedication of this building to Mr. Kimball is a fitting compliment to one who has proved himself to be in every way one of the most loyal friends the Home has ever had.

The present superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, took charge of this institution in September, 1901, and since that time have been active in their endeavors to improve conditions. Within the last two years Mr. Gardner has done effective work in placing out children in families, and has succeeded in providing good homes for 62, 41 of whom were county charges.

During his term of office several new buildings have been erected and the others thoroughly repaired. A new heating plant has been installed, which furnishes heat, with the added convenience of hot water, in all the buildings, including the superintendent's house. The working of this plant is entirely satisfactory and in the same building is a modern and well-equipped laundry.

For a long time the supply of water at this institution was inadequate and this condition of affairs was a menace to health and safety. The provision now of an almost unfailing quantity of excellent water for domestic and fire service has remedied this trouble and is one of the most needed improvements ever made by the management of the Home. Five new hydrants and 3,000 feet of hose have been furnished and, with plenty of water to be had, it would seem almost impossible for this institution to suffer a large fire loss. The capacity of the Home is about 140 and it is now accommodating 134 children from six months to 15 years of age. No child is received free, either the county,

city or some individual must become responsible for its board before it can be admitted.

Since this Home was established in 1871, it has been the recipient of many legacies from philanthropic people interested in the care and welfare of dependent children. With a permanent fund of \$143,806.00, the New Hampshire Orphans' Home at the present time is the most richly endowed orphanage in the state and the management is in the enviable position of having no cause for anxiety as to available funds.

The following is a list of the officers of the Home :

President.—Hon. Isaac N. Blodgett, Franklin.

Vice-President.—Hon. George A. Cummings, Concord.

Treasurer.—Hon. John Kimball, Concord.

Secretary.—Hon. Willis G. Buxton, Boscawen.

Auditor.—Mr. James Minot, Concord.

Superintendent.—Rev. R. P. Gardner, Franklin.

Matron.—Mrs. R. P. Gardner, Franklin.

MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Manchester Children's Home is a commodious building, situated at the corner of Webster and Walnut streets in Manchester, in a spacious enclosure containing about two acres, a part of which is used as a playground.

The reception room and office are on the right of the main entrance, and are attractive rooms with pretty pictures and rugs, and furnished with wicker furniture. The dining room is opposite the reception room and contains four tables for the children and one for the matron and her assistants. The children are served first and have good wholesome food with all the milk they care for. The kitchen is a large room with two pantries opening from it, and is well supplied with all necessary utensils. The children's sitting rooms, large, sunny rooms with a southern exposure, are pleasant and homelike. In one is a piano which was given the Home by a gentleman interested in its

welfare. The day nursery, where the younger children are cared for, is next the girls' sitting room. About 100 books for children, given by friends, are in the library and are much enjoyed by those who are old enough to read. On the second floor are two large dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls, a night nursery, the matron's rooms and the hospital room for convalescents. On the third floor are the sewing room, the linen closet, the reserve closet and the hospital rooms for contagious diseases. These hospital rooms have a bath-room connected and can be completely isolated if necessary. The laundry is in the basement and has three set tubs, a large boiler and a mangle. The house contains 18 rooms and is lighted by gas and heated by steam.

This orphanage has accommodations for about 50 children and this is the average number to be found here. On the day of the last visit to the institution there were 20 girls and 23 boys. The visitor was especially impressed with the large proportion of exceedingly pretty and attractive children here and the uniformly healthy and happy expression on their faces.

Orphans, half-orphans and homeless and destitute children, between the ages of two and nine years, are admitted and every effort is made to place as many of them as possible in good family homes. The children go to the public schools and attend the St. James Methodist Church, as that church is the nearest. A nominal sum per week is charged for the board of most of the children, but some are kept at the Home free of expense. The endowment fund being small, the regular expenses are met largely by amounts paid for the children's board and by contributions. All the Protestant churches in the city are interested in this orphanage and give something for its support. Each society has furnished a room in the Home and all have done a great deal for its welfare. Dr. Watson is the attendant physician and his services are given.

This orphanage was founded in 1884, taken in charge

by the women of the churches in 1885, organized as a voluntary association in 1886 and incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire in 1897. The governing body consists of 50 directors, representing each Protestant society in the city. All applications for admission should be made to the president, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, Manchester, N. H.

The officers are as follows:

President.—Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.

Secretary.—Miss Maria Kidder.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Frank Sargent.

Matron.—Miss Emma Gutterson.

Assistant Matron.—Mrs. Ann Fraser.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE FOR GIRLS.

St. Patrick's Orphanage for Girls is located in Manchester and was first established at the corner of Laurel and Beech streets. The number of children applying for admission increased so rapidly that it became necessary to provide more commodious quarters and in 1873 the Harrison estate at the corner of Hanover and Pine streets was purchased for this purpose. The residence upon the premises has been remodeled and enlarged from time to time, as necessity demanded, until it now contains 32 rooms, besides the basement, and accommodates 125 girls.

Two attractive reception rooms, one for the use of the children and their friends and one for the sisters, are on either side of the front hall and are appropriately furnished. Back of the children's reception room is the sisters' community room and in the rear of this is the sewing room where all the clothes for the children are made.

The schoolrooms, three in number, are on the east side of the house, one for the kindergarten department and the other two for grades ranging from the first to the eighth. There are accommodations for about 48 pupils in each of these rooms. It is interesting to visit the school when in session and to watch these bright, well cared for, happy looking children.

The dormitories are on the two upper floors. The children have single white iron beds with springs. The rooms are light, well ventilated and apparently very comfortable, being cool in summer and well heated in winter. The dining rooms, kitchen, storerooms, play room, etc., are in the basement.

There are five bath-rooms and eight water closets, all well fitted with modern plumbing. The general lavatory for the girls is in the basement and there are seven or eight set bowls in their dormitories. The house is heated by steam and lighted by gas. One boiler supplies the heat for both St. Patrick's Orphanage and St. Joseph's Boys' Home.

This orphanage has no permanent fund but is dependent upon the small amounts paid for the children's board and upon contributions from charitable friends. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy and Sister Legoura is the Sister Superior.

ST. JOSEPH'S BOYS' HOME.

This institution is situated in the central part of Manchester, at the corner of Amherst and Pine streets, and is the rear building of the dual establishment of St. Patrick's Orphanage for Girls and St. Joseph's Boys' Home. Both orphanages are under the care and control of the Cathedral Parish.

This home is designed for the protection and education of neglected and deserted boys, who are taken between the ages of two and three years and kept until a proper home can be found for them or until they are old enough to go to work. The sisters do not lose sight of them after they leave the orphanage but continue their kindly interest so long as may be practicable or needful.

The building was first occupied in 1888 and has accommodations for about 140 boys. At the time of the last visit there were 140 present. It is a large brick structure, well

heated, lighted and ventilated, and the plumbing throughout is modern and in good condition.

The kitchen, dining rooms and lavatories are in the basement and the cooking for this institution and St. Patrick's Orphanage is done in the same kitchen. Two small, well furnished, reception rooms at either end of the front hall are provided for the use of the sisters and for the children and their friends. Between these reception rooms are two large schoolrooms fitted up for school purposes. The school is taught by the sisters and is graded from the first to the sixth grade.

Two large sewing rooms, each 40 by 20 feet, are on the opposite side of the hall from the schoolrooms. They are furnished with sewing machines, etc., and are provided with large and convenient closets where the children's clothes are kept, as well as the materials from which they are made. When the smaller boys are unable to be out of doors they use one of these rooms for a playroom.

Inspection showed the dormitories, three in number, to be clean and the bedding in good condition. The infirmary is a large, airy, pleasant room, containing eight beds. Up to the present time there has been very little sickness in this orphanage and the good health enjoyed by the children is a great blessing. Dr. Cullity is the regular physician.

The chapel, which is large enough to seat about 300 persons, is on the second floor. It is finished in cherry and, with its appropriate furnishings, makes a most desirable assembly room. Father J. J. Brophy is the resident chaplain and mass is celebrated every morning for the children of both orphanages.

This home, like St. Patrick's, depends for its existence upon charity and upon the small sums paid weekly for some of the children.

Sister Elizabeth is the Sister Superior.

HOSPICE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

This orphanage is located on Lake Avenue in the central part of the city of Manchester. It is connected with the parish of St. Augustine in care of Father Chevalier.

In 1892 a private residence with a large lot of land, 100 by 100 feet, was purchased and the orphanage was commenced with 12 little girls. The house has been enlarged from time to time until now it has accommodations for 100 and that was the number being cared for at the time of the last visit. It contains dormitories, schoolrooms, recreation rooms, lavatories and chapel, and is well heated, lighted and ventilated. In the basement are the kitchen, laundry and boys' dining room. The girls' dining room is on the floor above and a dumb waiter from this room to the kitchen is a great convenience. The sisters perform all the household duties and the older girls assist in the kitchen and laundry. In no orphanage visited has there been found greater cleanliness and order than here. The dormitories seemed especially clean and the bedding was immaculate. The girls and boys have playgrounds with swings, etc., for their amusement.

French is the language spoken. The children do not attend the parochial school but receive their instruction from the sisters in the orphanage and are taught both French and English. They attend St. Augustine's Church.

The home is designed for the reception and care of orphans and homeless and destitute children whose parents are of the Catholic faith. It is supported wholly by the offerings of charity and is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Sister Marie Hermas is the Sister Superior.

NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES ORPHANAGE.

In December, 1885, the idea of an orphanage for girls was put into practical operation, the sisters in charge commencing with two. The number increased until it became necessary to provide more commodious quarters and in 1893

a lot of land, 500 feet by 250, at the corner of Beaufort and Wayne streets in Manchester, was purchased and the present orphanage buildings erected. As time went on the question of caring for homeless boys had to be considered, as there were so many needing a home and protection, and it was decided to admit them as well as girls to the Notre Dame. This practice continued until 1901 when, owing to the crowded condition of the home, it became necessary to make other arrangements and St. Peter's Orphanage was opened in another part of the city for the reception of boys, so that now only girls are received at the Notre Dame.

In addition to the orphanage the institution includes a hospital and a home for aged women. The orphanage building is of brick and contains 11 rooms. In the first ward, accommodating 75 of the older girls, are four dormitories, and in the second, devoted to the use of the younger girls ranging from three to seven years, are two. Each ward is under the supervision of three sisters and has its own dining room. Two of the sisters in charge are always present during the meals. The dining rooms for the girls are on the upper floors and are connected with the kitchen by dumb waiters. No cooking is done in the orphanage building, the institution kitchen being in the basement of the hospital. On each floor there is a pleasant playroom for the children and, opening from it, is a large piazza, 70 by 20 feet. Besides this provision for exercise and recreation there are playgrounds and a large garden. In each of the girls' wards is an infirmary and the staff of physicians connected with the hospital is called upon when medical attendance is needed.

The water is the regular city supply and the building is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Each ward has a bath-room and the girls' dormitories are supplied with set bowls. The plumbing is excellent and the fittings both for bath-rooms and water closets, of which latter there are nine in the building, are of modern and approved design. The laundry is furnished with four set tubs and three

boilers, besides the great boiler that furnishes power for the mangle. With the large amount of laundry work necessary in such an establishment, the need of this well appointed laundry, with its set tubs, starching rooms, mangle, etc., is apparent.

The labor and expense of operating such an institution is great. Children are taken whether anything is paid for their board or not. On the day the orphanage was visited there were 128 inmates, for ten of whom no remuneration was received.

A kindergarten is maintained for children under six years of age, which receives not only those living at the orphanage but many from the families in the vicinity. After the girls are seven years old they are sent for instruction to the St. Anne Convent.

The amount received for the board of the children is comparatively small and the orphanage depends for its support upon yearly contributions. It is a significant fact that the faith that their wants would be supplied, shown by those who began this work, has been amply vindicated and thus far a wonderful prosperity has attended the institution.

The orphanage accommodates about 130 girls and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The children attend St. Mary's Church.

Sister Martha is the Sister Superior.

ST. PETER'S ORPHANAGE.

St. Peter's Orphanage was opened July 2, 1901, and is located at the corner of Alsace and Amory streets in Manchester. It is two miles from the railway station and can be reached by the electric cars which pass not far from the home. The site selected for the location of this institution on the sunny slope of a hill is an excellent one and the large lot of land in connection with it furnishes a pleasant playground for the boys. The isolated position of the orphanage is an advantage, for the place has many of the features of country life so much enjoyed by children and gives a far

greater freedom than would be possible in the more compact part of the city.

Two houses upon the premises, which were formerly private residences, have been remodeled and enlarged to suit present needs, and, while plain in their appointments, are yet very comfortable and furnish the boys who are sent here pleasant and suitable accommodations. Both buildings are heated throughout, one with steam, the other with hot water; both are equipped with electric lights and both are connected with the city system of water and sewer.

The smaller house is called the schoolhouse, although it has been necessary to utilize some portions of it for other purposes. In the basement are the laundry and one of the servants' rooms. On the first floor are two schoolrooms, one with a seating capacity of 40, the other of 50, besides a sewing room and a room for a hired man. On the next floor are two more schoolrooms with seats for 24 pupils in one and 30 in the other. Next to the schoolroom is a reception room and beyond a room for the sisters. On the third floor are the dormitory for the servants and their recreation room. The school is graded from the first grade to the fifth, and both French and English are taught.

The larger house is used entirely for orphanage purposes. On the first floor are the chapel, two parlors, kitchen, dining room and recreation room for the larger boys. On the second floor are two dining rooms and a community room for the sisters, a dining room for the servants, a dining room, recreation room and dormitory for the smaller boys and a room for the sister in charge of them. On the upper floor are the sisters' dormitories and community room, besides the dormitory for the larger boys and a room which can be used for hospital purposes. Locker rooms for the clothing of the children, ample toilet and bath-rooms, equipped with modern plumbing, are provided throughout the buildings.

The boys make their own beds and help all they can in the lighter housework and the sisters, with the assistance

of six young girls, do the remainder. Two men are hired to do the heavy work about the place. Attention is paid to providing suitable food for the children and the diet list is unusually good.

As has been stated before, St. Peter's Orphanage was established at first to accommodate the larger boys of the Notre Dame de Lourdes Orphanage, but so great has been the demand upon its accommodations that it has been necessary to enlarge the first provision made for the children three-fold and now it receives all boys formerly coming under the management of the Notre Dame Orphanage.

A small amount per week is paid for the children's board though there are some for whose care no compensation is received.

They are kept until they are 12 years of age and are then placed in suitable homes.

Sister Mary de Nativite is the Sister Superior.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP INFANT ASYLUM.

This institution was opened by the Sisters of Mercy on January 6, 1902, and is under the direct supervision of Sister Ursula as Sister Superior, with three sisters and four nurses to assist her.

It is situated on Amherst Street, Manchester, in connection with the Hospital of the Sacred Heart, and has accommodations for 50 babies in three wards, one for the wee ones just born, for it receives some less than a day old; one for the year-old babies and one for the older ones. When a child reaches the age of three it is transferred to a home or orphanage. At present the institution is caring for 29 little ones. The regular charge for those who can pay is \$2 per week but Sister Ursula absolutely refuses to make it an infants' boarding house and will not receive any babies whose parents are living. She does not admit children of deserted wives except in extreme cases, because she thinks

the thought of the child is often an incentive to a man to return to his home and thus the permanent breaking up of the family is prevented.

Of this institution one cannot speak in terms of too high praise. In the first place, the work it does is unique in the state, for it is the only infant asylum we have. Heretofore it has been so difficult to find places for these helpless little ones that it would be a blessing to have the home even if it were not so well managed as it is, but in it we seem to have an almost perfect infant asylum. Every sanitary and hygienic precaution is taken, every appliance for comfort and health is provided, the most spotless cleanliness prevails and the place is full of an atmosphere of conscientious loving devotion to the little ones.

ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE FOR GIRLS.

St. Mary's Orphanage for Girls, in the city of Dover, was established in 1888, and is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It is situated on Court street. The building, containing 15 rooms, is constructed of wood and is three stories in height. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sitting room and sewing room are in the front of the house on the first floor, with the recreation room, dining room and kitchen in the rear. Over the sitting room on the second floor is the chapel and directly back of this is a large room containing three beds, which can be used for hospital purposes when required. The dormitory for the younger children on this floor is a large room, well heated, lighted and ventilated, and contains 18 single bedsteads. At the time of the visit the general appearance was that of neatness and good order. Opening from the dormitory are the bathroom and lavatory. The larger girls sleep on the floor above and their dormitory is the same in size and arrangement as that for the younger children.

This orphanage commenced with ten girls and the number has increased until at the present time there are 22,

ranging in age from three to 14 years. This is the average number, although as many as 44 have been accommodated under crowded conditions. The larger girls attend the parochial school and the smaller ones are taught in the orphanage by the sisters.

Sister Felicitas, who is the Sister Superior, has had charge for the past seven years and takes an active interest in the welfare of these children, not only while they are with her, but after they leave the home. The girls are taught sewing and assist the sisters in performing the household duties.

This institution is under the care of St. Mary's Church. It has no permanent fund but depends for its existence upon public charity and upon the small amounts paid for the board of some of the children.

DOVER CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Dover Children's Home is situated on Locust Street, in a very desirable location, and is unusually attractive and homelike. The house contains 19 rooms and is well planned and substantially built. A sunny and pleasant reception room tastefully furnished opens from the front hall at the left of the front door. In this room the visitors to the institution register. Just back of this is an assembly room for the children where they meet for instruction or amusement. The sewing room is next and here the little girls are taught their first lessons in sewing. On the right of the hall and opposite the reception room is the long dining room. The time of the visit to the home happened to be the noon hour and the happy and contented little faces appearing above the clean and well supplied tables made the dining room especially pleasing.

The kitchen is connected with this room by a good sized china closet and is large, airy, clean and well furnished. In the basement, which is apparently perfectly dry, is the laundry, with set tubs and all necessary conveniences. In connection with the laundry is a drying room which is used in winter for drying the clothes. Farther along on this

floor is the boys' playroom. The second story and part of the third are used for sleeping apartments. The single white beds, the light, well ventilated rooms and the general cleanliness made the visitor feel that the provisions in this home for the comfort and health of the children are most excellent. Part of the third story can be used for hospital purposes if necessary. The house is heated with steam, lighted by gas and is fitted throughout with modern plumbing.

This home was founded in 1892 and was incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire in 1893. It accommodates 40 children and receives both boys and girls. The object is to provide for the "reception, care and education of destitute children." The children go to the public schools and attend the First Parish (Congregational) Church. They have the appearance of belonging to a happy, well-organized family. In their daily contact in school and church with the other children of the city, they are evidently not made to feel that their circumstances are in any way different from the others.

The amount of the permanent fund, according to the treasurer's last report was \$13,250.00. The income from this is small and the provision for the care of these orphans comes principally from the board paid for some of the children, from membership fees and from voluntary gifts. The Woman's Clubs of Dover and Somersworth, the Girls' Friendly Society, the churches and the citizens, all contribute yearly something for the support of this most worthy object, and to their kindness and to the good management on the part of the officers is due the successful operation of one of the pleasantest orphanages in the state.

The following is a list of the officers:

President.—Mrs. Susan C. Young.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Ellen F. Carter.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Annie F. Morrill.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Mary F. Morrill.

Matron.—Miss Kate M. Bumstead.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

In 1894 the King's Daughters Benevolent Association of Nashua rented a dwelling house on Amherst street and started a day nursery. The object at first was to furnish a clean and comfortable place where children could be cared for during the day while their mothers were away at work. The demands upon the institution steadily increased, and the managers, after a time, decided to change it from a day nursery to a home where children could be cared for all the time.

The house, with a large lot of land around it, stands at quite a distance from the street, and the location gives almost the advantage of country life for the children. They have a delightfully large playground with seats and swings, and are far enough away from other houses for them to enjoy great freedom at their out-of-door play. The house is heated by stoves and lighted by kerosene. On the first floor are the parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and bath-room, and upstairs are six sleeping rooms and a play room. Some of the boys sleep on the third floor. The neatly furnished sitting room and parlor are very pleasant. In the dining room all the children sit at one table and are served by the matron and her assistant. The kitchen is a very small room and hardly seems large enough for the work that has to be done in it.

The home has accommodations for 20 children and the number present October 1, 1904, was 15. Relatives or friends pay a small amount per week for the board of the majority of these children and the county or city pays for the others. The children are placed out in family homes as opportunities present, and great care is exercised to prevent placing them in any but well recommended families. They go to the public schools and attend either the Episcopal Church or the Pilgrim Congregational Church. The girls are taught to sew and they assist in doing the light

housework. Part of the required clothing is supplied by parents or other relatives, more or less is contributed by friends of the home and whatever is lacking is furnished by the King's Daughters, who do most of the sewing for the institution or employ seamstresses, for whose wages they are responsible.

This orphanage is pleasant and homelike and is doing an admirable work in caring for destitute and neglected children.

The sources of income are from the King's Daughters Benevolent Association, the city, King's Daughters Circles and citizens. This home has no endowment fund.

The following is a list of the officers :

President.—Mrs. Lucette H. Blunt.

Secretary.—Mrs. George E. Balcom.

Treasurer.—Mrs. John K. Hall.

Matron.—Mrs. Elizabeth Larrabee.

Assistant Matron.—Miss Jennie Booth.

NASHUA PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

The Nashua Protestant Orphanage was opened on June 10, 1903, under the auspices of the Nashua Protestant Orphanage Association.

In 1899 Mr. J. M. Fletcher, seeing the good work done by the French Protestant Mission on Kinsley Street and the need of an orphanage for the care of dependent children coming under the supervision of the mission, gave in trust to five trustees a house and three lots of land at the corner of Burritt and Brook streets to be used for this purpose. After the gift was made the trustees conferred and decided that it would be necessary to remodel the house somewhat to make it suitable for the needs of an orphanage, and the necessary funds were raised among friends of the enterprise to put the house in proper condition to begin the work. The house has been comfortably furnished by donations from friends representing all the Protestant soci-

eties in the city and the orphanage opened with two children. Nineteen in all have been admitted and at the present time 13 are under the shelter of its roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Provost are acting as superintendent and matron, and are making brave efforts with the means at hand to carry on the institution in a satisfactory manner, but they are having many discouraging experiences as so many others have had in the commencement of such a work. The only funds with which to pay expenses are obtained from the small amounts paid for the children's board and from voluntary contributions.

In the management of this institution nearly all the Protestant societies in the city are represented.

The following is a list of the officers of the Nashua Protestant Orphanage Association :

President.—Mr. Herbert K. Kendall.

Treasurer.—Mrs. C. A. Johnston.

Secretary.—Miss Mary E. Law.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE, NASHUA.

St. Joseph's Orphanage in Nashua is located on Main Street, and is under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. It is about half a mile from the Nashua Junction railway station and is on the South Main Street line of the electric cars.

In the latter part of 1900 Father Millette purchased a fine old estate containing 300 square feet of land for the purpose of establishing an orphanage. The large dwelling house upon the place was remodeled to suit the needs for the time being and the home started with 20 children. The number seeking admission has increased so rapidly that it has been necessary to provide more commodious quarters and the orphanage has been enlarged by the construction of a substantial brick building with accommodations for 180 children. This addition, which is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, is three stories in height above the basement

and is lighted by gas and provided with adequate systems of heating and ventilation. The water is the regular city supply.

In the basement are the kitchen, two large pantries and four dining rooms, one for the boys, one for the larger girls, one for the smaller girls and one for the sisters, besides the furnace room and a room for the hired man.

On the next floor are the parlor and sewing room, both large rooms with folding doors between, and when these doors are opened it makes a room with a seating capacity of 100.

Between the sewing room and the schoolroom are bath and toilet rooms, well equipped with modern plumbing. The schoolroom, where nearly 100 children are taught in the kindergarten and primary grades, is very large, being 50 by 35 feet. It is well heated and ventilated and is unusually well lighted with windows on three sides.

The second floor, which is used wholly for the boys, has a dormitory, 50 by 30 feet, with eight large windows. It is very light, is well heated and is ventilated by a shaft that runs through to the roof. Opening from the dormitory is a lavatory, furnished with a long white enameled sink and basins. Beyond this are the bath-rooms and water closets. On the street side and opening from this dormitory are two smaller rooms, one for the sister in charge and one for use when a child is not well and needs to be separated from the others. This infirmary room, which is conveniently located near a dumb waiter connecting with the kitchen, is suitably furnished for sickness, has a medicine closet built in one end and a toilet room opening from it.

The boys' playroom is the same size as their dormitory and is heated and lighted in the same manner. A wardrobe is built at the end of each of these rooms and the children's clothes are kept here with a system of numbering that prevents any confusion. Each child has a number and all his personal belongings are in a section of the ward-

robe bearing this number. Opening from this playroom is a long piazza, 10 feet wide and 50 feet long. Leading to this second floor is a stairway and hall which is used exclusively for the boys.

The third floor is for the girls and is exactly the same in arrangement as the second floor. Above this floor is a large attic used for storage.

The barn on the old estate has been remodeled and now contains a laundry, where the work for the institution is done, a carpenter shop, a room for the hired help and hospital rooms for those suffering from contagious diseases.

Children are taken at the age of three years, though some as young as 18 months have been admitted. This is not the rule, however. The boys are kept until they are 12 years of age, the girls until they are a little older and when they leave the orphanage suitable places are found for them. Like so many other orphanages in the state, St. Joseph's depends for its existence upon voluntary contributions and upon the small amounts paid for the children's board. Father Millette and the sisters in charge are indefatigable in their efforts to provide for the spiritual and physical welfare of these homeless children.

Sister Deguire is the Sister Superior.

CHASE HOME FOR CHILDREN, PORTSMOUTH.

The Chase Home for Children was founded in 1877, incorporated in 1879 as "The Children's Home" and this name was changed to its present one July 7, 1881.

The house is a spacious, old-fashioned mansion, situated on the corner of Court and Washington streets in Portsmouth, with a large graveled yard at one side for a playground. The house stands flush with the sidewalk and the generous old-fashioned paneled front door, ornamented with a brass latch and knocker, opens into a low, wide paneled hall in the center of the house. Downstairs are the parlor, playroom, dining room, kitchen and tiny laundry. Up-

stairs on the second floor are the boys' dormitory, matron's room and bath-room, and on the third floor are the girls' dormitory and servants' room. The whole place has the atmosphere of a simple happy home; everywhere great economy is manifest, but at the same time comfort and refinement, and the cleanliness is absolute.

The objects of the home, as given in their report, are as follows:

"The reception of homeless children under twelve years of age, without distinction of creed or color, of the following classes:

"1. Motherless children, whose fathers, especially seafaring men, are obliged by occupation to be much away from home, who have no proper person to care for their children during their absence.

"2. Children of poor parents, obliged by long continued sickness to neglect their families, and who place their children for a season in our care, expecting on recovery to claim their own.

"3. Children rendered temporarily homeless by fire or other accident.

"4. Children whose home has been broken by intemperance or desertion of father or mother; under such circumstances the parent remaining pays, according to ability, a certain sum at regular periods.

"5. Children left orphans, or abandoned by both parents, whose friends or relatives bring them temporarily to us while finding a proper home for them elsewhere.

"To train the children to practical home duties, to encourage habits of honesty, truthfulness, purity and industry, to prepare them to take their positions in after life as useful members of society, to give a Christian home to those who otherwise would have perhaps no home at all, such are the aims and objects of the work."

These are high aims but they are conscientiously sought and practically attained. The home is an admirable one in every way.

The house accommodates 20 children and is generally full. It admits no children under four years or over eight and does not keep them after they are 14. There are five county charges in this home. Of the remaining number the greater proportion are entirely supported by the home, though the parents and relatives who are able pay something towards the children's support, but this orphanage never refuses a home to a homeless child whether it receives any compensation in return or not.

It is supported by voluntary contributions from the citizens of Portsmouth and also has a small income from its endowment fund, which at the present time is \$25,965.14.

The following is a list of officers:

President.—Rev. Henry E. Hovey.

Secretary.—Mr. John S. Rand.

Treasurer.—Miss Olive A. Akerman.

Matron.—Mrs. Louise M. Davis.

ORPHANS' HOME, CONCORD.

This orphanage was the first one to be founded in the state, and for nearly six years was the only one. It was originally established to meet the needs of the destitute children orphaned by the Civil War. To quote from one of the reports: "In the spring of 1866, moved by a profound pity for the fatherless and destitute children to be found in the chief towns of the state, with 'no man to care for them,' so as really to provide for their misery and need, Dr. Henry Augustus Coit began the Orphans' Home.

"From the day when the first matron, with seven or eight little children, took possession of the house he had secured for the work, April 4, 1866, until the last week of his life, Dr. Coit carried the home in his heart. His interest in it and care for it never waned. He gave time, money, sympathy, counsel and pitiful concern year after year, as freely at the end as at the beginning. Engrossed as he was by grave cares and responsibilities, with every hour of his day

filled up with the important duties of his office, he still found or made opportunities for constant visits, for watchful supervision of all details, and was never too busy to give a hearing to those who had the charge of the institution and to aid them by counsel, by sympathy, and when necessary supply their needs from his own purse.

“Wonderful was his compassionate interest in the children. He knew them all by name, the history of each one, the traits and character of each one, and not a month passed without tokens coming from him of deep and tender regard for them. He himself looked after their religious instruction, baptized them himself and for many years prepared the older ones for confirmation and the Holy Communion.”

The Right Rev. W. W. Niles, D. D., Bishop of New Hampshire, is now the president of the board of trustees, and the home is a diocesan institution. It can accommodate 42 children and on October 1, 1904, was sheltering 41 little ones, one of whom is a town charge. The home does not receive children under three years of age, for it has no facilities for taking care of them.

The main buildings are of brick. On the ground floor of the central or girls' building are the reception room, ladies' sitting room, the dining room and kitchen, and above are three bedrooms and the girls' dormitory and bath-rooms, very clean, sunny and pleasant rooms. In the cellar is the laundry, which is very primitive. A thoroughly fitted up modern laundry would be a great help in carrying on the work of the home and would in the end pay for itself by the saving effected.

Connected with the main building by an enclosed cloister is the boys' building of brick, built in 1897. On the ground floor of this building are the common room, caretakers' rooms and the nursery, where the little boys from four to eight years of age spend their time under the care of a special caretaker. On the second floor are the bright, sunny dormitories and the bath-room.

On the third floor is the beautiful little Chapel of the

Good Shepherd, very completely fitted up. Every morning the whole household assembles here while the matron reads prayers. Services are held every Sunday afternoon by the chaplain of the home, the Rev. John Knox Tibbits, who also celebrates the Holy Communion every Wednesday morning.

East of the central building and connected with it, are the original buildings of wood, in which the home began its life 36 years ago. On the ground floor is first the school-room, and next to it a large room used for a workroom, the manual training room for the boys. They are taught by the manual training teacher of St. Paul's School and do wonderfully good work, even making various things for sale, such as stepladders, etc. This is the first orphans' home in New Hampshire to give its boys the advantage of manual training.

The upper part of this building is very conveniently fitted up as an infirmary, so arranged that in case of the outbreak of contagious disease the patients can be completely isolated.

The home is carried on by five women—the matron, Mrs. Moreland, who has been there 13 years; Mrs. Millard, the assistant matron, who has been there 22 years; two caretakers on the boys' side and a teacher.

Only one servant is kept, whose work is mainly laundry work, and the children do the rest, thus receiving valuable training in every branch of household work, fitting them to go out to service when they are old enough, or to care properly for homes of their own.

The grounds about the home are large and pleasant and include a delightful playground and a flourishing vegetable garden, which the boys take care of with some help from the janitor.

Every influence about this home is good and the lives of the homeless children, whose lot is cast here, have truly fallen into pleasant places. The atmosphere of refinement is strongly marked. We would especially commend the attractiveness of the tables, the clean cloth and napkins,

and the fact that the tables are freshly set for each meal, instead of remaining ready for use all the time, as is customary in most institutions. The matron and assistants also have their meals in the same dining room at the same time as the children and thus are able to exercise constant oversight over their table manners. The home is certainly fortunate in those in charge.

They have very little money to carry on this home and they need a great many things. They have no sewing room, and in the girls' building they have no common room or sitting room but are obliged to use the dining room for that purpose. Their permanent fund is only \$28,000.00, yet they never refuse a home to a homeless child and more than once have taken in some little unfortunate for the Board of Charities, who had been denied elsewhere.

ROLFE AND RUMFORD ASYLUM.

The Rolfe and Rumford Asylum in Concord is a private orphanage for young girls who are natives of Concord and motherless. It was established under the provisions of the will of the Countess of Rumford, who gave it all of her real estate and a cash endowment of \$16,000. The Countess of Rumford died in 1852 and the property was allowed to accumulate until the fund was large enough to support the institution, which was finally opened for the reception of beneficiaries on the fifteenth of January, 1880. It began with one little girl and now has accommodations for 20. On October 1st, 1904, it was caring for 15. It receives girls from three to seven or eight years of age and keeps them until they are eighteen to twenty years old.

The house is a roomy, old-fashioned mansion, with a large lot of land in connection with it. The interior is attractive in every way—the wide hall, with its quaint wood trimmings, the old-fashioned low rooms, the pretty furniture and the exquisite neatness everywhere, make this orphanage seem a veritable home. It is presided over by a matron

and her assistant, who are devoted to their work and who give the little ones their loving care and attention.

On the first floor are the reception room, the sewing room, the girls' sitting room, the schoolroom and the kitchen with its large pantries. The storeroom, laundry and ironing room are in the basement. On the second floor are nine sleeping rooms and two other rooms with a bath-room connected, which can be used as a hospital if needed. On the third floor are six sleeping rooms, besides a large room for clothes. The house is heated by steam and lighted by kerosene. There are three bath-rooms and the plumbing throughout is first class.

Nearly all the children have separate rooms, furnished simply but prettily, and in them they have their own books, pictures and ornaments. This provision of separate rooms for the children is an ideal arrangement and is not only to be commended but urged in all orphanages wherever it is possible to accomplish it.

The children are educated at the home. Their schoolroom is a large, pleasant room, as fully equipped with modern school furnishings as can be found in any of the city schools. A competent teacher is in charge who gives these children the very best instruction. They are also taught, under the supervision of the matron and her assistant, to do housework and all kinds of sewing. They attend the First Congregational Church.

The home suffered a great loss in the death of its matron, Mrs. Eliza Robinson, in February, 1904. She assumed the duties of chief resident officer in 1882 and devoted her life's energies to the interests of the home. She was a veritable mother to the children under her care and her death brought sorrow to the hearts of many.

Miss Elizabeth Dupee, who was Mrs. Robinson's competent assistant for 20 years, was appointed matron of the home in March, 1904, in Mrs. Robinson's place.

This asylum is a private orphanage. The children are taken, cared for, educated and lovingly watched over, with-

out compensation, until they are able to go out into the world to care for themselves. In after years many of them come back to visit their old home for which they never seem to lose their attachment. Concord has reason to feel the greatest gratitude that she has within her borders so truly charitable an institution.

The following is a list of officers:

President.—Hon. Joseph B. Walker, Concord.

Secretary.—Hon. William P. Fiske, Concord.

Treasurer.—Dr. Charles R. Walker, Concord.

Matron.—Miss Emma Dupee, Concord.

THE WOMAN'S AID HOME, MANCHESTER.

The Woman's Aid Home deserves special mention in this report, for it is the only "Home" we know of in the state where persons afflicted with chronic disease are received. It is the outgrowth of the Woman's Aid and Relief Society, organized in Manchester in January, 1875, during a time of great suffering and distress among the poor. At that time there was no hospital in the city and the need of one was so strongly felt by the society in its work among the poor that, on January 12, 1878, a small hospital was opened, which was for several years the only hospital in Manchester. In 1882 it was enlarged, and in 1891 the large and beautiful buildings now occupied were bought by Aretas Blood and presented to the society. The patients were transferred in October, 1891, and the new institution then took the name of "Home" instead of hospital, and a veritable "home" it has proved to be to many an otherwise homeless invalid. The house is situated on the corner of Beech and Pearl streets, on high land, surrounded by spacious grounds, giving abundant light and air to the rooms.

It has accommodations for 38 and at the present time is caring for 37. The annual expenses average about \$7,500. The various churches and corporations contribute to its support, as well as many charitably disposed individuals, and

upon the death of Mrs. Blood it received an endowment of \$100,000, which makes it very nearly self-supporting. The city maintains one bed, to which the mayor is privileged to name the occupant. It is purely unsectarian and is open to any resident of the state, though chiefly confined to Manchester people. Five nurses are constantly employed, besides the matron and necessary staff of servants. The rooms are bright, airy and pleasant and the aged inmates are many of them able to be up and about their rooms, though their days of active usefulness are past forever. Five of the inmates are wholly blind, some are paralytic, some rheumatic and one is suffering from locomotor ataxia. To quote from one of the reports:

“Some are there with no other infirmities than those usually attendant upon age, whose morning and midday of life were bright and sunny, surrounded by kindred and friends in happy homes, but who, through the vicissitudes of time and change, are left like the last leaf upon the tree and in their enfeebled age here find the home comforts elsewhere lacking. Others there may be to whom life has ever been a wearisome struggle, filled with anxiety, who find here that rest and peace and comfort in their last years heretofore denied them.

“While the majority of those at the home are chronic invalids or are here for a permanent home, the benefits are by no means limited to this class, and every year a considerable number are received who remain a few weeks for rest and recuperation from debility or for treatment in acute diseases. Indeed, when our work began, it was this latter class it was intended to benefit; but the establishment of several other hospitals in the city since then has rendered this need less urgent.

“Those coming here who have the means are expected to pay a moderate price for benefits received, but those who have nothing are treated with equal consideration, and it is a most gratifying fact that no one can tell, from any dis-

tinctions made, who is a paying patient and who is not. Probably no one except the treasurer does know."

That which impressed the visitor from the Board of Charities most strongly in going about from room to room were the cheerful, happy faces of the inmates, even those who had been bedridden for years, or those who must be in constant pain. It was a truer testimony to the restful comfort of their lives in the home than anything else could have been. Truly there is no more noble or beautiful charity than this, to comfort the aged and sorrowful in their affliction, to "bind up the broken-hearted, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

MERCY HOME.

The Mercy Home was founded in 1891 by the W. C. T. U. for homeless, wayward girls. Its work is preventive as well as reformatory in its nature and exercises a kind and restraining influence upon those who have been left alone in the world with no one to care for or watch over them. The average age at which the girls enter is about 13 and the length of their stay varies from one to three years according to their behavior. When the girls leave they are returned to their friends or are furnished with good homes or situations.

The home is located in Manchester on the Mammoth road, about three quarters of a mile from the East Manchester railway station, and can also be reached by the Valley Street line of the Manchester Electric Railway. The house is large and comfortable and has accommodations for 20 inmates. It is heated by steam, lighted by kerosene and connected with the city water system. A large quantity of water for laundry purposes is taken from a well on the premises. This supply, however, is not reliable and when there is a failure the city water is used.

In connection with the house there is a large lot of land, containing 12 acres, much of which is under cultivation. This year over 130 barrels of potatoes have been raised, besides all the other vegetables needed by the home. A large orchard of fruit-bearing trees furnishes every other year apples sufficient not only for the home but for the market.

The reception room, the girls' sitting room, the matron's room, a large dining room, kitchen and pantry are on the first floor; seven sleeping rooms and a room that can be used for an infirmary are on the second floor and on the third are eleven chambers. Each girl has her own room and cares for it herself. Everywhere cleanliness and good order prevail.

In 1901 a new laundry was erected back of the home and connected with it by a covered passageway. This building was much needed, as the old quarters in the basement had become too small for the work and the large quantities of steam generated proved a serious menace to the underpinning of the building. This new laundry is supplied with a boiler, two washers, a mangle, an extractor, a polisher, four set tubs, a laundry stove, etc. It is a large, airy, sunny room, with windows on all sides, and is a comfortable place to work in. The "Mercy Home Laundry" has many patrons in Manchester and is doing good work. The girls are employed here during the day and are taught all kinds of laundry work by an experienced laundress. They are also taught to do sewing and housework.

A schoolroom has been finished in the upper part of the laundry building and is a simple, comfortable room with a seating capacity of 18. An evening school, which is attended by the girls four evenings in the week, is kept up regularly through the fall and winter months. They are interested in their school work and during the year make much improvement. A room, which adjoins the schoolroom, contains valuable mineral specimens donated by Mr. George A. Page, and this gift has been a means of pleasure as well as of instruction to the girls.

They attend the Methodist Church in East Manchester. Occasionally special religious services are conducted for them at the home by different ministers in the city and by evangelists who are kind enough to come.

The matron, who has been here for the past 11 years, has demonstrated excellent executive ability in the management of the institution and has indeed been a mother to the girls, showing them at all times the most unselfish devotion.

There is no charitable work in the state more deserving of praise than the provision of a home for wayward and homeless girls, and to the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union is due the credit and honor of establishing and maintaining the Mercy Home in Manchester.

The following is a list of officers:

President.—Miss C. R. Wendell, Dover.

Secretary.—Miss Clara E. Rowell, Franklin.

Treasurer.—Miss Isabella G. Mack, Manchester.

Matron.—Miss Ella C. Hurd, Manchester.

Descriptions of Institutions in Other States Where the New Hampshire Deaf, Dumb and Blind Beneficiaries are Educated.

AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The American School for the Deaf is situated on Asylum Avenue in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and is the oldest school for the deaf in America. The governing board consists of a board of directors with the governors and secretaries of state of the New England states as members, *ex-officio*.

In 1816 a charter was granted to sixty-three citizens of Hartford by the Legislature of Connecticut, and under this charter the school was opened April 15, 1817. In 1819 the Congress of the United States, upon motion of Henry Clay, gave to the school 23,000 acres of public land in the West, and from the proceeds of the sale of this Western property, land was secured in Hartford, suitable buildings erected, and a permanent fund provided. After it was established the Legislatures of the New England states appropriated money to educate a certain number at this school. New Hampshire adopted this policy in 1821, making at that time an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars.

The system of instruction is eclectic, both the sign and oral methods being employed. For developing the intellectual faculties and for the rapid exchange of thought, the instructors consider the free use of the sign language invaluable as well as the oral method.

Very early in the history of this school the need of manual training was recognized, and was adopted as part of its curriculum in 1822, it being the first school in the country to give instruction in this branch. Boys receive training in

cabinet-making, shoemaking and sloyd. Most of the girls learn to sew and to do lighter housework.

The school is divided into three grades, primary, intermediate and grammar. The building used for the scholars of the intermediate and grammar grades is a long building, four stories in height, which provides schoolrooms, dormitories and dining rooms for one hundred pupils. This building is old, and the management and friends of the institution desire more modern accommodations, but as the school is not heavily endowed, it is difficult with the means at hand to provide suitable new buildings.

In 1900 efforts were made to procure money to erect a new building for the primary department with the result that the sum of \$85,000.00 was raised for this purpose. This new building is a credit to the promoters, and contains modern schoolrooms, dormitories and dining rooms for seventy-five pupils and their teachers. Here the oral system is taught almost exclusively.

The directors have built a substantial brick building for the use of the boys engaged in manual training. A first-class workshop has been fitted up with proper equipment on the first floor, and a room for the class in sloyd on the floor above. Competent teachers are employed in this department, and the pupils show the result of good instruction. Manual training, which is of great value to all children, is especially so to the deaf and dumb, and the statistics of this school show that a large majority of the graduates from this department have become self-supporting citizens.

New Hampshire is educating eight children here.

MAINE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Maine School for the Deaf is a state institution, established by an act of the Legislature in March, 1897. It first existed as the Portland School for the Deaf, and was founded in 1876. In 1895 the state purchased a large house on Spring Street, adjoining the building occupied

by the Portland School for the Deaf, and enlarged it to about twice its original size for use as a dormitory for the pupils of the Portland school. The state's owning the dormitory and the city of Portland the schoolhouse proved to be a very inconvenient and unsatisfactory arrangement and, upon condition that the city would convey to the state free of expense its title in the schoolhouse and lot, the state assumed entire charge and now provides for the education of all its deaf and dumb children.

There are accommodations for 125 pupils and at the present time 97 are attending the school. All the scholars are from Maine, with the exception of New Hampshire's beneficiaries, eight in number. Both the sign and oral methods of instruction are employed.

The buildings consist of Brownson Hall, the school building, and a house which has recently been purchased. In Brownson Hall are the kitchen, dining rooms, parlors and dormitories. In the school building are nine class rooms for the three grades, primary, intermediate and grammar, and a room for manual training.

A few years ago the state purchased the property adjoining Brownson Hall and remodeled the large house formerly used as a private residence to suit the purposes of the school. The girls occupy this building and are provided with comfortable sleeping and living apartments and a large playground. There is in the house a very convenient kitchen, with pantry, closets, etc., where the girls are taught all kinds of housework.

The principal, Miss Taylor, has had charge of the school for ten years. She is a woman of marked executive ability, is thoroughly trained, and shows moreover great natural aptitude for her work. Capable assistants are employed in all departments, including that of manual training.

This school compares most favorably with the other educational institutions for the deaf in the country, and this board feels that New Hampshire is fortunate in having so good a school so near at hand.

CLARKE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton is ideally situated on a height of land overlooking the city. The buildings are modern and the grounds very attractive with beautiful trees, shrubbery and flowers.

The school was founded in 1867, and was named for John Clarke, who endowed it with \$400,000.00. There are three departments, primary, intermediate and grammar, each one constituting a distinct family and school, and being provided with a building fitted for its purpose.

The Gilmore Gymnasium was the last building to be erected, and was given to the school by the grandparents of one of the scholars. All of its appointments are complete. The lower floor has a fine bowling alley, cloak rooms, instructors' rooms, and lavatories. The second floor is the gymnasium proper, and is supplied with apparatus of the Swedish method and of the best grade.

The oral method of instruction is taught exclusively, and it is claimed by the principal that this manner of teaching can be used successfully with any intelligent deaf and dumb child having the sense of sight. The ease with which children converse and understand each other in their recitations appears marvelous to an outsider, and would seem to substantiate the claim made for the superiority of oral instruction over any other. The girls are taught sloyd, wood-carving and light housework. The boys are taught sloyd, wood-carving and cabinet work, and many of them reach a high degree of excellence in these handicrafts. Some of our New Hampshire beneficiaries have won special commendation in this department.

The state of New Hampshire pays \$250 a year for each of her pupils at this school. This amount, however, does not represent the actual cost per capita for each child. In order to give the scholars the advantages that are furnished here a much larger sum is required. It is claimed that \$250,000.00 of the income from the endowment fund, besides the annual fees that are charged, have been expended

for the benefit of the pupils since the school was opened. One hundred and fifty scholars can be accommodated, but the school is not large enough to meet the demands, more applications for admission than can be considered being received every year.

This school ranks as one of the best for the deaf and dumb in the world, and the credit of much of its success is due Miss Yale, the principal. She has been connected with the institution thirty-three years, has given her life's energies and thought to her work, and has accomplished wonderful results. She has twenty-one trained assistants.

Seven New Hampshire children are being educated here at the present time.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind has a world-wide reputation. It is a school purely educational in its principles and methods, and was incorporated for the instruction and training of boys and girls who on account of defective sight or total blindness are unable to attend the public schools. Its stated objects are "to promote the physical well-being of the pupils and to strengthen their muscular systems, to develop and discipline their minds, to cultivate their hearts, and to chasten their sentiments, to improve their taste and aesthetic sense, and to provide them with as full an equipment as possible for the active duties of life."

Dr. Howe's dominant thought in establishing the school seemed to be to provide for the blind a definitely useful relation to society. He made it possible for their minds to be trained to clear thinking, and their hands to do honest labor, so that they can stand forth in the world in their independence.

The school at South Boston provides for the training and education of advanced pupils, while the kindergarten at Jamaica Plain does its good work for the children.

Under the supervision of Mr. Anagnos, the curriculum of the school has been gradually enlarged and improved, until now it has become a rational, methodical, explicit and positive course of study. Manual training of late years has been especially emphasized, music in its various branches has been taught, and the work in the literary departments has made steady progress.

New Hampshire is fortunate indeed in being able to send her blind children to be educated at this school, whose blessed privileges are now being enjoyed by twenty-one of her state beneficiaries.

CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind is situated in Hartford, Connecticut, and was established in 1893. It is a private corporation, and is under the direction of a board of trustees, assisted by an advisory board. It is a dual institution, consisting of a kindergarten and primary department and also an industrial home, and its stated objects are "to furnish opportunity for instruction in useful trades to those blind persons who, having passed the age limit (eighteen years), are ineligible for admission to the Perkins Institution at South Boston, or to any blind persons of suitable age and capacity, who may, or may not, have enjoyed the advantages of any school for the blind in their earlier years, and also to provide care and primary education for young blind children until they shall be fitted for the more advanced departments of the Massachusetts school."

The kindergarten department is situated on Asylum Avenue, and is only a short distance from the terminus of the electric car line at Woodlawn Street. Two brick buildings are occupied, one of which is used for school purposes, also for teachers' rooms and for the nursery department. On the first floor is a large hall for entertainments and physical

exercises. The other building is smaller, and has accommodations for thirty children. Two matrons are in charge, who are assisted by four teachers and two nurses. The course of study includes a complete kindergarten training, which takes the pupils well into the intermediate grades, and music and sloyd.

The Industrial Home is on Wethersfield Avenue. It is a large brick building, on the first floor of which are the office of the institution, a workroom for the cane-seating industry, and a printing office. On the upper floors are the dining room, kitchen, etc., also apartments for the young women inmates. The bedrooms for the young men and boys are in a building across the street.

The instruction in this department includes training for the women in typewriting, basket making and fancy work, and for the men in broom making, mattress repairing and chair caning. The men also perform unskilled labor, such as feeding presses, stitching pamphlets, etc., in the printing office where the monthly magazine for the institute is published. To those who have special talent, music and piano tuning are taught.

After completing the primary course, whether the children go to the Perkins Institution for a more advanced education depends upon their own ability and desire in regard to the matter. If they are good students, they usually elect to go to the Massachusetts School, and continue their studies in that institution. But if they prefer they can go to the Industrial Home and receive the training provided there, and after completing a course in this department, if they are Connecticut charges, they are furnished tools, not exceeding in cost the sum of two hundred dollars, to assist them in earning an independent living.

The credit of awakening public interest in the proper education and training of the blind of Connecticut is largely due to Mrs. Emily W. Foster, whose untiring efforts and work in this direction resulted in securing the coöperation and assistance of influential and benevolent men and women in bringing about proper legislation for this purpose.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Belknap County.

Mrs. J. G. Bard	.	.	.	Meredith.
Mrs. Lilian Hanson	.	.	.	Center Harbor.
Mrs. Mary W. Merrill	.	.	}	Belmont.
				Gilmanton.
Rev. E. H. Wright	.	.	.	Sanbornton.

Carroll County.

Rev. Charles Coleman	.	.	.	Wakefield.
Mrs. S. A. Cook	.	.	.	Union.
Mrs. L. D. Keay	.	.	.	Effingham.
Mrs. S. E. Morse	.	.	.	Moultonborough.

Cheshire County.

Mrs. Lydia M. Holton	.	.	.	Hinsdale.
Mrs. Eugenie C. Madden	.	.	}	Keene.
				Roxbury.

Cöös County.

Mrs. J. W. Baldwin	.	.	.	Pittsburg.
Mrs. Hiram Blanchard	.	.	.	Stewartstown.
Mrs. N. M. Davenport	.	.	.	Jefferson.
Mrs. Clara E. Howe	.	.	.	Lancaster.
Miss Cora Locke	.	.	.	Columbia.
Mrs. Charles S. Raymond	.	.	.	Colebrook.
Mrs. John Sheridan	.	.	.	Berlin.

Grafton County.

Mrs. Channing Bishop	.	.	.	Bristol.
Mrs. James Brown	.	.	.	Wentworth.
Miss Ina Cutting	.	.	.	Orford.
Miss Ida A. Cox	.	.	.	Enfield.
Miss Myrtie P. Conant	.	.	.	Bath.
Miss Katherine Morse	.	.	.	Haverhill.

Hillsborough County.

Mrs. Charles H. Burns	.	.	.	Wilton.
Mrs. Victorene McDonald	.	.	.	Manchester.
Mrs. Frank Preston	.	.	.	Manchester.
Mrs. Lucia Meade Priest	.	.	.	Manchester.
Mrs. R. H. Dillon	.	.	.	Manchester.
Mrs. C. E. Dodge	.	.	.	Manchester.
Miss Elsie Fairbanks	.	.	.	Manchester.
Miss Josephine Flanders	.	.	.	Weare.
Miss Helen Jones	.	.	.	Hillsborough.
Mrs. J. H. McAlpine	.	.	.	New Boston.
Mrs. D. F. Runnells	.	.	.	Nashua.
Mrs. J. B. Smith	.	.	.	Hillsborough.

Merrimack County.

Mrs. I. N. Blodgett	.	.	.	Franklin.
Miss Sallie Carpenter	.	.	.	Chichester.
Mrs. Clarence E. Carr	.	.	{	Andover.
				Potter Place.
Mrs. J. H. Dearborn	.	.		Hooksett.
			{	Suncook.
Mrs. Benjamin Emons	.	.		Wilmot Flat.
Miss Abba Fiske	.	.	.	Concord.
Miss Mary A. Gurley	.	.	.	Concord.
Mrs. Helen Felch	.	.	.	Bradford.
Mrs. Walter Gray	.	.	.	Bow.
Miss Elizabeth F. Houser	.	.	.	Canterbury.
Mrs. Cora Huntington	.	.	.	Henniker.

Mrs. W. H. Mitchell	.	.	.	Loudon.
Dr. J. D. Quackenbos	.	.	.	New London.
Mrs. D. A. Sargent.	.	.	.	Northfield.
Mrs. J. B. Tennant	.	.	.	{ Short Falls. Epsom.
Mrs. H. A. Tuttle	.	.	.	
				Pittsfield.

Rockingham County.

Mrs. C. R. Brown	.	.	.	Deerfield.
Mrs. Mary C. Fitts	.	.	.	Newfields.
Mrs. Ella L. Follansby	.	.	.	{ Exeter. Atkinson.
Miss Susan H. Mathes	.	.	.	
Rev. W. A. Rand	.	.	.	Portsmouth.
Mrs. J. L. Seavey	.	.	.	Seabrook.
				Greenland.

Strafford County.

Mrs. Dennis Cash	.	.	.	Dover.
Miss Elizabeth Sawyer	.	.	.	Dover.
Miss Mary P. Woodman	.	.	.	Dover.
Miss Edith Legros	.	.	.	Somersworth.
Mrs. C. H. Pettee	.	.	.	Durham.
Miss Annie Wallace	.	.	.	Rochester.
Mrs. J. H. Waterhouse	.	.	.	Barrington.

Sullivan County.

Rev. Elmer T. Blake	.	.	.	Charlestown.
Miss Esther Chatterton	.	.	.	Acworth.
Miss Addie C. Currier	.	.	.	East Lempster.
Mrs. Herman Holt	.	.	.	Claremont.
Mrs. Charles Kimball	.	.	.	Unity.
Mrs. Lucy M. Lewin	.	.	.	Plainfield.
Mrs. Josiah Hooper	.	.	.	Goshen.
Mrs. Seth Richards	.	.	.	Newport.
Mrs. Irving Rowell	.	.	.	Sunapee.
Mrs. Silas Tucker	.	.	.	Cornish.

LIST OF HOMES, HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Soldiers' Home	Tilton.
New Hampshire School for Feeble- minded Children	Laconia.
New Hampshire State Hospital	Concord.

Homes for the Aged.

Gafney Home for Aged	Rochester.
Home for Aged Women	Portsmouth.
New Hampshire Odd Fellows' Home	Concord.
New Hampshire Centennial Home for the Aged	Concord.
Notre Dame de Lourdes (Catholic)	Manchester.
Old Ladies' Home (Catholic)	Manchester.
The Gale Home for Aged Women	Manchester.
Masonic Home	Manchester.
The John M. Hunt Home for Aged Couples	Nashua.
The Protestant Home for Aged Wo- men	Nashua.
Wentworth Home for the Aged	Dover.

Homes for the Young.

New Hampshire Orphans' Home	Franklin.
Manchester Children's Home	Manchester.
St. Patrick's Orphanage for Girls (Catholic)	Manchester.
St. Joseph's Boys' Home (Catholic)	Manchester.

Hospice St. Vincent de Paul (Catholic)	Manchester.
Orphanage of Notre Dame de Lourdes (Catholic)	Manchester.
St. Peter's Orphanage for Boys (Catholic)	Manchester.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Infant Asylum (Catholic)	Manchester.
St. Mary's Home for Girls (Catholic)	Dover.
Dover Children's Home	Dover.
Nashua Day Nursery and Children's Home	Nashua.
Nashua Protestant Orphanage	Nashua.
St. Joseph's Orphanage (Catholic)	Nashua.
Chase Home	Portsmouth.
Orphans' Home	Concord.
Rolfe and Rumford Asylum for Girls	Concord.

Other Homes.

Invalids' Home	Keene.
Woman's Aid Home	Manchester.
Mercy Home (W. C. T. U.)	Manchester.
Home for Working Girls (Catholic)	Manchester.
Night Refuge for Homeless Girls and Women (Catholic)	Manchester.
St. Martha's Home for Women (Catholic)	Manchester.

Hospitals.

Berlin Hospital	Berlin.
Cottage Hospital	Claremont.
Cottage Hospital	Woodsville.
Elliott City Hospital	Keene.
Elliott Hospital	Manchester.
Sacred Heart Hospital (Catholic)	Manchester.

Hospital of Notre Dame de Lourdes (Catholic)	West Manchester.
Emily Balch Hospital	Plymouth.
Exeter Cottage Hospital	Exeter.
Hayes Hospital	Dover.
Highland Springs Sanatorium	Nashua.
Nashua Emergency Hospital	Nashua.
Laconia Cottage Hospital	Laconia.
Lincoln Hospital	Lincoln.
Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital	Hanover.
Margaret Pillsbury Hospital	Concord.
Woman's Memorial Hospital	Concord.
Pembroke Sanatorium for Consump- tives	Pembroke.
Portsmouth Cottage Hospital	Portsmouth.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

New Hampshire Prisoners' Aid Association.

President, Allen Folger	Concord.
First Vice-President, Rev. G. H. Reed	Concord.
Secretary, Rev. N. F. Carter	Concord.
Treasurer, John C. Thorne	Concord.

Belknap and Grafton County Humane Society.

President, Henry K. W. Scott	Laconia.
Vice-Presidents, Rev. Richard Swain	Laconia.
Rev. W. H. Getchell	Lakeport.
Rev. J. Franklin Babb	Laconia.
Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Locke	Lakeport.

Keene Humane Society.

President, Henry I. Mackintosh	Keene.
First Vice-President, Horatio Colony	Keene.
Secretary, Mrs. Eugenie C. Madden	Keene.
Treasurer, Mrs. George Dinsmoor	Keene.
Counsel, Joseph Madden	Keene.

Ladies' Humane Society, Portsmouth.

President, Mrs. Nathan F. Mathes	Portsmouth.
Secretary and Treasurer, Mary R. Lynam	Portsmouth.

Portsmouth Seamen's Friend Society.

President, Mrs. H. C. Knight	Portsmouth.
Secretary, Mary A. Foster	Portsmouth.
Trustee, E. P. Kimball	Portsmouth.
Superintendent, James O. Cornish	Portsmouth.

New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

President, Mary A. Foster	Portsmouth.
Secretary and Treasurer, James R. May	Portsmouth.
State Agents, R. E. Hodgkins	Portsmouth.
William J. Ahern	Concord.
Counsel, John S. H. Frink	Portsmouth.

New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

President, John J. Pickering	Portsmouth.
Secretary and Treasurer, James R. May	Portsmouth.
State Agent, R. E. Hodgkins	Portsmouth.
Counsel, John S. H. Frink	Portsmouth.

Manchester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

President, Walter G. Africa	Manchester.
Secretary, John G. Lane	Manchester.
Agent, H. Fox Davis	Manchester.

BY-LAWS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SECTION 1. The board shall have a chairman who shall be elected in January of each year at the regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose. It shall also have five standing committees as follows:

1. Almshouses.
2. Jails, Reformatories and Houses of Correction.
3. Orphans' Homes.
4. Dependent Children.
5. State Beneficiaries.

SECT. 2. The board shall have a secretary chosen from outside the membership of the board, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all proceedings, notify the members of meetings, conduct the correspondence, and with the assistance of the chairman prepare the biennial report, the report to be submitted to the whole board before being published. He shall also act as visiting agent to placed-out children and supervisor of volunteer visitors, and shall perform such other duties under the direction of the board as may rightfully belong to his office.

SECT. 3. The regular meetings of the board shall be held at the office in Concord (unless otherwise notified), on the third Wednesday of each alternate month beginning with January, and notices of said meetings shall be given to all members of the board, by mail, not less than four days in advance.

SECT. 4. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, the secretary or any three members of the board.

SECT. 5. The reports of the secretary, standing committees and members at the meetings of the board shall be presented in writing and placed on file at the office.

SECT. 6. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for business.

The order of business shall be as follows :

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Secretary's report to the board.
3. Reports of standing committees.
4. Reports of members.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

SECT. 7. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of members present at any meeting of the board, notice of such intended action having been previously given.

SPECIMEN BLANKS USED BY THE BOARD.

CARD RECORD AND VISITATION.

A

BLANK SENT FOR ORIGINAL INFORMATION.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION.

BLANK FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, SUPERINTENDENTS OF
ORPHANS' HOMES, COUNTY FARMS, ETC., FOR FACTS RE-
QUIRED FOR THE CARD RECORD OF THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN
OF THE STATE.

Name Where placed.....
TownCounty
Birthplace
Date of birth, or age
SexColorReligion
Physical condition
Mental condition
Father's name
Birthplace
Religion
Occupation
Mother's name
Birthplace
Religion
Occupation
Address of parents or relatives
Facts about family
General remarks and description of child
.....Signed

B

CARD WHERE INFORMATION IS TRANSCRIBED.

[RIGHT SIDE.]

Name..... County..... No.....
 Date of birth Place of birth
 Town committed from Sex Color.....
 Religion
 Physical condition
 Mental condition
 Father's name
 Birthplace
 Religion Occupation.....
 Mother's name
 Birthplace
 Religion Occupation.....
 Address of parents or relatives
 Facts about family

[OBVERSE SIDE.]

Where placed Date

 Transferred to Date

 Remarks

C

SUGGESTIONS TO VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

CONCORD, N. H.

SUGGESTIONS TO VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

First. Blanks for reports will be furnished each visitor. Please fill out two for each visit. Retain one yourself for future reference and send the other to us.

Second. Please send in your reports quarterly, the first of June, September, December and March, but visit the child always as much oftener than this as the circumstances may require.

Third. If a child is discontented, or for any reason not well situated, or a change of place is desirable, please report the matter at once without delay, making such recommendation as you may choose upon a Special Report blank.

Fourth. There should be a separate report for each child and all reports should be signed by the visitor and dated upon the day the visit is made.

Fifth. Communications requiring an answer should *not* be made upon a report blank but by letter.

Sixth. Address all official communications to State Board of Charities and Correction, Concord, N. H.

Personal letters may be sent directly to the secretary. All communications will be considered as strictly confidential.

WILLIAM J. AHERN,
Secretary.

D

BLANK FOR VISITOR'S USE.

MEMORANDUM OF VISIT TO CHILDREN.

To
 With
 Of
 Character of place
 Physical condition of child
 Mental condition
 Clothing
 Lodging
 Food
 Schooling
 Church facilities
 Work
 Visited 190
 By
 Remarks

E

BLANK FOR SPECIAL REPORT.

Concerning
 By Visitor.
 Date

F

BLANK TO BE USED IN VISITING COUNTY FARMS.

Name of county farm
 Date of visit
 Name of visitor
 Situated
 Distance from railway station
 How reached
 Superintendent
 Matron
 How long there
 Name and address of physician
 Number of inmatesMenWomen
 Children 15 years and under Total
 Children under 3 yearsBoysGirlsTotal
 Children over 3 yearsBoysGirlsTotal
 Number of insaneMenWomenTotal
 Number of feeble-minded ...MenWomen....Girls...
 BoysTotal
 Number of epilepticsMenWomenGirls ...
 BoysTotal
 Number of prisonersMenWomenTotal ...
 Number and kind of buildings
 How lighted
 How heated
 Water supply
 Sanitary condition
 Number of bathtubsWater-closets
 Are sexes separated
 Dormitory doors locked at night
 Is there a night watchman, and, if so, how often does he
 make his rounds
 What provision in case of fire
 Diet, give list if possible
 How often is fresh milk given

How often butter
 How often fresh meat
 Hospital rooms, describe them
 Are church services held, and, if so, how often and by whom

LIST OF CHILDREN AT FARM.

NameAgeWhere from

G

BLANK TO BE USED IN VISITING JAILS.

Name of jailWhere situated
 Date of visit
 Name of visitor
 Name of jailer
 Name of matron
 Kind of building
 How heated
 Number of cells
 Are sexes separated
 Are young boys and first offenders separated from old
 criminals
 Sanitary arrangements
 How ventilated
 How drained
 Water supply
 How many bathtubs
 Number of prisoners—Men
 Women
 Do prisoners work
 Remarks

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 190.... STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION.

Town giving assistance, County, Name of Overseer of Poor,

Persons Assisted.—Name.	*Pauper.	*Dependent soldier.	Family status (single, married, widow, divorced, living apart, deserted).	Number in family assisted.	Number of children in family under 16 years of age.	Amount of relief.	Cause of Need.

* Please make cross (X) whichever head this comes under.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

APPLICATION

FOR REMEDIAL TREATMENT OF AN INDIGENT TUBERCULOUS
PATIENT.

(This blank must be filled as completely as possible and sworn to by the proper authority. See reference at bottom of the page.)

To the State Board of Charities and Correction:

Under the provisions of Chapter.....Section..... of the Public Statutes, application is hereby made for treatment at some sanatorium of the following named person:

Name?Residence?

Age?Sex?Color?

Birthplace?

(1) Civil State?Occupation?

Stopped working?

How long under physician's care?

Have you ever been at any Sanatorium?

If so, name of institution?

How long were you there?

How long have you been a resident of New Hampshire?

Have you any relatives able to assist you?

Name and address of nearest relative or friend?

Name of attending physician?

P. O. Address?

FAMILY HISTORY TUBERCULAR:

Father?Mother?Brother?

Father's family?Mother's family?

Sisters?

Previous disease?

Unhygienic habits (use of liquor, tobacco, etc.)?

(1.) Whether single, married or widowed.

.....
 SYMPTOMS: Cough?.....Sputum?.....
 Fever?Chills?
 Stomach?Bowels?
 Night Sweats?Hemorrhage?
 Difficult breathing?Sleep?
 Weight when taken ill?Appetite?
 Weight now?
 Where do you reside at present time?
 Signed

The undersigned have full knowledge of the circumstances of said applicant, and declare that in their opinion neither the patient nor any relative chargeable therewith is able to pay overdollars per week toward the treatment of the applicant at any Sanatorium.

(2)

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

.....SS.
 Personally appeared the above-named

 and made oath that the foregoing statement by

 subscribed is true.

.....

(2.) Here give official capacity. Must be sworn to by the mayor, or overseer of the poor, or selectmen.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

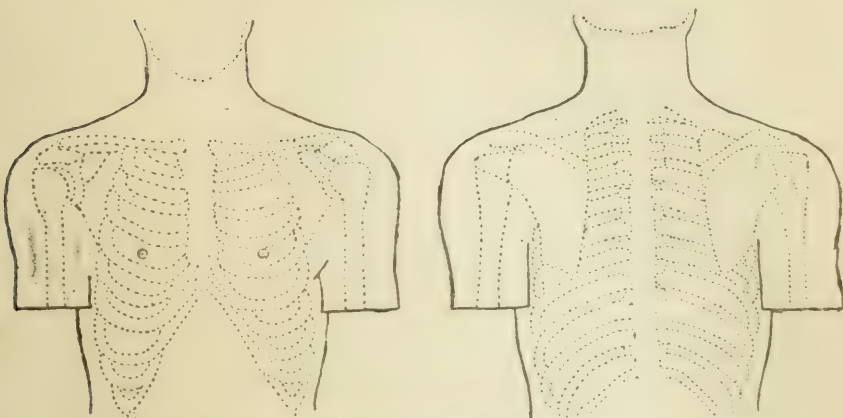
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO A SANATORIUM.

[NOTE OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.—This examination is to determine, as far as may be, whether or not the patient is a suitable case for remedial treatment at a sanatorium according to the standards required at such institutions. In all cases a final examination for admission is made by the medical officer of the sanatorium. The preliminary examination in most cases will probably determine the action of the Board. The patient's personal and family history has already been obtained. We trust that you will make a careful examination of the case.]

Name, Residence,
 How long has patient's health been impaired?

Cough: Period, Time,
 Kind,
Sputa: Amount, Kind,
 Bacilli,*
Haemoptysis: Times, Amount,
 Hoarseness, Dyspnœa,
 Pain, Fever,
 Temperature, Pulse,
 Chills, Night Sweats,
 Sleep, Appetite,
 Stomach, Bowels,
 Menstruation, Heart,
 Anæmia, Loss of Strength,
 Loss of Weight, Normal Weight,
 Height, Chest Expansion,
 Glands and Joints,
Physical Examination.

* If an examination of the sputa of said person has already been made, report result; if not, a specimen must be obtained and forwarded to State Laboratory of Hygiene, Concord, or Hanover.



[Diagrams, front and back, are herewith given for the purpose of marking or mapping out diseased area. A series of dots made with pen is best for that purpose. If the disease is incipient, light dots over the area involved should be made; if further advanced, heavier dots; if tissue is broken down, cavities formed, etc., still heavier dots or solid black markings should be made.]

General Aspect of Case:

.....

Diagnosis:

Stage of Disease,

Signed, M. D.

Date, 190 .

P. O. Address,

CARD WHERE INFORMATION IS TRANSCRIBED.

Name,

Residence,

Application, No.....Received.....

Name of Sanatorium,

Amount paid per week,

Date of admission,

Date of dismissal,

Remarks,

.....

.....

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

CONCORD,

To the SuperintendentSanatorium:..

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby authorized to charge the expense of caring for and maintaining
 at theSanatorium to the
 State of New Hampshire until otherwise directed. State
 support to apply from date of commitment.

Per order,

.....*Secretary.*

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

DISCHARGE FROM REMEDIAL TREATMENT.

CONCORD,.....

Notice is hereby given that
 who has been receiving remedial treatment at the
Sanatorium by order of this
 Board, will not be supported at the said Sanatorium at the
 expense of the State after190 .

Per order,

.....*Secretary.*

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.		Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Atkinson	442	1	1	1	10	10	\$128.68	.....	\$115.05	\$115.05
Auburn	682	6	20	20	10	10	.....	.....	178.81	807.49
Brentwood	957	3	6	6	.....	.....	21.00	.....	217.60	238.60
Candia	1,057	15	40	40	16	50	411.00	\$12.50	998.73	1,422.23
Chester	861	4	5	5	.....	11	.....	5.50	423.17	428.67
Danville	615	2	2	2	.....	.....	104.00	2.00	.....	106.00
Deerfield	1,163	17	24	24	3	.....	291.21	.....	664.45	955.66
Derry	3,583	24	57	57	24	.....	.....	189.85	868.41	1,058.26
East Kingston	496	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4.00	98.58	102.58
Epping	1,641	24	66	66	30	85	857.05	12.75	492.25	1,362.05
Exeter	4,922	41	138	138	65	7	692.08	.....	2,032.54	2,724.62
Fremont	749	8	21	21	7	.....	48.00	.....	738.25	786.25
Greenland	607	3	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	396.93	396.93
Hamstead	823	3	4	4	1	.....	48.00	.....	130.00	178.00
Hampton	1,209	1	1	1	.....	72	.....	18.00	24.00	42.00
Hampton Falls	560	3	3	3	.....	10	24.00	1.50	130.00	155.50
Kensington	524	3	11	11	8	4	.....	4.00	43.76	47.76
Kingston	1,132	4	7	7	8	.....	78.00	.....	264.00	342.00
Londonderry	1,408	8	9	9	.....	.....	338.00	12.75	442.00	792.75
Newcastle	581	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	234.00	234.00
Newfields	647	12	16	16	5	.....	726.11	.....	473.58	1,199.69
Newington	390	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	52.00
Newmarket	2,892	10	16	16	.....	.....	624.00	.....	520.00	1,144.00
Newton	924	8	18	18	8	282	506.57	24.06	729.79	1,280.42

North Hampton.....	812	2	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.00
Northwood.....	1,304	11	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	495.41	846.91
Nottingham.....	638	3	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.50	178.56
Plaistow.....	1,027	3	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	202.93	202.93
Portsmouth.....	10,637	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,690.00	4,690.00
Raymond.....	1,100	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238.00	238.00
Rye.....	1,142	2	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	173.23	173.23
Salem.....	1,142	2	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.51	75.51
Sandown.....	2,041	3	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	389.46	600.36
Seabrook.....	400	5	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314.84	1,416.99
South Hampton*.....	1,497	23	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratham.....	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windham.....	718	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.25	212.25
.....	641	3	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.80	60.60
Total.....	51,118	317	661	232	580	\$5,962.16	\$350.46	\$17,867.83	\$24,180.45	

The sum of \$19,931.24 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.
 * No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN STRAFFORD COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Barrington	1,208	17	28	1	.....	\$256.00	\$14.25	\$539.00	\$809.25
Dover	13,207	153	338	168	.....	3,297.69	.....	6,087.37	9,385.66
Durham	996	7	9	2	.....	.....	.....	231.54	231.54
Farmington	2,265	24	55	11	.....	582.75	.....	424.40	1,007.15
Lee	545	4	5	.....	.....	208.00	6.00	78.00	292.00
Madbury*	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton	300	4	6	.....	.....	240.00	.....	62.00	302.00
Milton*	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Durham	625	6	26	15	.....	69.25	.....	296.92	366.17
Rochester	8,466	44	106	47	.....	631.05	3.50	1,637.93	2,272.48
Rollinsford*	1,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somersworth	7,023	58	186	97	.....	1,050.06	.....	2,716.84	3,766.90
Stratford	1,040	8	11	1	.....	57.97	.....	205.21	263.18
Total	39,337	325	770	342	.....	\$6,392.77	\$23.75	\$12,309.81	\$18,726.33

The sum of \$3,589.68 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN BELKNAP COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Alton.....	1,500	14	21	2	.....	\$179.50	.....	\$370.91	\$550.41
Barnstead.....	1,072	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.80	218.30
Belmont.....	1,294	2	12	7	.....	.....	\$3.50	225.24	225.24
Center Harbor.....	422	2	8	5	.....	.....	.....	26.45	26.45
Gilford.....	661	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.75	90.75
Gilmanton.....	1,100	13	20	7	.....	286.38	30.70	495.12	812.20
Laconia.....	8,042	9	23	13	.....	84.25	.....	523.31	523.31
Meredithe.....	1,713	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.92	141.17
New Hampton*.....	852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanbornton.....	944	11	13	2	.....	268.98	.....	392.00	660.98
Tilton.....	1,926	8	21	7	.....	9.43	.....	423.69	433.12
Total.....	19,526	74	140	43	.....	\$827.84	\$34.20	\$2,819.19	\$3,681.23

The sum of \$3,052.83 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.
* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN CARROLL COUNTY, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Albany.....	210	1	6	4	.....	.....	.....	\$56.90	\$56.90
Bartlett.....	1,013	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Brookfield.....	296	4	7	3	.....	\$38.30	.....	68.00	106.30
Chatham*.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conway.....	3,154	12	27	12	.....	538.18	\$9.35	180.98	728.51
Eaton.....	365	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	36.60	36.60
Effingham.....	600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Freedom*.....	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	624	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	78.00
Madison*.....	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moultonborough*.....	901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ossipee.....	1,479	3	6	2	.....	.....	15.25	270.50	285.75
Sandwich.....	1,077	6	7	2	8	36.00	8.00	271.25	315.25
Tamworth.....	1,060	3	8	4	.....	.....	.....	312.00	312.00
Tuftonborough.....	663	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	65.00
Wakefield.....	1,645	7	15	7	.....	30.00	.....	378.00	408.00
Wolfeborough.....	2,390	13	35	14	5	96.50	30.46	389.74	516.70
Total.....	16,857	55	120	50	13	\$738.98	\$63.06	\$2,119.97	\$2,922.01

The sum of \$2,040.86 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN MERRIMACK COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Allenstown.....	1,496	28	91	43	.....	\$184.00	.....	\$2,058.65	\$2,242.65
Andover.....	1,179	16	26	7	.....	136.47	.....	545.07	691.54
Boscawen.....	1,465	12	38	17	.....	5.02	.....	670.73	675.75
Bow.....	617	6	11	4	.....	156.00	.....	416.00	572.00
Bradford.....	805	5	11	5	.....	185.26	.....	255.99	441.25
Canterbury*.....	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chichester.....	596	4	8	1	.....	.....	\$11.24	293.96	305.20
Concord.....	19,632	154	319	154	.....	2,271.21	.....	9,188.41	11,459.62
Danbury.....	654	3	3	.....	.....	13.25	.....	72.89	86.14
Dunbarton*.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epsom.....	771	9	47	28	.....	54.39	.....	757.19	811.58
Franklin.....	5,846	45	156	82	41	492.75	250.00	2,643.28	3,376.03
Hemiker.....	1,507	18	24	3	.....	158.50	27.65	1,186.96	1,373.11
Hill.....	603	5	11	5	.....	244.12	.....	431.02	675.14
Hooksett.....	1,665	18	72	46	134	.....	20.10	547.08	567.18
Hopkinton.....	1,652	15	28	10	.....	241.75	40.00	670.66	952.41
Loudon.....	960	11	31	.....	.....	406.98	.....	233.59	640.57
Newbury.....	424	3	4	2	.....	85.00	.....	471.00	556.00
New London.....	768	6	6	.....	9	46.50	9.00	468.63	524.13
Northfield.....	1,227	5	12	4	.....	3.50	.....	157.11	160.61
Pembroke.....	3,183	46	155	72	.....	642.25	.....	2,308.93	2,951.18
Pittsfield.....	2,129	31	90	49	.....	895.60	.....	2,865.98	3,761.58
Salisbury.....	604	10	20	7	.....	148.94	8.00	322.01	478.95
Sutton.....	776	6	9	2	.....	.....	.....	321.48	321.48
Warner.....	1,358	8	19	14	.....	.....	19.80	445.00	464.80
Webster.....	496	5	7	5	.....	.....	.....	200.69	200.69
Wilmot.....	653	4	14	5	.....	6.00	.....	192.71	198.71
Total.....	52,430	473	1,222	567	184	\$6,377.49	\$385.79	\$27,725.02	\$34,488.30

The sum of \$16,837.56 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Amherst.....	1,231	10	12	3	.....	\$86.00	.....	\$499.02	\$585.02
Antrim.....	1,366	5	8	3	.....	24.00	.....	90.00	114.00
Bedford.....	1,148	5	12	7	.....	.....	.....	381.24	381.24
Bennington.....	667	5	9	3	.....	.....	\$4.36	313.16	317.52
Brookline.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.25	.....	19.25
Deering.....	486	9	11	.....	.....	20.79	.....	169.37	190.16
Francestown.....	693	4	5	.....	.....	31.00	.....	169.58	220.58
Goffstown.....	2,528	17	43	19	.....	406.20	.....	450.80	857.00
Greenfield.....	605	7	11	.....	62	352.88	18.00	91.43	462.31
Greenville.....	1,608	4	16	10	.....	.....	.....	202.96	202.96
Hancock.....	642	1	2	.....	32	.....	17.00	156.00	173.00
Hillsborough.....	2,254	9	11	4	12	.....	6.00	538.57	538.57
Hollis.....	910	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	370.00	376.00
Hudson.....	1,261	6	8	.....	.....	144.00	.....	500.00	614.00
Litchfield.....	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndeborough.....	686	3	4	2	.....	142.00	.....	44.00	186.00
Manchester.....	56,987	225	815	438	.....	372.70	.....	8,974.52	9,347.22
Nashua.....	159	6	15	4	.....	28.50	.50	221.49	250.49
Merrimack.....	1,234	11	15	8	.....	104.00	.....	396.16	500.16
Milford.....	3,739	24	35	4	.....	155.66	11.45	997.21	1,164.32
Mont Vernon*.....	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashua.....	23,898	63	242	136	.....	5.00	.....	3,401.58	3,406.58
New Boston.....	1,002	7	8	.....	2	117.50	2.00	363.29	482.79
New Ipswich.....	911	6	8	.....	.....	.....	5.67	400.50	406.17
Pelham.....	875	3	4	.....	1	88.85	6.00	94.03	188.88

Peterborough.....	2,527	3	3	.....	150	.....	37.50	312.00	349.50
Sharon.....	122	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
Temple.....	813	3	3	.....	.....	50.75	.....	66.53	118.28
Weare.....	1,553	13	30	.....	1	278.40	1.00	740.12	1,019.02
Wilton.....	1,596	6	15	11	9	5.60	.50	177.78	183.38
Windsor*.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	112,640	458	1,351	657	260	\$2,433.83	\$129.23	\$20,251.34	\$22,814.40

The sum of \$31,944.73 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.
 * No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN CHESHIRE COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Alstead.....	799	11	28	13	.....	\$79.86	\$7.50	\$529.12	\$616.48
Chesterfield.....	981	5	7	1	.....	.....	4.00	646.44	650.44
Dublin.....	620	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	13.75	.....	13.75
Fitzwilliam.....	987	4	11	5	36	.....	5.40	418.99	424.39
Gilsum.....	590	4	5	.....	13	68.75	5.20	143.19	223.14
Harrisville.....	791	2	10	6	.....	53.50	.....	60.00	113.50
Hinsdale.....	1,933	19	33	14	.....	21.25	.....	1,753.76	1,775.01
Jaffrey.....	1,891	7	26	23	.....	.....	.....	835.61	835.61
Keene.....	9,165	87	145	50	44	443.33	.....	4,546.76	4,990.09
Marlborough.....	1,524	9	23	3	.....	.....	11.00	549.23	560.23
Marlow.....	488	6	15	5	.....	.....	.....	467.61	467.61
Nelson *.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	439	6	17	7	.....	183.70	.....	192.06	375.76
Rindge.....	855	11	46	17	.....	.....	.....	607.75	607.75
Roxbury*.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard.....	367	3	3	.....	8	.....	5.50	151.00	156.50
Sullivan*.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surry.....	250	1	2	.....	2	.....	.87	104.00	104.87
Swansey.....	1,570	12	34	17	.....	42.79	15.00	1,058.86	1,116.65
Troy.....	1,527	14	49	25	.....	273.69	.....	495.45	769.14
Walpole.....	2,693	12	18	5	.....	55.84	.....	1,342.03	1,397.87
Westmoreland.....	875	7	18	5	.....	91.00	.....	246.88	337.88
Winchester.....	2,274	35	63	17	.....	478.72	17.00	1,754.42	2,250.14
Total.....	31,321	255	553	213	158	\$1,792.43	\$85.22	\$15,909.16	\$17,786.81

The sum of \$1,296.81 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

*No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN SULLIVAN COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns (Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Acworth.....	594	2	2	20	.....	.....	\$0.75	\$247.25	\$248.00
Charlestown.....	1,473	8	34	104	.....	\$579.05	.....	495.00	495.00
Claremont.....	6,498	90	227	14	.....	.....	.....	3,251.05	3,880.10
Cornish.....	362	11	26	9	.....	.....	1.25	498.26	499.51
Croydon.....	372	6	20	.....	.....	23.50	.....	253.00	276.50
Goshen.....	345	3	13	.....	.....	52.00	.....	147.50	199.50
Grantham.....	374	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	0.00	.....	9.00
Langdon.....	339	2	9	4	.....	.....	.....	289.04	289.04
Lempster.....	391	2	2	1	.....	.....	3.75	16.93	20.68
Newport.....	3,126	33	82	40	.....	.....	54.49	2,123.06	2,177.55
Plainfield.....	1,114	16	30	9	.....	149.53	5.25	790.17	944.95
Springfield.....	439	8	22	1	.....	75.69	.....	303.75	379.44
Sunapee.....	946	3	6	1	.....	180.00	.....	204.00	204.00
Unity.....	572	4	14	8	.....	.....	.....	67.79	67.79
Washington.....	464	5	13	8	.....	.....	.....	341.17	341.17
Total.....	18,009	193	500	219	9	\$1,059.77	\$74.49	\$8,847.97	\$9,982.23

The sum of \$2,132.08 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN GRAFTON COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief assisted, all others.	Total amount of relief given.
Alexandria.....	630	11	25	6	.....	\$129.55	.....	\$753.53	\$883.08
Ashland.....	1,289	7	9	1	.....	135.70	.....	393.30	529.00
Bath*.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	\$0.50	.....	.....50
Benton.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.31	56.31
Bethlehem.....	1,261	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	189.80	189.80
Bridgewater.....	244	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	410.86	682.36
Bristol.....	1,600	8	22	11	.....	265.17	6.33	185.00	285.00
Campton.....	999	5	7	.....	.....	90.00	.....	528.50	528.50
Canaan.....	1,444	7	15	5	.....	.....	.....	95.75	174.75
Dorchester.....	308	3	3	.....	2	78.00	1.00	.....	.....
Easton*.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339.32	339.32
Elisworth.....	107	3	12	7	.....	.....	.....	231.74	312.74
Enfield.....	1,845	7	11	3	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....
Franconia*.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	748	7	19	8	.....	.....	13.89	366.45	380.34
Groton.....	346	3	6	4	.....	.....	.....	194.88	194.88
Hanover.....	1,884	2	4	2	.....	.....	3.50	228.00	231.50
Haverhill.....	3,414	8	21	9	.....	234.00	.....	536.00	770.00
Hebron.....	214	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1.50	.....	1.50
Holderness.....	662	3	15	7	.....	.....	.....	194.00	194.00
Landaff.....	500	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	346.65	346.65
Lebanon.....	4,965	8	24	14	127	.....	2.50	730.58	733.08
Lincoln.....	541	5	14	9	.....	.....	.....	69.12	69.12
Lisbon.....	2,221	15	28	4	.....	35.15	.....	420.43	455.58

Littleton.....	4,066	33	90	37	10	329.77	4.75	1,446.21	1,780.73
Livermore*.....	191	2	7	4	...	...	...	10.50	15.50
Lyman.....	426	5	7	...	...	5.00	...	140.00	176.02
Lyme.....	1,080	1	1	...	...	36.02	...	2.00	2.00
Monroe.....	545	1	1	1	...	...	...	63.00	65.00
Orange.....	213	1	1	...	...	...	...	118.45	18.45
Orford.....	890	3	6	4	...	...	...	134.00	136.00
Piermont.....	627	2	3	...	...	...	2.00	337.46	546.63
Plymouth.....	1,972	10	23	11	...	209.17	...	176.73	247.52
Rumney.....	837	9	30	16	30	52.00	18.79	329.17	607.04
Thornton.....	552	7	17	9	...	277.87	...	355.21	410.21
Warren.....	799	9	12	...	...	55.00	...	112.96	176.55
Waterville*.....	50	4	6	...	...	...	...	176.55	...
Wentworth.....	617	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstock.....	628	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	40,844	202	464	179	173	\$2,010.40	\$54.76	\$9,687.46	\$11,752.62

The sum of \$2,777.15 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN COös COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.									
Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.	
Berlin.....	8,886	55	162	88	.....	\$5.30	\$3,149.13	\$3,154.43	
Carroll.....	710	7	22	13	7	4.25	279.36	283.61	
Clarksville.....	307	2	3	5	.....	.....	156.28	156.28	
Colebrook.....	1,876	3	7	6	.....	.....	187.50	187.50	
Columbia.....	690	4	9	5	.....	.....	169.51	169.51	
Dalton.....	592	8	14	5	.....	.....	464.26	542.26	
Dummer.....	349	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	87.00	
Errol.....	305	1	1	1	1	3.00	225.00	225.00	
Gorham.....	1,797	9	29	15	.....	.....	280.98	280.98	
Jefferson.....	1,080	1	2	11	.....	.....	52.00	52.00	
Lancaster.....	3,190	17	33	2	3.06	.....	1,713.60	1,716.66	
Milan.....	1,135	5	9	23	546.64	.....	173.38	720.02	
Northumberland.....	1,977	14	42	4	.....	.....	886.28	886.28	
Pittsburg.....	687	6	12	.....	.....	.....	469.00	469.00	
Randolph*.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	283	1	1	.....	.....	.....	54.30	54.30	
Stark.....	733	4	8	7	264.20	.....	169.06	433.26	
Stewartstown*.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford.....	863	5	20	12	.....	.....	275.03	275.03	
Wentworth's Location*.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield.....	2,157	18	84	45	.....	44.75	1,059.58	1,104.33	
Total.....	29,070	161	461	237	8	\$975.90	\$9,764.25	\$10,797.45	

The sum of \$1,136.50 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Atkinson*	442	3	4	8	36	\$34.23	\$9.00	\$163.71	\$197.94
Auburn.....	682	1	2	34	1	513.00	8.50	62.00	62.00
Brentwood.....	957	18	4	4	2	92.17	3.00	1,127.73	1,649.73
Candia.....	1,057	4	4	1	22	283.00	11.00	220.46	228.96
Chester.....	861	3	27	3	345	.....	120.75	2.00	97.17
Danville.....	615	18	48	26	.....	.....	3.50	639.75	933.75
Deerfield.....	1,162	19	8	3	246	842.65	36.90	937.65	1,058.40
Derry.....	3,583	3	61	26	173	829.24	.....	29.10	32.60
East Kingston.....	496	20	135	58	.....	17.00	.....	429.65	1,309.20
Epping.....	1,641	37	13	13	.....	.....	.....	2,152.52	2,981.76
Exeter.....	4,922	4	6	3	.....	.....	.....	32.00	49.00
Fremont.....	749	2	10	4	.....	112.00	27.75	288.81	288.81
Greenland.....	607	4	7	4	26	54.25	6.50	97.00	236.75
Hampstead.....	823	2	3	4	4	24.00	2.00	34.18	94.93
Hampton.....	1,209	3	10	7	.....	.....	6.00	65.00	91.00
Hampton Falls.....	560	2	17	8	8	85.38	.....	115.66	121.66
Kensington.....	524	2	9	4	.....	156.00	6.00	480.68	566.06
Kingston.....	1,132	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	390.00	552.00
Londonderry.....	1,408	2	21	4	.....	933.82	.....	156.00	1,581.52
Newcastle.....	581	16	1	1	.....	52.00	.....	447.70	52.00
Newfields.....	647	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	65.00	65.00
Newington.....	390	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	774.95	1,358.74
Newmarket.....	2,892	1	19	7	179	569.47	14.32	.....	.....
Newton.....	924	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
North Hampton.....	812	1	1	23	33	\$333.42	\$114.40	\$50.00	\$50.00
Northwood.....	1,304	14	45	7	2	149.05	29.00	745.21	1,093.03
Nottingham.....	638	5	18	10	..	240.00	..	165.00	343.05
Plaistow.....	1,027	20	40	..	..	..	..	498.00	778.00
Portsmouth.....	10,637	20	37	14	..	740.00	..	5,500.00	5,500.00
Raymond.....	1,100	9	23	5	..	163.50	..	702.00	1,442.00
Rye.....	1,142	5	5	..	3	260.00	1.50	323.48	486.98
Salem.....	2,041	5	5	..	..	..	..	270.00	531.50
Sandown.....	400	3	6	3	..	11.10	..	450.00	450.00
Seabrook.....	1,497	20	28	8	..	..	..	1,161.94	1,173.04
South Hampton*.....	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stratham.....	718	2	3	1	..	96.00	..	125.05	221.05
Windham.....	641	4	6	2	..	..	..	93.65	93.65
Total.....	51,118	293	660	231	1,082	\$6,591.28	\$200.12	\$18,795.88	\$25,687.28

The sum of \$19,320.93 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.
*No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN STRAFFORD COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Barrington.....	1,208	19	44	13	.....	\$572.00	.....	\$232.78	\$804.78
Dover.....	13,207	151	384	178	.....	3,128.99	.....	5,789.96	8,918.95
Durham.....	996	5	9	6	.....	.....	.....	480.59	480.59
Farmington.....	2,265	19	35	7	.....	640.25	.....	292.29	932.54
Lee.....	545	2	2	.....	.....	104.00	.....	.....	104.00
Madbury.....	336	2	9	4	.....	81.00	.....	311.66	392.66
Middleton.....	300	7	14	2	.....	286.80	.....	120.50	407.30
Milton.....	1,625	6	25	13	.....	36.00	.....	288.15	324.15
New Durham.....	625	8	30	16	.....	78.00	.....	308.32	386.32
Rochester.....	8,466	25	51	21	.....	173.00	.....	831.86	1,004.86
Rollinsford.....	1,701	4	23	16	.....	.....	.....	64.50	64.50
Somersworth.....	7,023	51	163	83	.....	489.22	\$37.00	2,271.23	2,797.45
Strafford.....	1,040	8	18	13	12	27.00	12.00	248.98	287.98
Total.....	39,337	307	807	372	12	\$5,616.26	\$49.00	\$11,240.82	\$16,906.08

The sum of \$3,756.71 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN BELKNAP COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Alton.....	1,500	7	15	3	88	\$221.00	\$24.00	\$210.07	\$455.07
Barnstead.....	1,072	2	3	.....	10	.....	5.00	108.00	113.00
Belmont.....	1,284	10	47	27	12	.....	2.40	228.37	230.77
Center Harbor..	422	2	8	5	.....	.....	.....	439.01	439.01
Gilford*.....	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanston.....	1,100	12	18	.....	.....	285.85	6.25	345.06	637.16
Laconia.....	8,042	47	141	67	.....	122.89	.....	2,136.35	2,259.24
Meredith.....	1,713	12	23	5	.....	268.75	.....	180.84	449.59
New Hampton.....	852	2	2	.....	.....	52.00	.....	78.00	130.00
Sanbornton.....	944	8	13	2	.....	520.23	.....	189.30	709.59
Tilton.....	1,926	9	22	5	.....	42.23	.....	112.69	154.92
Total.....	19,526	111	292	114	110	\$1,513.01	\$37.65	\$4,027.69	\$5,578.35

The sum of \$3,061.74 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN CARROLL COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER, 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individ- uals in these as- sisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assist- ance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sail- ors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of re- lief given.
Albany	210	2	12	4	6	\$53.00	.....	\$51.15	\$51.15
Bartlett.....	1,013	9	26	12	.....	.....	\$11.33	311.56	375.89
Brookfield.....	296	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Chatham	267	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.04	11.04
Conway.....	3,154	7	11	3	.....	.....	40.75	472.45	513.20
Eaton	365	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2.00	.....	2.00
Elfingham.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.....	594	2	4	1	.....	19.50	.....	10.00	29.50
Jackson.....	624	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	78.00
Madison.....	529	1	1	.....	2	.....	2.00	10.00	12.00
Monitaborough*.....	901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ossipee.....	1,479	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	28.72	28.72
Sandwich.....	1,077	7	7	.....	10	.....	10.00	320.93	330.93
Tamworth.....	1,050	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	257.29	257.29
Tuftonborough.....	663	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	172.85	174.85
Wakefield	1,645	7	27	15	187	.....	46.75	427.00	473.75
Wolfeborough.....	2,390	7	13	1	.....	.....	.....	520.00	520.00
Total.....	16,857	53	116	40	207	\$72.50	\$114.83	\$2,760.99	\$2,948.32

The sum of \$2,112.74 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

*No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN MERRIMACK COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children and under, families assisted.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Allenstown.....	1,496	35	101	49	.....	\$316.74	.....	\$2,322.24	\$2,638.98
Andover.....	1,179	14	24	8	.....	117.51	\$13.25	350.43	481.19
Boscawen.....	1,455	15	67	38	.....	55.53	.....	896.17	951.76
Row.....	617	9	14	4	.....	156.00	.....	466.29	622.29
Bradford.....	805	3	9	5	75	162.04	26.25	319.60	507.89
Canterbury.....	821	2	2	.....	.....	78.00	.....	52.00	130.00
Chichester.....	598	4	8	2	.....	96.00	.....	285.00	381.00
Concord.....	19,632	161	400	205	.....	2,625.22	.....	9,895.94	12,521.16
Danbury.....	654	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	27.35	27.35
Dunbarton.....	551	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.50	.....	.50
Epsom.....	771	4	11	4	.....	.....	12.25	318.00	330.25
Franklin.....	5,846	40	170	103	40	535.00	210.00	2,545.33	3,290.33
Henniker.....	1,507	18	25	3	.....	339.26	35.52	899.44	1,294.22
Hill.....	603	11	32	18	.....	337.38	.....	378.62	716.00
Hooksett.....	1,665	23	76	43	.....	61.00	60.00	942.65	1,063.65
Hopkinton.....	1,652	10	12	1	226	229.93	56.50	511.27	797.70
London.....	960	12	23	5	.....	250.31	7.98	500.82	759.11
Newbury.....	424	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	443.00	531.00
New London.....	768	8	12	2	.....	99.00	17.00	383.87	499.87
Northfield.....	1,227	11	19	6	.....	.....	.....	208.68	208.68
Pembroke.....	3,183	50	119	53	.....	693.85	.....	2,491.74	3,185.59
Pittsfield.....	2,129	33	67	23	111	833.17	27.75	2,820.71	3,681.63
Salisbury.....	604	11	25	9	.....	223.32	9.00	414.89	647.21
Sutton.....	776	6	14	7	.....	17.12	.....	116.46	133.58
Warner.....	1,358	13	24	12	.....	31.50	29.00	714.02	774.52
Webster.....	496	5	18	10	.....	111.50	.....	125.50	237.00
Wilnot.....	653	5	13	2	.....	80.03	.....	162.95	242.98
Total.....	52,430	509	1,292	613	453	\$7,557.47	\$505.00	\$28,592.97	\$36,655.44

The sum of \$9,522.43 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Amherst.....	1,281	11	18	9	22	\$11.13	\$11.00	\$623.47	\$645.60
Aurum.....	1,366	8	25	12	17	55.59	7.50	260.41	323.50
Bedford.....	1,148	1	1	1	..	..	..	104.00	104.00
Bennington.....	667	3	3	..	49	..	7.11	286.56	293.67
Brookline.....	505	3	5	2	35	..	17.50	76.25	93.75
Deering.....	486	4	12	8	..	..	..	163.00	163.00
Francesstown.....	693	2	2	..	..	..	..	167.33	167.33
Goffstown.....	2,528	14	41	11	..	262.00	..	259.88	521.88
Greenfield.....	1,605	7	17	..	..	413.79	..	52.72	466.51
Greenville.....	1,608	8	30	19	..	..	..	665.70	665.70
Hancock.....	642	1	1	..	24	..	12.00	51.06	63.06
Hillsborough.....	2,254	9	13	5	..	52.16	16.25	588.87	637.28
Hollis.....	910	7	17	5	..	6.00	..	520.51	526.51
Hudson.....	1,251	6	12	4	..	120.00	..	728.00	848.00
Litchfield*.....	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyndeborough.....	686	7	23	11	..	184.50	..	234.84	419.34
Manchester.....	56,987	214	738	390	..	48.15	..	10,146.95	10,195.10
Mason.....	459	3	9	5	..	96.75	..	267.23	363.98
Merrimack.....	1,234	6	12	6	6	140.00	3.00	88.30	231.30
Milford.....	3,739	29	53	16	..	181.00	..	1,314.23	1,495.23
Mont Vernon.....	453	3	8	4	..	..	..	48.60	48.60
Nashua.....	23,898	66	228	121	..	116.69	..	4,183.31	4,310.00
New Boston.....	1,002	5	5	..	..	..	..	182.99	182.99
New Ipswich.....	911	10	11	..	..	..	..	357.40	357.40
Pelham.....	875	5	6	..	..	24.00	..	117.60	141.60

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Peterborough.....	2,527	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$300.00	\$300.00
Sharon.....	122	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	78.00
Temple.....	313	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.20	83.20
Weare.....	1,553	14	16	.....	.....	\$194.25	.....	669.39	863.64
Wilton.....	1,696	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.10	97.10
Windsor.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.75
Total.....	112,640	455	1,317	626	156	\$1,909.01	\$77.11	\$22,726.90	\$24,713.02

The sum of \$31,219.17 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN CHESHIRE COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Alstead.....	799	11	31	15	.....	\$94.36	\$4.00	\$518.77	\$617.13
Chesterfield.....	981	7	18	8	.....	26.25	11.75	427.64	465.64
Dublin.....	620	1	1	.....	70	.....	17.50	22.95	40.43
Fitzwilliam.....	987	5	6	.....	59	.....	8.85	492.40	501.25
Glisum.....	590	4	6	.....	.....	126.75	.....	128.68	255.42
Harrisville.....	791	2	6	2	.....	60.00	10.00	30.00	100.00
Hinsdale.....	1,833	20	48	20	120	.....	30.00	2,079.44	2,109.44
Jaffrey.....	1,891	10	39	22	.....	.....	55.40	1,048.56	1,103.96
Keene.....	9,165	82	156	81	.....	451.45	.....	4,411.54	4,862.99
Marlborough.....	1,524	6	11	.....	15	.....	.....	450.81	465.81
Marlow.....	488	6	6	1	.....	171.78	.....	320.29	492.07
Nelson.....	295	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2.50	.....	2.50
Richmond.....	459	6	16	5	.....	180.00	.....	418.68	598.68
Rindge.....	855	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Roxbury.....	100	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Stoddard.....	367	5	5	.....	7	58.00	.....	257.36	315.36
Sullivan*.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surry.....	250	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	101.00	104.00
Swansey.....	1,570	18	44	20	.....	46.86	6.70	1,042.96	1,096.52
Troy.....	1,627	18	44	19	.....	466.19	.....	1,312.63	1,778.82
Walpole.....	2,693	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,627.83	1,627.83
Westmoreland.....	875	7	7	7	.....	58.85	2.25	836.42	897.52
Winchester.....	2,274	31	47	12	.....	315.40	.....	1,219.54	1,534.94
Total.....	31,321	259	511	207	259	\$2,070.89	\$148.95	\$16,526.48	\$18,746.32

The sum of \$1,702.40 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN SULLIVAN COUNTY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Acworth.....	594	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	\$307.75	\$307.75
Charlestown.....	1,473	7	20	3	.....	\$292.00	\$15.45	389.00	686.45
Claremont.....	6,498	75	171	91	.....	330.11	5.75	3,202.12	4,137.88
Cornish.....	362	8	13	6	.....	.....	.....	1,130.90	1,130.90
Croydon.....	372	6	22	.....	.....	26.85	.....	170.75	197.75
Goshen.....	345	4	7	.....	.....	15.00	1.50	103.94	120.14
Grantham.....	374	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6.00	.....	6.00
Langdon.....	339	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	146.66	146.66
Lempster*.....	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	3,126	32	74	33	256	426.33	83.15	1,160.23	1,669.71
Plainfield.....	1,114	14	19	7	.....	227.95	.....	839.20	1,067.15
Springfield.....	439	8	22	7	.....	70.50	.....	260.00	330.50
Sunapee.....	946	4	4	.....	.....	255.81	.....	143.42	399.23
Unity.....	572	2	7	5	.....	.....	.....	48.67	48.67
Washington.....	464	2	6	1	.....	.....	5.50	208.00	213.50
Total.....	18,009	167	392	153	262	\$2,234.55	\$117.35	\$8,110.79	\$10,462.69

The sum of \$2,575.58 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN GRAFTON COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER, 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.					Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.			Number of tramps calling for assistance.		Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.		Amount of relief given all others assisted.		Total amount of relief given.
		11	21	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alexandria.....	630	11	21	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$734.41
Ashland.....	1,289	8	17	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	295.20
Bath.....	1,006	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150.18
Benton.....	209	1	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.75
Bethlehem.....	1,261	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14.23
Bridgewater.....	244	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	322.30
Bristol.....	1,600	7	18	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186.13
Campton.....	999	5	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	240.00
Canaan.....	1,444	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	188.00
Dorchester.....	308	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	91.50
Easton*.....	249	3	12	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	346.16
Ellsworth.....	107	10	16	16	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	199.75
Enfield.....	1,845	3	16	16	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	250.94
Franconia*.....	655	4	16	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	169.76
Grafton.....	748	4	16	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	169.76
Groton*.....	346	13	21	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	576.02
Hanover.....	1,884	7	19	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	923.52
Haverhill.....	3,414	4	13	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	741.52
Hebron.....	214	5	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.00
Holderness.....	662	3	6	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	342.58
Landaff.....	500	3	6	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	85.20
Lebanon.....	4,965	8	8	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	480.30
Lincoln.....	541	3	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	437.51
Lisbon.....	2,221	3	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107.00

* No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN GRAFTON COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.	Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.
Littleton	4,066	29	57	24	.....	\$165.97	.....	\$1,352.67	\$1,518.64
Livermore*	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.36	120.36
Lyman	426	5	28	18	.....	.....	.....	114.46	218.61
Lyme	1,080	9	23	8	.....	103.55	.....	13.00	13.00
Monroe	545	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.50	42.50
Orange	213	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	33.10	44.53
Orford	890	3	3	.....	.....	.....	\$11.43	52.00	55.00
Piermont	637	1	1	.....	3	.....	3.00	562.71	714.32
Plymouth	1,972	16	42	17	.....	144.00	7.61	234.10	336.10
Rumney	837	5	8	.....	3	.....	.....	64.00	259.00
Thornton	552	4	12	.....	.....	195.00	.....	546.88	546.88
Warren	799	10	22	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville*	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	617	2	4	2	8	.....	3.75	5.47	9.22
Woodstock	628	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	247.00	247.00
Total	40,844	196	417	163	20	\$1,503.43	\$51.89	\$8,822.81	\$10,378.16

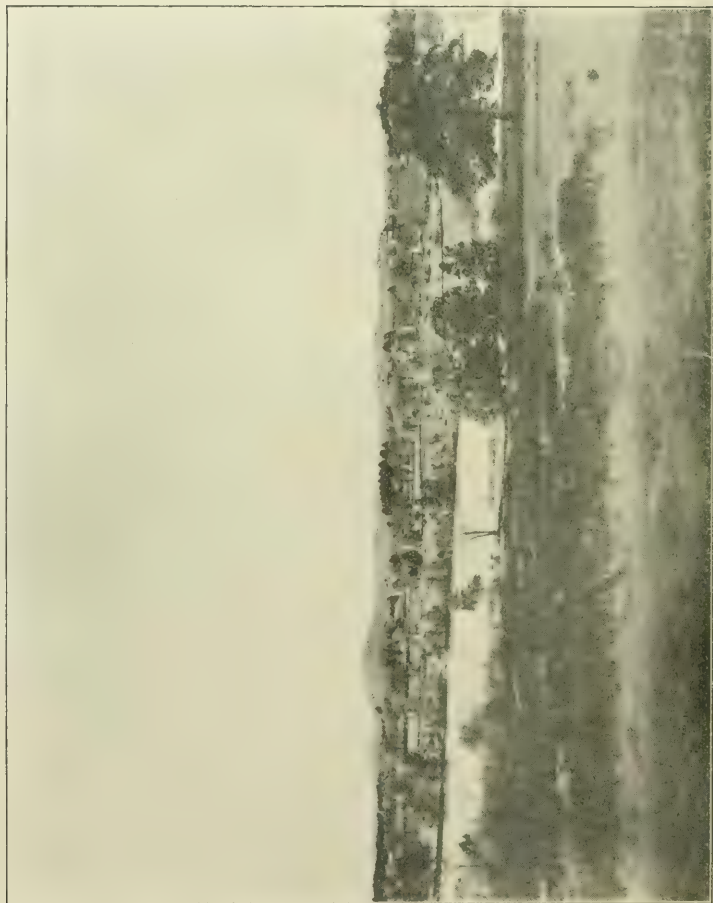
The sum of \$3,230.28 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.

*No aid granted.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF GIVEN IN CO'S COUNTY FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Names of Towns Granting Assistance.														
Population.	Number of families assisted.	Number of individuals in these assisted families.	Number of children in these assisted families 15 years and under.	Number of tramps calling for assistance.	Amount of relief given dependent soldiers and sailors.	Amount of relief given tramps.	Amount of relief given all others assisted.	Total amount of relief given.						
Berlin.....	8,886	57	162	78	.....	.....	\$2,574.23	\$2,574.23				
Carroll.....	710	9	36	21	26	\$13.50	558.55	588.55						
Clarksville.....	307	2	2	.....	.....	.....	130.80	130.80			
Colebrook.....	1,876	3	8	4	.....	.....	139.30	139.30				
Columbia.....	690	1	1	.....	.....	.....	125.00	125.00			
Dalton.....	592	9	22	.....	\$24.45	.....	193.58	218.03				
Dummer.....	349	2	4	2	65.28	.....	.....	65.28				
Errol*.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorham.....	1,797	11	29	14	38.16	.....	1,096.76	1,134.92					
Jefferson.....	1,080	4	11	6	52.00	3.50	93.14	148.61						
Lancaster.....	3,190	28	65	28	52.50	29.52	1,227.18	1,309.20						
Milan.....	1,135	4	16	8	62.75	75	103.06	166.56						
Northumberland.....	1,977	15	44	22	.....	10.00	1,221.22	1,231.22					
Pittsburg.....	687	6	23	13	.....	.....	592.64	592.64				
Randolph.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	1.25	
Shelburne*.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark.....	733	4	13	8	379.75	.....	168.64	548.39					
Stewartstown.....	1,150	2	4	2	.....	.....	54.00	54.00				
Stratford.....	968	4	11	.....	.....	.....	229.55	229.55			
Wentworth's Location*.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield.....	2,157	11	30	12	162.30	49.10	517.96	729.36						
Total.....	29,070	172	481	218	61	\$107.62	\$9,022.11	\$9,966.92						

The sum of \$1,356.84 was paid by the commissioners in addition to the above amounts.
*No aid granted.



NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE INSTITUTION SHOWING ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DORMITORY, BARN AND SCHOOL HOUSE.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED,

AT LACONIA.

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER

30, 1904.

VOL. I—PART II.

PRINTED BY J. PHANEUF & SON, CONCORD, N. H.
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TRUSTEES 1904-1906.

CHAIRMAN,
WILLIAM J. AHERN.

SECRETARY,
FREDERIC W. SHONTELL.

TREASURER,
JAMES B. TENNANT.

AUDITOR,
WILLIAM J. AHERN.

TRUSTEES,

Gov. NAHUM J. BACHELDER, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	Concord.
SUSAN C. BANCROFT,	Concord.
WILLIAM J. AHERN,	Concord.
JAMES B. TENNANT,	Epsom.
FREDERIC W. SHONTELL,	Manchester.
FREDERICK G. CHUTTER,	Littleton.

VISITING COMMITTEE 1904-1906.

The following is the schedule of visitations to be made by the trustees during the ensuing two years:

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

1904-'05.

October, Quarterly meeting of the Board.
November, Mr. Frederic Shontell.
December, Mr. William J. Ahern.

1905-'06.

January, Quarterly meeting of the Board.
February, Mr. James B. Tennant.
March, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft.
April, Quarterly meeting of the Board.
May, Mr. James B. Tennant.
June, Mr. William J. Ahern.
July, Quarterly meeting of the Board.
August, Mr. Frederic Shontell.
September, Mr. William J. Ahern.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

1904-'05.

October, Mr. James B. Tennant.
November, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft.
December, Mr. Frederic Shontell.

1905-'06.

January, Mr. Frederic G. Chutter.
February, Mr. William J. Ahern.
March, Mr. Frederic Shontell.
April, Mr. Frederic G. Chutter.
May, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft.
June, Mr. Frederic Shontell.
July, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft.
August, Mr. Frederic G. Chutter.
September, Mr. James B. Tennant.

OFFICERS FOR 1903-1904.

SUPERINTENDENT,

CHARLES S. LITTLE, M. D.

MATRON,

BERTHA S. HART.

TEACHERS,

ANNIE T. BLISS.

CLARA M. FRENCH.

INSTRUCTOR IN MANUAL TRAINING,

MAURICE C. GEORGE.

FARMER,

PERLEY O. LEONARD.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children.

To His Excellency, the Governor, the Honorable Council and the Legislature:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children, in compliance with the requirements of law respectfully submit their second report.

The school was opened for the admission of pupils on the first day of February 1903. In accordance with the provisions of the bill under which this institution was created, deficient children from the county almshouses were first received. The dormitory erected by legislative appropriation provided for two dormitory wards with thirty beds each, these were almost immediately filled, and with some crowding several more beds were added. Applications for admission to the school have been constantly received from parents and friends of defective children from different sections of the state, as it became known that the State of New Hampshire now possessed an institution where children of limited mental capacity could receive special instruction adapted to their needs. The waiting list has now increased to over eighty, and the urgency for a new dormitory is so great that the Trustees feel compelled to ask the legislature to make sufficient appropriation for the erec-

tion of another dormitory. This would enable better classification to be made, putting the girls in one building and the boys in the other and separating the older children from the little ones. With this class of children it is absolutely essential to keep the sexes in different buildings and also to separate imbeciles of lower grade from those who are more intelligent and are improvable. The moral sense in this class of defectives is often lacking and they need constant oversight and care during their waking hours. Applications for epileptics are being constantly received. There are a few amongst our number of this class, but it is not desirable to admit others suffering from this disease until a building can be erected especially adapted to them. This need should be met at some future time.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars which the last legislature made for the erection of a school building has enabled the Trustees to erect a structure which furnishes the institution with two large school rooms, a finely lighted sewing room, a manual training shop in the basement and a large hall in the second story, where the children assemble for their kindergarten plays, their gymnastics and physical training exercises, and where they can gather for all entertainments and for their Sunday School services. The building was erected within the appropriation but the furnishings and the grading and the many extras which every new building entails had to be met from the maintenance fund, while the curtains for the school rooms were purchased with money generously donated by the Woman's Club of Dover.

We are greatly indebted to many of the Woman's Clubs in the state for their very generous donations of clothing, house furnishings, a globe, and other school appliances, toys, kindergarten materials and especially for the splendid gift of a Miller upright piano. This has been placed in the assembly hall and has been of inestimable help in teaching the children to sing, and to acquire the rhythmic mo-

tions of their kindergarten plays and of their physical exercises. The benefit of proper physical training has been evident in the good health of the children and the marked improvement in their carriage. They stand more erect and many are losing that shambling irregular gait which is due to uncertain muscular action and lack of co-ordination so often noticeable in the feeble-minded. The new school house provides ample accommodations for sometime to come for the pupils in the school even though the number of inmates be greatly increased.

The crying need to which the Trustees desire especially to call the attention of the legislature is a new dormitory to accommodate those children now on the waiting list. That the founding of this institution met a long felt need in New Hampshire, is proved by the rapidity with which its one dormitory has been filled and the long waiting list that is to be provided for. Such an institution as this must not be considered simply as one of the beneficent charities of the state, its scope is far larger than simply providing for the individual defective, it is one of the safe guards whereby society may protect itself from the vice, corruption and licentiousness with which it is threatened when anyone of this defective class is left unrestrained and unprotected in the community.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded Children from his long observation of defectives, has well stated the facts when he says in a recent article:—

“The brighter class of the feeble-minded, with their weak will power and deficient judgment, are easily influenced for evil, and are prone to become vagrants, drunkards and thieves. The modern scientific study of the deficient and delinquent classes as a whole has demonstrated that a large proportion of our criminals, inebriates and prostitutes are really congenital imbeciles, who have been allowed to grow up without any attempt being made to improve or dis-

cipline them. Society suffers the penalty of this neglect in an increase of pauperism and vice, and finally, at a greatly increased cost, is compelled to take charge of adult imbeciles in almshouses and hospitals; and of imbecile criminals in jails and prisons, generally for the remainder of their natural lives. As a matter of mere economy, it is now believed that it is better and cheaper for the community to assume the permanent care of this class before they have carried out a long career of expensive crime."

"The fate of the average feeble-minded girl out in the world is only too well known. A feeble-minded girl is exposed as no other girl is exposed. She has not sense enough to protect herself from the perils to which women are subjected. Often bright and attractive, if at large, they either marry and bring forth in geometrical ratio a new generation of defectives and dependents or become irresponsible sources of corruption and debauchery in the communities where they live. There is hardly a poorhouse in this land where there are not two or more feeble minded women with from one to four illegitimate children each. There is every reason in morality, humanity, and public policy that these feeble-minded women should be under permanent and watchful guardianship, especially during the child-bearing age."

It is for this reason that the Trustees would particularly call attention to the desirability of enlarging the scope of the present law and adding to the already well established school department, a custodial department, thus allowing the pupils to remain at the institution in the custody of the state after reaching the age of 21 years. This arrangement is followed in all other states having schools for the feeble-minded and thereby not only are these adult defectives placed under the guardianship of the state, but the state receives in a measure, a return for the training and education which it has previously provided,



DORMITORY.



GROUPS OF CHILDREN.

by the manual labor which those in the custodial department can furnish.

The especial appropriation for bringing water from Lake Opechee to the school buildings and for the installing of a pump has provided an abundance of water but the small tanks in the dormitory and school house have proved wholly inadequate for holding a sufficient supply to meet the daily needs. A stand pipe or reservoir of some kind located higher on the hill above all the buildings should be erected and should be of sufficient capacity to insure the property of the state from the danger of fire. Located as the institution is some two miles from Laconia, it has been necessary to light all the buildings by kerosene. This method of lighting in a public institution for an irresponsible class is manifestly unsafe. Some provision should be made whereby the institution can be furnished with electricity which is a far safer mode of lighting.

On acquiring for the state the two large farms comprising 247 acres, the Trustees found thereon some most excellent farm buildings. In the large cow barn a silo has been built and other repairs made but the buildings all need to be repainted, otherwise they will greatly deteriorate. The Trustees also consider it desirable to move the large barn which is located now near to the administration buildings, across the road in the vicinity of the other farm buildings. This change would greatly improve the appearance of the grounds and would afford more convenient storage for hay. During the last two winters a portion of this structure has been used for the storage of ice, but after its removal its full capacity will be needed for hay, and provision should be made for a suitable ice house.

The laundry is located in one of the already existing buildings, it has a good equipment but it is crowded into such small space that it is extremely difficult to have the laundry work well done and also prevents our giving the

older girls as much training in laundry work as is essential. It is desirable that there should be some temporary addition to the laundry which will be sufficient for our needs until a more permanent structure is erected.

The Trustees have held quarterly meetings during the year as specified in their By-laws and two of their number have visited the institution each month. It has been a source of much gratification to them to witness the steady improvement of the children in the school and of their universal good health. This has been due to the painstaking care and constant supervision of their attendants and teachers and to the devoted and unceasing labors of the Superintendent, Dr. Little whose efforts have been greatly aided by Mrs. Little. Both Dr. and Mrs. Little came to this new institution thoroughly equipped for the work by long years of training and experience.

WILLIAM J. AHERN, Chairman.

JAMES B. TENNANT,

FREDERIC SHONTELL,

FREDERICK G. CHUTTER,

SUSAN C. BANCROFT,

Trustees.

After the above report was prepared by the trustees, on Monday, November the fourteenth, shortly after ten o'clock in the morning, fire was discovered in the boiler room of the dormitory. The employees promptly used every means at their command to extinguish the blaze, but all their efforts aided by willing neighbors proved unavailing and in less than an hour the building was in ruins with only three blackened brick walls standing. The flames spread so rapidly that scarcely anything was saved of its contents.

The fire evidently caught in some unknown way in the vicinity of the boiler. If the institution had had a sufficient

supply of water to meet such an emergency, undoubtedly the fire could have been put out on being first discovered, but the high wind which was blowing at the time and the lack of water gave the flames immediately such headway that they could not be overcome. The children were safely removed from the building by the matron and attendants and temporary quarters were provided for them in the school building.

Donations of all kinds, including clothing, household furnishings, money, etc., have been sent in by generous friends from all over the state, and to them for their thoughtfulness and kindness the trustees wish to express their heartfelt thanks.

WILLIAM J. AHERN, Chairman.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 11, 1904.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire School for the Feeble-Minded:

I hereby submit the following biennial report for the two years preceding Sept. 30, 1904.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Number present September 30, 1904.....	33	33	66
Admitted during the two years.....	40	37	77
Whole number present at any time.....	34	33	67
Discharged during two years.....	6	5	11
Died during two years.....	1		1
Average number present during two years.....	29	28	57
School cases admitted.....	33	30	63
Custodial cases admitted.....	8	6	14
Private pupils admitted.....	4	3	7
Private pupils now present.....	3	2	5
Epileptics admitted.....	3	3	6
Epileptics now present.....	1	3	4
Applications for admission.....			92

Of the 77 admissions 9 males and 17 females were 14 years old or over.

The children transferred from other institutions were divided as follows:—3 from Grafton County Farm, 14 from



SCHOOL BUILDING.

Hillsborough County Farm, 2 from Rockingham County Farm, 10 from Coos County Farm, 5 from Carroll County Farm, 5 from Belknap County Farm, 1 from Strafford County Farm, 1 from Sullivan County Farm, 2 from Little Wanderers Home, Boston, (Cheshire County cases) 4 from the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded; 1 from the State Industrial School; 1 from the Orphan's Home, Franklin; 1 from St. Paul's Orphanage, Concord, N. H.; 1 from Children's Day Nursery, Nashua; 2 were brought by selectmen of Franconia making a total of 54 who were supported by town, county, state or private institutions. The remaining 23 came directly from their homes, 7 being private cases, or partly so, 4 of these paying full rate, and 3 paying part of the cost of maintenance. Of the 11 discharges, 6 were taken out by friends, 2 proving not feeble-minded were placed in homes, 1 was transferred to the State Hospital at Concord, 1 was transferred to the Home for Incurables at Montreal, and 1 died a short time after admission.

The general health of the pupils has been remarkably good; the little sickness we have had has been due to slight colds, minor surgical operations and convulsions of epileptics.

The current expenses from February 1, 1904 to September 30, 1904 amount to \$26,323.43 or \$5.07 per week for each pupil.

The Legislature at the last session granted three distinct appropriations: one of \$4500.00 for water works, laundry and other improvements; one of \$10,000.00 for a school building; and one of \$14,000.00 a year for two years maintenance.

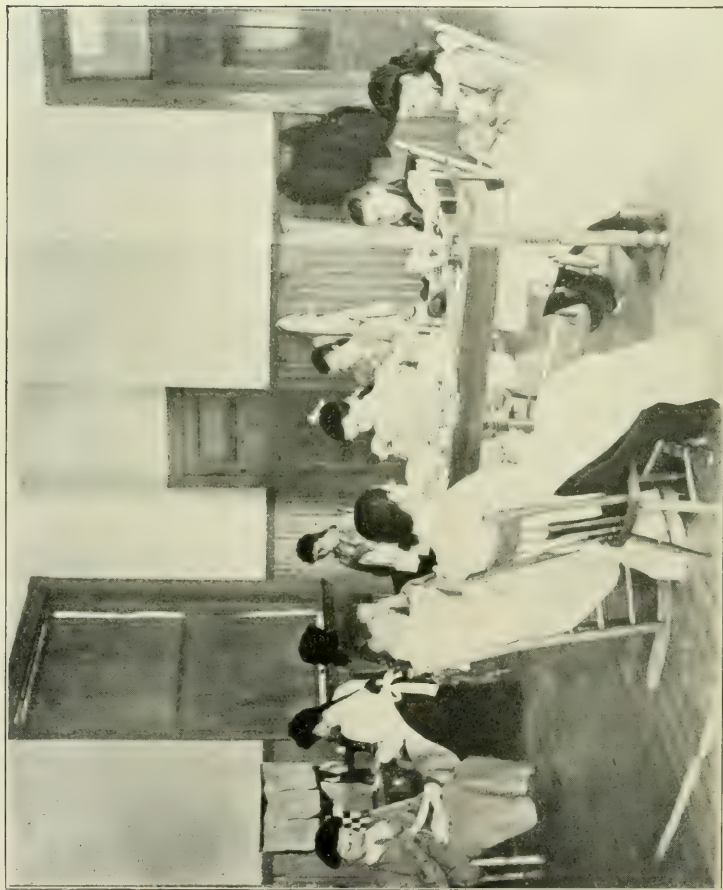
The \$4500.00 was utilized in many ways. Our water system which during the first nine months was entirely inadequate to our needs, was put upon a permanent basis during the summer of 1903 by building a pump-house on the shore of Lake Opechee and installing a 12 horse

power gasoline engine and a Knowles Pump with a capacity of 90 gallons a minute, and connecting this with the buildings by laying 3000 feet of 3-inch galvanized iron pipe.

The sewerage which during the first few months emptied into the lake was entirely changed by taking up and relaying 1200 feet of the pipe and thereby transferring the sewerage from the dormitory and school-house to the pasture land on the south side of the dormitory. The sewerage from the administration house and laundry enters a septic tank and from this is distributed onto a filter bed. The whole system constructed according to plans laid down by State Chemist Barnard.

The washing which during the first nine months was done in Laconia owing to an insufficient water supply, is now done in our own laundry which was equipped with modern machinery, thus enabling us to do all our own laundry work. An open piazza was built on to the administration house adding much to its comfort and appearance. A silo with a capacity of 125 tons was built into one of the bays of the barn and has given satisfaction. The remainder of this appropriation was spent on repairs and in buying stock and tools for the farm. A detailed account of these expenditures will be found in the Treasurer's report.

The school-building, a brick structure of two stories with ell and a well lighted basement, was built within the \$10,000.00 appropriated, by leaving the second story unfinished, cutting the plumbing down to a minimum and leaving off the fire-escapes. The building was formally opened January 1, 1904. On the first floor are the school-rooms and a sewing-room, the second floor is a large hall. The basement was fitted up as a work-shop and here groups of boys come for two hours daily, to be manually-trained in carpentry, shoe repairing and painting. Already the shoe repairing for the whole school is being done by boys taught in this shop.



SEWING ROOM.



MANUAL TRAINING ROOM.

To give a more definite idea of what has been accomplished during the five months that the shop has been opened, 96 pairs of taps or soles have been put on, 29 pairs of heels, 49 ribs sewed up and 57 patches put on. In order to hold their interest while learning the first principles and use of tools in carpentry, sawing, driving nails, planing to line, etc., we have encouraged them to make simple articles that might be used throughout the institution. Some of the things made were 225 blocks in the square and oblong, which were painted in the primary colors and are now used in the school and play-room by the smaller children; 25 coat hangers, 25 flower-pot stands and 4 comb-racks all of which are used in the institution. It is our intention to add to this department just as rapidly as our means and the proficiency of the pupils will warrant.

To the sewing-room, a bright sunny room in the ell, every girl of teachable age and intelligence goes for 1 1-2 hours for her daily lesson in the various steps necessary to make her a good seamstress and machine sewer. Of the girls who attend the sewing classes, 7 could do a little plain sewing on admission to the school. At the present time there are two who sew very well on the machine, and all of them are more or less proficient in hemming, top-sewing, darning, patching, etc., besides helping in the mending and caring for their own clothes they assist in the making of new garments which are constructed here. For the complete list of articles made in the sewing-room see Supplement Table.

In the school-rooms, one for kindergarten work and one for graded classes, gather daily the children who are teachable, in classes of 12 each. There are two sessions and each child attends but one session daily. Of the kindergarten grade where the pupils range in age from 6 to 16 years, 6 only had school training before coming here. The morning group of these children comprise the youngest and those of feeblest intellect and have not of necessity in

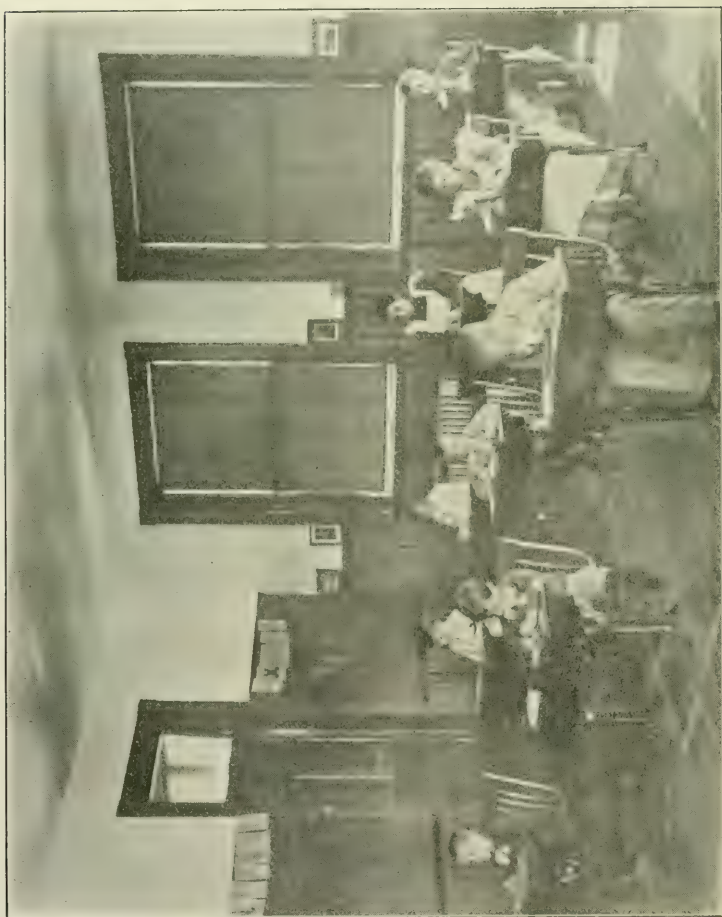
the few months in which the school has been opened, made as marked progress as some of the other classes, but that they have made a distinct advance is evidenced by the following fact. At the present time two children recognize all of the primary colors by name and all but two can match the colors. If the colors are placed in different parts of the room and then taken away, three of the children can tell the colors that occupied the various places. Few of these children could hold a pencil or had any idea of form, three of them now can write simple words of three letters, can copy words by use of printed letters, can draw fairly well a square or circle and match simple puzzles, five can sew a card with help, one can thread a needle, two can weave. The children who have made the least progress can all put pegs in a board, string beads, match a few colors, do simple gymnastic exercises and play games.

The afternoon group of kindergarten children are a little brighter mentally, and have made a more distinct progress, they can all read and write simple words and sentences, know and can match all the colors, sew a card, all but one can weave without assistance, all can cut out pictures, know combinations of small numbers, can write figures up to 7, recognize common objects and animals, and perform simple gymnastics.

In the room for the graded classes the children more nearly approach the normal, their ages range from 8 to 19 years. In this room the progress has been more rapid.

A number of these children had attended school before, but either because of their inability to keep up with public school classes, or lack of opportunity and attention, they had made but little advancement. Almost all of them read and many of them write a little, ten of them much better than the others. Drill in reading and writing of print and script has brought about much improvement.

To give a few specific instances of improvement: one of



SCHOOL ROOM.



SCHOOL ROOM.

the older girls could read and print a little but could not write, now she reads very well, can write her own name and copy sentences; another large girl could read but a few words now she reads sentences and writes well; a boy of 12 could neither read nor write, he could count to 19 with difficulty. He can now copy script very well, write simple sentences, copy from print into script and read them, count 100 by 5 and 10 and follow in higher concert counting. These instances serve to show individual improvement though many others might be cited. In number work all of these pupils can now count to 100 and back by any number from 5 to 10. Four know all the multiplication tables, two know the tables to 7, one to 8 and one to 9. Of mensuration none of the pupils had any knowledge; now all know the number of inches in a foot, feet in a yard and inches in a yard; most of them recognize the inch, half and quarter and a few the eighth and sixteenth. In time-telling, only two of the twenty-four could tell the time when admitted, now ten will usually give it correctly, and most of the others know the hour, half and quarter. In teaching values of things and fractional parts of a dollar, real money has been used, and great improvement noticed in this direction. Geography, history, nature study and general information together with memorizing, singing and drawing occupy a proportional part in the day's teaching. In letter writing and learning to express themselves clearly and correctly much improvement is noted. In fact this group of children while unable to advance with anything like the rapidity of normal children still follow closely in their footsteps. The discipline of the school-room has been markedly beneficial as is shown in the improvement in behavior and language.

The hall which occupies the second floor is used for various purposes. In the morning the school assembles for a short religious exercise followed by singing and games. Later in the day gymnastic exercises are given. At pres-

ent there are 45 children who have some gymnastic drill, 25 boys and 20 girls, each of these divisions have a half hour, taken up with marching, Swedish movements, and a game of some description. As a result of gymnastics marked improvement is noticed in the carriage of the pupils, they are more alert and energetic, their manners and habits are much better for the strict discipline enforced during this period.

Besides the work done in the school, training is going on in every department of the institution; in the dormitory, classes are held, to teach the children to wash, dress and undress themselves, to take care of their hair and teeth properly; instruction also is given in bed making, sweeping, dusting and floor polishing, etc. While in the administration house and laundry, the girls are taught general house-work, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, etc. Several of the girls are already good bread makers, and can cook simple things, others do very good house-work, still others wait on table and wash dishes nicely; in the laundry marked progress is shown in the hand washing and ironing. The boys when not employed in school or dormitory, help in the work of the farm: classes in gardening during the season are held, some are learning to milk and some assist in the care of the cows; while others help with horse cleaning, etc.; learning to harness and unharness; several boys can drive single or double team, so that in plowing, planting and cultivating boys are so employed. In the season of 1903 one man with the boys dug 3000 feet of trench for water pipes, and assisted in covering them in. In the winter the boys help in cutting and hauling wood, and practically all the packing of wood in basement and wood-shed is done by them.

Not all of the time is spent in work, once in two weeks an entertainment for the children is given in the hall of the school-house, besides various periods of recreation during which the children are taught games. On

Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, the entire day is given up to the children, endeavoring to make it a memorable one for them.

Sunday school services are held weekly in the hall by one of the teachers. Mr. William C. Landis Sunday school worker of Lakeport, has very kindly aided us in this direction by visiting and helping in the services, by numerous donations of Sunday school papers, cards and hymn-books, all of which the children enjoy and which have been of great help to the teachers. The Rev. Mr. Sharpley of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Father Hennon of the Catholic Church of Laconia have also been frequent visitors and to them we extend our thanks for their kindly interest.

Special mention should be made of the generous donation of Christmas gifts for the children, sent by the Laconia Woman's Club affording as they did a much larger measure of happiness than would otherwise have been possible.

To the New Hampshire Women's Clubs particularly we are indebted for the splendid piano which has been of so much pleasure and profit to the whole school.

I want also to thank Dr. Arthur T. Sumner of Concord, and Dr. Clifton Abbott of Laconia, for the surgical and medical assistance rendered by them to the school.

Before closing this report I would like to call attention of the Trustees to some of the pressing needs of the institution.

On our waiting list are 82 applications, many of them pressing for admission, and many unable to understand why it is that we cannot make room for just one more. One parent writes that if there is any law in the state to compel us to take their child it shall be applied. Another mother who is especially solicitous says that she has a daughter of 16 years of age who has to be locked in her

room, fed and dressed by the mother, who besides this burden takes care of two other children and her husband. Besides the pressure that is brought to bear from without for another dormitory, the pressure from within is equally insistent. We are at the present time caring for 66 children in one building, where in one ward of 33 children 18 are over 15 years of age and 10 are under 7. Children whose mentality admits of their doing fairly good grade work in the school and who are capable of appreciating their surroundings, are congregated in the same ward with epileptics and those whose intellects are so deficient that they do not appreciate or attend to the common calls of nature. It also necessitates the bringing together of children of 5 and 6 years with those of 18 or 20, whose moral tone is much degraded owing to earlier associations and neglect. The proper classification of these children would aid greatly in their training. It is earnestly hoped that the next legislature will meet the necessity for another dormitory.

Our present water system is good as far as it goes, but it should be extended about 1500 feet and a reservoir built, or a stand pipe erected that would hold two or three days supply. Our present tanks located in the attics of the buildings hold only about 3000 gallons all told. With our present population we are using in the vicinity of 10,000 gallons a day, and any accident to the engine, pump or water pipes, leaves us entirely out of water in 6 or 8 hours. In winter with four boilers and a laundry running, together with the flushing out of sewers, the lack of water becomes a most serious question. During the last winter owing to a cracked pipe we were forced to go without water for two days while this was being repaired. In case of fire we are without sufficient supply or force of water to be of any service in checking it.

The dormitory and school-house are unprovided with means of exit except from the stairways. Fire escapes should be provided for both buildings. In case of fire we

could hardly escape serious loss of life, with our buildings finished largely as they are of pine and located as they are a quarter of a mile from the administration house.

All of the wooden buildings, consisting of three houses, three barns and out houses are badly in need of painting, not only because of their appearance but because they are deteriorating rapidly from this neglect.

A large barn situated near the administration house and within 25 feet of the laundry should be moved a distance of 500 feet so as to be in the vicinity of the other farm buildings. Situated so near the administration house and on higher ground it is not desirable to keep stock there, also because of its close proximity to the laundry, which is always a dangerous fire risk, there is greater danger of all the buildings being destroyed in case of fire. This barn is our present ice house, if it should be moved it would necessitate building an ice house preferably on the shore of Lake Opechee from which the ice is taken.

Although the dormitory and school building are wired for electricity we have so far lighted by lamps and lanterns. Some provisions should be made for lighting the entire institution with electricity as early as possible for we are constantly exposed to the dangers of fire by the overturning of lamps or lanterns by employee or child.

A further extension of our sewerage system will be necessary during the coming year. Owing to the proximity of our present sewerage bed 150 feet from our water supply, which it drains into, and to the fact that the bed does not filter well because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory filter material in this vicinity, a new tank and filter bed should be built at least 500 feet from the shore of the lake, as in case of typhoid fever here our water supply would be in imminent danger of contamination. The sewerage from the dormitory and school house, which now runs out on the surface of the ground about 400 feet to the south of the dormitory, should be extended so

that it does not come to the surface until it is at least 1000 feet from the buildings for as it is now, odors are noticeable when the wind blows from that direction.

In closing I wish to express my gratitude to the Trustees for their kindly advice and suggestions in the management of the school and for their ready support of my work.

And to the officers of the school I extend my hearty thanks for their loyalty and interest in the work without which little could have been done towards putting the school on its present basis.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
Superintendent.

Abstracts from Dr. Fernald's Paper.

At the National Conference of Associated Charities held in Portland last June, Dr. Walter E. Fernald read a paper upon the care of the Feeble-Minded which was so clear an exposition of the reason for maintaining segregate schools for this defective class that the Trustees have obtained his permission to reproduce portions of it in this report:—

“The older institutions have grown in size very rapidly during the past two decades. The new institutions have been crowded with inmates as soon as opened. In several states the waiting list of applicants more than equals the entire present capacity of the institutions.

These applications are signed by teachers, physicians, judges, legislators and other prominent citizens, who are impatient at the necessity for delay in the admission of their candidates.

The parents pathetically plead for an opportunity for

the education of their children while they are young and capable of improvement.

In every well informed community there is a strong public sentiment demanding as a right that every American child, however defective, should be educated and trained according to his need and capacity.

It is a striking fact, however, that the reason for the great majority of the applications for admission to our institutions is based upon the relief needed for the mother, the family, the neighborhood, with the prospective educational benefit to the child himself as a necessary consideration. A feeble-minded child is a foreign body in a family or a modern American community. The home care of a feeble-minded child consumes so much of the vitality and energy of the wage earners of the family that often the entire family become pauperized.

It is a public duty to relieve these families of their burdens.

The problem does not lessen when adult life is reached. The adult males become town loafers and incapables, the irresponsible pest of the neighborhood, petty thieves, purposeless destroyers of property, incendiaries, and very frequently violators of women and little girls. It is a very well known fact that feeble-minded women and girls are very liable to become sources of unspeakable debauchery and licentiousness which pollutes the whole life of the young boys and youths of the community.

They frequently disseminate in a wholesale way the most loathsome and deadly diseases, poisoning the minds and bodies of the thoughtless youth at the very threshold of manhood. Almost every country town has one or more of these defective women each having from 1 to 4 or more illegitimate children; every one of whom is predestined to be defective mentally, criminals or an outcast of some sort.

The modern American community is very intolerant of

the presence of these dangerous defectives with the desires and passions of adult life, without the control of reason and judgment. There is a widespread and insistent demand that these adults be put under control.

The great majority of these defectives are children of parents in moderate or straightened circumstances. Few laboring men or mechanics or small farmers are able to pay any appreciable rate for the care and education of the defective child without depriving other children of proper food and clothing or opportunities for ordinary education.

It follows that the great majority of these cases can be trained or cared for only at public expense in some form.

It has been well said that under any condition these defectives must always be supported by the public. The people really have no choice in the matter. It may be through the charity of neighbors and friends, it may be through the township overseer of the poor, or in the town poor-house, or in the jail, or in the reformatory, but the public always pays the bills.

As a simple business proposition no state can make a better investment, or one actually paying larger dividends than to insure that the feeble-minded women of child-bearing age are prevented from bringing defective paupers into the world to go on reproducing themselves in geometrical ratio. The direct money saving from this result alone in a few generations could represent a sum equal to the cost of maintenance of the entire feeble-minded population of any state. The much quoted history of the "Jukes family" showed that in seventy years the community paid over one and one quarter millions of dollars for caring for the paupers and prosecuting the criminals who were the direct descendants of two feeble-minded sisters.

We have only begun to apply our knowledge of obvious

defectives to the study and treatment of juvenile incorrigibles and adult criminals.

Reformatory teachers, chaplains and keepers have certain definite convictions concerning the mental soundness of their prisoners as a class, which have not been thoroughly formulated from the standpoint of the alienist.

A level headed warden of a prison with 800 inmates was recently asked "How many of your men are defective mentally?" He replied, "at least 60 per cent are not all there." He then told in detail of the weak will, the poor judgment, the imperfect power of attention, and observation, the willingness to risk great privileges for trivial immediate benefits and the absolute lack of real moral preception, all of which are the striking characteristics of the brighter class of so-called moral imbeciles.

To a trained observer the boys and girls in truant-schools and in industrial or reform schools include a rather large proportion of defectives, where the intellectual defect is relatively slight and is overshadowed by the moral deficiency. The history of a case of this sort during infancy and early childhood from a medical and psychological standpoint, is that of an abnormal child. While they generally present definite physical evidence of degeneracy they are physically superior to the ordinary imbecile. Their school work is not equal to that of normal boys of the same age though they are often abnormally bright in certain directions. They may be idle, thievish, cruel to animals or smaller children, wantonly and senselessly destructive and lawless generally. They are frequently precocious sexually and after puberty almost always show marked sexual delinquency or perversion. They are often wonderfully shrewd and crafty in carrying out their plans for mischief. They instinctively seek low company and quickly learn anything that is bad. They have little or no fear of possible consequences in the way of punishment.

They acquire a spurious keenness and brightness and possess a fund of general information which is very deceiving on first acquaintance.

They are apt to be accomplished liars. The great army of police-court chronic criminals, vagrants and low prostitutes is largely recruited from this class of moral imbeciles. These children are not simply bad and incorrigible but they are irresponsible by reason of the underlying mental defect, this mental defect and moral lack are alike the visible effects of incurable affection of the cerebral cortex.

No method of training or discipline can fit them to become safe or desirable members of society. They cannot be "placed out" without great moral risk to innocent people.

These cases should be recognized at an early age before they have acquired facility in actual crime, and permanently taken out of the community to be trained to habits of industry and as far as possible contribute to their own support under direction and supervision.

They are not influenced by the simple system of rewards and deprivations which easily seem to control the conduct of the feeble-minded.

They do not class well with the rather simple type of ordinary imbecility. When the actual number of this dangerously potential class of moral imbeciles is fully realized they will be given *life-long* care and supervision in special institutions combining the educational and developmental methods of a school for feeble-minded and the industry and security of a modern penal institution.

Such provision would only be a rational extension of the principles of the indeterminate sentence, and if safeguarded by careful and repeated expert examination and observation could do no injustice and would greatly diminish crime in the immediate future.

All degrees of mental defect from the nearly feeble-minded child to the profound idiot are the result of certain definite structural defect or inferiority of the brain, or the result of brain disease or injury.

Their brain abnormalities are a permanent condition. No really feeble-minded person ever was or ever can be entirely cured.

It is a question of how much is possible in each individual case.

The hope of the pioneer teachers in this work that many of the slightly feeble-minded could be educated and developed to the point of supporting themselves, has not been fully realized.

A certain very small proportion do actually leave the schools and lead useful harmless lives, supporting themselves in a precarious way by their own efforts. Of the great majority of these trained pupils it has been well said that they may become self supporting but not self controlling. The reports of English schools so far show only a small proportion of pupils prepared to earn their own living. From the American standpoint under the best conditions feeble-minded persons do not become desirable members of a modern American community.

A very large proportion of feeble-minded persons, even the well-trained higher grade cases, eventually become public charges in one way or another. No one familiar with the mental and physical limitations of this class, believe that any plan of education can ever materially modify the fact.

The brighter cases of the feeble-minded with their weak will power and defective judgment are easily influenced for evil and are very likely to become prostitutes, vagrants or petty criminals.

They are powerless to resist the temptations of adult life and should be protected from their own weaknesses

and the cupidity of others. Especially should they be protected from marriage and the reproduction of their kind.

Feeble-minded children may be tolerated, but it is a great responsibility to inaugurate any plan on a large scale which does not withdraw the feeble-minded adult from the community.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL AGENT.

Report of William J. Ahern as Financial Agent of New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children of money received and disbursements of the same on bills contracted on account of said school from October 1, 1902 to February 1, 1903.

Received of Solon A. Carter, State Treasurer.

Balance of original appropriation

1901-'02	\$11,339.22	
Special appropriation 1903	22,000.00	
B. M. Towle	70.60	
C. S. Little	37.56	
	<hr/>	\$33,447.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of construction and repairs	\$24,998.47	
On account of farms, stock and implements	1,218.52	
On account of labor	2,288.27	
On account of furnishings and fuel	4,896.34	
	<hr/>	\$33,401.60
Total receipts	\$33,447.38	
Total expenditures	33,401.60	
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$ 45.78

Of the foregoing expenditures, all bills paid have been

approved by the architect, Mr. Towle or Dr. Little, and the original receipts are filed with the State Treasurer, having been previously examined and approved by the Governor and Council with the exception of receipts amounting to \$62.38 which I have filed with J. B. Tennant, Treasurer of this Board, together with \$45.78, balance of money received from Dr. Little and Mr. Towle.

WILLIAM J. AHERN, Financial Agent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, from February 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from appropriations of	
1902-3	\$ 45.78
Received from the State Treasurer for maintenance and construction	42,500.00
Received from private pupils, etc.,	2,031.14
	<hr/>
	\$44,576.92

DISBURSEMENTS.

School building	\$ 9,996.19
Water works, sewerage, laundry, etc.,	4,500.00
Maintenance from February 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904,	26,323.43
	<hr/>
	\$40,819.62
	<hr/>
Balance Sept. 30, 1904,	\$3,757.30

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION OF \$4,500 APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1903, FOR WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE, LAUNDRY, ETC.

Water	\$2,384.09
Laundry	1,055.00

Sewerage	205.64	
Farm and Stock	255.00	
Repairs	316.27	
Lumber	110.00	
Piazza	65.00	
Silo	85.00	
Telephone	24.00	
Total		\$4,500.00

The appropriation of \$10,000 for school building was expended as follows:

J. H. Mendell & Co., construction .	\$8,561.19	
M. E. Clifford & Co. plumbing, heating and ventilating	1,435.00	
Total		\$9,996.19
Balance		\$ 3.81

JAMES B. TENNANT, Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 28, 1904.

I have audited the foregoing account of James B. Tennant, Treasurer of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children, and find the same to be correct and supported by proper vouchers.

WILLIAM J. AHERN, Auditor.

ANYLISIS OF EXPENSES.

Meat	\$1,365.14
Sugar	411.01
Butter and cheese	611.85
Eggs	152.68
Tea and coffee	109.99
Vegetables	388.19
Groceries	763.52
Molasses	68.74
Fish	162.40
Fruits	192.06
Provender	999.37
Wood choppers	888.85
Farm	2,254.22
House furnishings	597.31
Repairs	610.20
Library, printing and stationery	83.58
Clothing	1,517.88
Postage and express	237.57
Medical supplies	121.55
Gasolene and repairs on pumping plant	852.05
Kerosene	200.98
School Building	492.75
Pay roll	9,562.27
Flour	630.75
Hardware and paints	644.41
Laundry	620.55
Painting	59.15

Parafin	15.90	
Fuel	21.00	
Lumber	121.48	
Contingencies	70.73	
Labor	350.99	
Telephone	110.32	
Undertaker	11.00	
Soap	63.89	
Lamps	3.60	
Insurance	193.00	
Baskets	7.70	
Surveying	78.65	
Bond	12.50	
Boat	8.00	
Toilet paper	18.00	
Starch	11.70	
Cement	41.05	
General expenses	303.73	
Diversions	13.10	
Clocks	5.25	
Blacksmithing	39.19	
Vinegar	14.10	
Expenses of trustees	45.19	
Telephone wiring	57.40	
Gasolene engine	82.51	
Advertising	18.08	
Letter press	6.35	
Total		\$26,323.43

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

FROM OCT. 1, 1903, TO OCT. 1, 1904.

32,850 quarts of milk	\$1,149.75
850 pounds of pork	63.75
12 calves	84.00
840 pounds of veal	76.05
4800 pounds of beef	336.00
4 oxen	315.00
1 steer	52.44
2 cows	60.00
1 horse	85.00
112 pigs	252.00
78 days work with team	312.00
300 squash	60.00
45 bushels onions	40.50
40 bushels peas	36.00
35 barrels apples	70.00
250 tons ensilage	500.00
10 m shingle	30.00
15 m boards	330.00
125 tons of hay	1,375.00
100 bushels beets	75.00
400 bushels potatoes	300.00
55 bushels turnips	13.75
30 bushels tomatoes	15.00
4 bushels pears	3.00
50 bushels beet greens	20.00
60 bushels string beans	45.00
70 bushels carrots	56.00
85 bushels sweet corn	76.50
10 quarts strawberries	1.00

25 quarts currants	2.50	
75 quarts raspberries	7.50	
20 quarts blackberries	2.00	
45 barrels cabbage	30.00	
6 barrels summer squash	7.50	
40 bushels cucumbers	50.00	
500 head lettuce	25.00	
100 pumkins	10.00	
700 cords wood	2,800.00	
Total		\$7,767.24

LIST OF PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

2 1-2 bbls. salted cumumbers.
60 gals. cucumber pickles.
15 gals. piccalille.
10 gals. mixed pickles.
8 gals. sweet pickles.
15 gals. green tomato pickle.
10 gals. gherkins.
18 gals. mustard pickle.
106 glasses of jelly.
6 gals. crabapple jelly.
12 gals. crabapple jam.
24 gals. fruit jam.
64 qts. preserves.

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

Tablecloths	14
Napkins	108
Bibs	370
Dish cloths	92
Dish towels	236
Roller towels	138
Towels	129
Wash cloths	44
Stand covers	76

REPORT OF SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED. 51

Pillow cases	82
Draw-sheets	48
Underwaists	22
Drawers	44
Petticoats	67
Dresses	53
Shirt waists	2
Skirts	1
Guimpes	5
Aprons	101
Toilet napkins	60
Belts	5
Night dresses	48
Blouses	33
Trousers	41
Shirts	45
Overalls	75
Suits	2
Suspenders	31
Mittens	102
Cloth slippers	36
Garters	5
Bandages	126
Surgical sponges	24
Dusters	18
Dusting sheets	2
Mangle cover	1
Extractor cover	4
Holder's	57
Bags	54
Sleeves	41
Pin cushions	15
Ties	97

MENDING DONE IN DORMITORY.

Dresses	1028
Stockings	3591
Shirt waists	460
Aprons	356
Drawers	940
Underwaists	408
Night dresses	1088
Petticoats	328
Undervests	325
Coats	830
Dress skirts	182
Blouses	869
Overalls	827
Trousers	547
Suits	48
Shirts	489
Vests	23
Jumpers	432
Blankets	113
Sheets	42
Pillow cases	39
Pillows	8
Tapes	1225
Gaiters	8
Mittens	52
Ties	4
Button holes	56
Collars	3
Hats	33
Caps	17
Sweaters	4
Buttons	886
Garters	191

MENDING DONE IN SEWING ROOM.

Dresses	39
Dresses altered.....	51
Shirt waists	53
Under waists	2
Petticoats	33
Drawers	29
Skirts	27
Aprons	101
Rubber coats.....	4
Corsets	3
Night dresses	13
Jackets	2
Overcoats	1
Coats	19
Trousers	7
Shirts	40
Jumpers	1
Overalls	16
Blouses	4
Suits altered	9
Mittens	19
Stockings footed	124
Hats	1
Dressing gowns	2
Table cloths	3
Napkins	6
Tray cloth	1
Bibs	782
Towels	16
Spreads	33
Blankets	71
Sheets	186
Pillow cases	62
Tapes	29
Button holes	104

LAWS RELATING TO SCHOOL.

CHAPTER 102.—LAWS OF 1901.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
in General Court convened:*

Section 1. The state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded, between three and twenty-one years of age, which shall be known as the New Hampshire School for the Feeble-Minded Children. All children supported by towns or counties in the state who, in the judgment of the selectmen of towns or county commissioners of the county or state board of charities, are capable of being benefited by school instruction, shall be committed to this institution.

Sect. 2. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint five persons, one of whom shall be a woman, to be trustees of such school, who shall serve without compensation except that they shall be reimbursed for any necessary expenses they may incur in the discharge of their duties as trustees. The trustees shall be appointed as follows: The first three to serve for two years, the next two for four years, and thereafter trustees shall be appointed to serve four years. Said trustees shall have the general management and supervision of said school, and one or more of said trustees shall visit the school as often as once a month, and said board of trustees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each

year, furnish a report to the governor and council, containing a history of the school for the year and a complete statement of the accounts with all the funds, general and special, appropriated or belonging to said school, with a detailed statement of disbursements.

Sect. 3. The governor shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the board of trustees of said school and shall annually visit and inspect the same.

Sect. 4. All indigent and destitute children in this state, who are proper subjects for said school, and who have no parents, kinsmen, friends, or guardians able to provide for them, may be admitted as state charges, and all other children in this state who are proper subjects for said school, whose parents or other kinsmen, bound by law to support such children, are able to pay, shall pay such sum for care, education, and maintenance of such children as the trustees may hereafter determine; and such children and children from other states not having similar schools may be received into said school whenever there is room for them, providing there is room for them without excluding state charges, at a cost to such persons, or those who are responsible for their maintenance, of not less than three dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

Sect. 5. Whenever it is made to appear upon application to the judge of probate for any county, and after a proper hearing, that any child resident within said county, and who is not already in any almshouse, the Industrial School, or the New Hampshire Hospital, or supported by any town or county, is a fit subject for the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children, such judge may commit such child to said New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of two physicians who are graduates of some legally organized medical college, and have practiced three years in this state, that such a child is a suitable subject for said

institution. Whenever, upon such application, there is occasion for the judge of probate to attend a hearing on days other than those fixed by statute as the regular days for the sitting of the probate court, he shall be allowed five dollars a day for his services and his expenses, which shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the certificate of the county commissioners.

Sect. 6. Any order of committal under this act shall be subject to appeal in the same manner, by the same persons, and to the same extent that decrees of the judge of probate appointing guardians over persons alleged to be insane are subject to appeal, and no commitment under this act shall bar *habeas corpus* proceedings, but the court upon *habeas corpus* proceedings may confirm the order of commitment whenever justice requires. Any inmate of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by a justice of the superior or supreme court, whenever a further detention at the school is in their opinion unnecessary, but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

Sect. 7. Feeble-minded children shall be admitted to the institution in the following order: First, feeble-minded children now in public institutions supported entirely at public expense; second, the feeble-minded children not supported as aforesaid; third, the feeble-minded children of the state not in any public institution, who have no parents, kinsmen, or guardian able to provide for them, or who are committed by a judge of probate; fourth, those residing within the state whose parents, kinsmen, or guardian bound by law to support such children are able to pay; fifth, children of other states whose parents or guardians are able and willing to pay.

Sect. 8. The board of trustees, as soon as appointed and organized, shall proceed as soon as practical to pur-

chase a suitable site for said school and home, and erect thereon and properly furnish and equip suitable buildings and structures to accomplish the objects set forth in this act.

Sect. 9. Said trustees shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations as to admission to the institution and for the government and control of said institution and its inmates, and to do everything that is necessary to properly care for and educate the feeble-minded children of the state. All bills contracted by them in purchasing a site, erecting, repairing and equipping suitable buildings, and operating the institution for the next two years shall be audited by the auditor of the state treasurer's accounts, and the governor shall draw his warrant upon any money in the treasury to pay the same.

Sect. 10. A sum of money not exceeding thirty thousand dollars shall be appropriated under this act, to be used or expended for the purposes named therein within the next two years.

Sect. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect on its passage.

(Approved March 22, 1901.)

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

APPLICATION No..... ADMISSION No.....

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

.....190 .

DESCRIPTIVE APPLICATION.

(USE INK IN WRITING.)

Let every question be answered as minutely as possible by the parents, guardians, or friends of the applicants for admission to the school.

QUESTION.	ANSWER.
1. Name in full of applicant for admission?	1
2. When was the applicant born?	2
3. Where was he born, town and county?	3
4. Was he born at the full period of gestation?	4
5. Were there any extraordinary circumstances attendant upon the delivery? If so, describe them.	5
6. What has been the general health and the bodily condition of the applicant?	6
7. What is now the general health of the applicant?	7
8. Does he walk?	8
9. At what age did he begin to walk?	9
10. At what age was any peculiarity first noticed?	10
11. In what manner did peculiarity first manifest itself?	11
12. Is there any peculiarity in the form or size of head? If so, describe.	12
13. Is there any infirmity of body or limbs, any paralysis, or any striking peculiarity? If so, describe fully.	13

QUESTION.	ANSWER.
14. Is he now subject, or has he ever been subject, to epilepsy, convulsions, or fits of any kind? If so, describe fully.	14
15. Is he of average size for his age?	15
16. Is he active and vigorous? Does he run about and notice things, or is he indolent?	16
17. Is he nervous?	17
18. How is his appetite? Is he gluttonous?	18
19. What is the state of the sense of taste? Is he particular about what he eats, or will he swallow things without regard to taste?	19
20. Are sight and hearing good?	20
21. Is he fond of music?	21
22. Does he recognize color?	22
23. What colors does he know by name?	23
24. Does he recognize form?	24
25. Does he notice pictures to distinguish them?	25
26. Does he understand language?	26
27. Does he understand a command?	27
28. Can he do an errand?	28
29. Does he talk?	29
30. At what age did he commence to talk?	30
31. Is there any peculiarity or defect of speech? If so, describe.	31
32. Does he use understandingly such words as OR and IF?	32
33. Please give several specimens of his mode of talking, and be careful to put down the words exactly as he uses them.	33
34. Does he know the alphabet?	34
35. Does he read? How much?	35
36. Does he count? How many?	36

QUESTION.	ANSWER.
37. What are his habits with regard to personal cleanliness?	37
38. Does he soil or wet the bed?	38
39. Does he soil or wet day clothing?	39
40. Can he dress and undress himself?	40
41. Can he feed himself?	41
42. Does he use a spoon, or knife and fork?	42
43. Can he tie his shoestrings in a regular knot?	43
44. Can he do any work? and what kind?	44
45. Does he hide, break or destroy things?	45
46. Does he sleep well and quietly?	46
47. Is he obedient?	47
48. Is he passionate or of good temper?	48
49. Has he any other unfortunate habits?	49
50. How does he amuse himself?	50
51. What cause has been ascribed for his mental deficiency?	51
52. Has he had the usual diseases of childhood,—measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, etc.	52
53. Has he been vaccinated?	53
54. Where was the father born?	54
55. What was the general bodily condition and health of the father? Was he vigorous and healthy, or the contrary?	55
56. Was the father of the applicant scrofulous, or was he subject to fits?	56
57. Were all his senses perfect?	57
58. Was he always a temperate man?	58
59. About how old was he when applicant was born?	59

QUESTION.	ANSWER.
60. Was there any known peculiarity in the family of the father of the applicant?—that is, were any of the grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters or cousins, blind, deaf or insane, or afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind?	60
61. If dead, at what age did the father die and of what disorder?	61
62. Where was the mother of the applicant born?	62
63. What was the general bodily condition of the mother of the applicant? Strong and healthy, or the contrary?	63
64. Was she scrofulous or ever subject to fits?	64
65. Were all her senses perfect?	65
66. Was she always a temperate woman?	66
67. About how old was she when the applicant was born?	67
68. How many children had she before the applicant was born?	68
69. How many since?	69
70. How many have died, and of what disease?	70
71. Was there or is there any deformity of body, or mental deficiency in the other children? If so, describe fully.	71
72. What was the state of the mother's health during the time she was pregnant with the applicant?	72
73. Was she subject to any bodily injury or severe sickness or to any extraordinary mental emotion or fright, great sorrow or the like?	73
74. Was she related by blood to her husband? If so, in what degree?—first, second or third cousin?	74
75. If dead, at what age did she die and of what disorder?	75
76. Was there any known peculiarity in her family?—that is, were any of her grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, sisters, brothers, children or cousins, either blind or deaf or insane, or afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind?	76

The Family Physician, or the one best acquainted with the family and the child, is requested to fill out and sign the following certificate:—

Please date.

190 .

I, _____ a citizen of New Hampshire, Physician,
and practioner in the town of _____, hereby certify
that I have examined _____ and find that
is not insane, but is so deficient in mental ability that
cannot be taught in common schools as others of _____ age are.
_____ bodily health is _____, and _____ has no contagious
disorder.

Signed,

.....M. D.

This application, when properly filled out, is to be mailed to
CHARLES S. LITTLE, M. D., Superintendent, Laconia, N. H.

BY-LAWS OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children.

MEETINGS.

Section 1.—The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the institution in Laconia on the second Tuesday of October. Quarterly meetings shall be holden on the second Tuesday in January, April and July.

Section 2.—Written notice of the annual and quarterly meetings shall be sent by the secretary to each member of the board at least one week previous to the day appointed and any meeting may be continued by adjournment until the business thereof shall be completed, due notice having been given to the trustees.

Section 3.—The chairman or any two trustees may instruct the secretary to call a special meeting of the board whenever in their opinion it is deemed necessary. Such notice must state specifically the business for which the meeting is called.

Section 4.—Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Section 5.—The trustees shall at the annual meeting elect by ballot a chairman, secretary and treasurer who shall hold their respective offices one year and until others

are chosen in their stead. Should either of said offices become vacant it may be filled at a special meeting duly called for that purpose.

Section 6.—The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees. He shall audit before each quarterly meeting all bills paid by the treasurer during the preceding quarter, and shall present a written report to the trustees at the annual meeting.

Section 7.—The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the board with the names of those present and shall prepare all documents and notices directed by the chairman or by the trustees.

Section 8.—The treasurer shall receive, hold and disburse all moneys paid to the School for Feeble-Minded Children. All bills paid by the treasurer shall be approved by the superintendent. At each quarterly meeting he shall make a report of the financial condition of the institution and shall present an estimate of probable expenses for the ensuing three months. All drafts from the state treasury must be approved by the trustees. The treasurer's accounts shall be closed on the thirtieth of September inclusive, which accounts with the report thereon shall be presented to the trustees at the annual meeting. The books shall at any time be open to the trustees for examination.

Section 9.—The treasurer shall give a bond acceptable to the trustees in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000) for the faithful performance of his duties which bond shall be deposited with the chairman of the board and paid for by the state.

Section 10.—The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent who shall be a physician and reside at the school. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the inmates of the school; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed. He shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every de-

partment of the institution subject to the approval of the trustees.

Section 11.—The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees at the annual meeting of the condition of the school with such suggestions as he may deem desirable. The superintendent shall receive for his services in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family such salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

TRUSTEES.

Section 12.—Two of the trustees shall visit the school each month and inspect thoroughly all departments. A written record signed by the visitor shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose. Assignments for visits shall be made at the annual meeting and notice shall be sent to the visitors by the superintendent the first day of each month.

Section 13.—No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid for by the state.

List of Donations 1903-04.

Miss J. Fisher, Newton, Mass., 1 dozen towels.

Miss Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., 1 dozen pillow cases.

Mrs. George Whittmore, Dorchester, Mass., 1-2 dozen towels.

Mrs. F. O. Fellows, Newton Centre, 1-2 dozen towels.

Mrs. Otis Marion, Allston, Mass., 1-2 dozen towels.

Mrs. Wm. H. Hill, Concord, N. H., 1 dozen towels.

Mrs. A. H. Hastings, Roslindale, Mass., 1-2 dozen sheets and pillow cases, 6 pictures.

Miss A. S. Head, Brookline, Mass., 1 pair sheets and 1 pair pillow cases.

Miss Payson, Malden, Mass., 8 towels.

Woman's club, Derry, N. H., 1-2 dozen sheets and pillow cases.

Mrs. N. W. Locke, Salem, Mass., a framed picture.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Dutton, Malden, Mass., 1 dozen sheets, 1 dozen pillow cases, 1 dozen towels.

Miss Nellie Blodgett, Lebanon, N. H., 1 pair sheets, 1 pair pillow cases.

Mrs. E. F. Webber for Mrs. F. B. Living, Cambridge, Mass., 1 pair sheets, 8 towels.

Mrs. C. Morris, Jr., for E. F. Fosdick, \$1.00.

Mrs. Daniel C. Remick, Littleton, N. H., 2 dozen towels, 6 bath towels, a large box stereopticon views, bundle of old clothes.

Mrs. James A. Vinal, Cambridge, Mass., 3 sheets and 3 pillow cases.

Miss Ellen A. Knowlton, Beachmont, Mass., 2 pillow cases.

New Hampshire Daughters of Lynn, Mass., 24 sheets and 2 towels.

Mrs. W. H. Hardwick, Newton Highlands, Mass., 1-2 dozen pillow cases.

Mrs. George E. Hart, So. Boston, Mass., 15 pillow cases.

Miss Nellie M. Whitney, Boston, Mass., 1 dozen towels.

Mrs. C. P. Bancroft, Concord, N. H., 10 bundles of clothing, box of Christmas gifts.

The Misses Bancroft, Concord, N. H., 10 pounds candy, fireworks, a box of toys and books.

Laconia Woman's Club, a school globe, 65 bags of candy, peanuts, and oranges, 3 work-boxes, 5 sleds, 1 drum, boxes of games, dolls, and toys, picture books, scrap books, etc.

Miss Morris Sunday School class of 8 boys, Laconia, N. H., 3 sleds and 8 scrap books.

Mrs. F. J. Hart, Laconia, N. H., mail-bag and piano cover.

Harmony Club, East Kingston, N. H., 8 sheets, 8 pillow cases.

Miss F. L. Green, Concord, N. H., 50 Easter eggs and cards.

Hon. Frank E. Kaley, Milford, N. H., a box of spools of different colored silkateen.

Mr. Fred S. Seeley, Laconia, N. H., oranges, peanuts and candy.

Advance Club of Manchester, 13 sheets, 13 pillow cases, auto-harp.

Woman's Club, Centre Harbor, N. H., a large box of toys, dolls, books, etc.

Miss Helene Bishop, St. Albans, Vt., a bundle of clothing and a Christmas gift for each girl.

Miss S. P. Drown, Charlestown, Mass., 10 pictures and 1 pair of sheets.

Miss Margart Marsh, Laconia, N. H., a Christmas gift for each boy.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Waverly, Mass., a box kindergarten materials.

Mrs. B. M. Towle, Epsom, N. H., 3 bundles of clothing.

Mrs. Edward N. Pearson, Concord, N. H., 1 bundle of clothing.

Mrs. Page, Tilton, N. H., box colored paper for kindergarten work.

Miss S. E. Sturtevant, Lakeport, N. H., 3 scrap-books.

Mrs. Sherman Little, Webster, N. H., 20 quarts preserves, 8 quarts of pickles, a bundle of clothing.

Mrs. Irving Burbank, Webster, N. H., 3 picture books, 13 sachet bags for Christmas.

Oscar T. Lougee, Laconia, N. H., 1-2 dozen mechanical toys.

Mrs. F. H. Lougee, Laconia, N. H., 6 sleds, sliced games, blocks, ribbons and belts for Christmas.

Andrew Grieve's children, Laconia, N. H., 65 bags popcorn and candy for Christmas.

W. P. Elkin, Bath, N. H., \$3.60.

Mrs. Mary A. Hall, Laconia, N. H., 1 coat.

Pitman and Company, Laconia, N. H., 6 dozen pairs of stockings.

Mrs. Henry C. Brooks, Concord, Mass., a large bundle of clothing, shoes, hats, etc., 19 library books, magazines.

Ladies' South Church Circle, Concord, N. H., 27 light print aprons.

Young People's C. E. Congregational Church, Laconia, N. H., 15 Sunday School story books.

Mr. William C. Landis, Lakeport, N. H., Christmas cards, Sunday School cards, bundles of Youths' Companions, 35 hymn books.

Miss Louise W. Brooks, Hyde Park, Mass., \$10.00, 10 library books, a large box of clothing, hats, and shoes, etc.

Mr. Herbert F. Otis, Brookline, N. H., 10 pounds of candy, a basket ball, magazines and papers.

Miss F. H. Mathes, Portsmouth, N. H., 2 framed pictures and some photogravures.

Armory Mfg. Company, Manchester, N. H., (through Mr. Henry C. Brooks, Concord, Mass., 2 bales of white goods and 1 bale of unbleached cotton.

Mrs. C. P. Brooks, West Medford, Mass., and Mrs. M. E. Wheelwright, Boston, Mass., a 10 volume set of Nature's library with bookcase, 1 year Country Life in America.

Dover Woman's Club, Dover, N. H., \$22.50.

Everyday Club, Keene, N. H., 17 blouses, 3 aprons, 12 ties, 6 towels.

Mrs. Frank Swazey, Laconia, N. H., 2 bundles of magazines, 10 pounds of peanuts.

The Misses Pitman, Laconia, N. H., 2 bundles of clothing.

Mrs. Frank S. Streeter, Concord, N. H., box of clothing, shoes, hats, etc.

Mrs. Grace P. Johnson, Boston Mass., \$5.00.

Ladies' First Baptist Church, Concord, N. H., 7 aprons.

A. T. Quimby, Laconia, N. H., 2 bundles of magazines and papers.

Miss Sarah Marsh, Danvers, Mass., a trunk of clothing.

Miss Anna T. Bliss, Laconia, N. H., bundle of clothing.

Miss Hilliard, Laconia, N. H., a Christmas gift for each girl.

Miss Clara M. French, Laconia, N. H., bundle of clothing.

A Miller upright piano was given by the following Woman's Clubs of the New Hampshire State Federation: Concord

Woman's Club; Milford Woman's Club; Penacook Woman's Club; Portsmouth History Club; Portsmouth Graffort Club; Keene Fortnightly Club; Keene Colonial Club; Lisbon Friends in Council; Derry Woman's Club; North Conway Woman's Club; Franklin Woman's Club; Rochester Woman's Club; Manchester Interrogation Club; Somersworth Woman's Club; Littleton Colonial Club; Miss Merrill, Concord, N. H.



NEW HAMPSHIRE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

Industrial School of the State of New
Hampshire.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES,

SUPERINTENDENT, AND TREASURER,

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1904,
inclusive.

VOL. II—PART V.

PRINTED BY J. PHANEUF & SON, CONCORD, N. H.
BOUND BY RUMFORD PRESS, CONCORD, N. H.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN, <i>President</i>	Penacook.
MRS. OLIVE RAND CLARKE, <i>Secretary</i>	Manchester.
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HON. H. W. BOUTWELL,	Manchester.
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SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

TOM W. ROBINSON.

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MISS ELLA PAUL.	MISS MAY BURNHAM.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

MISS C. F. WILBUR.

OVERSEERS.

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S. I. SPRAGUE	Assistant Farmer.
J. A. WILLIAMS	Boys' Yard.
W. FELCH	Steward and Boys' Kitchen.
MRS. S. A. BAXTER	.	.	.	.	Sewing Room.
Miss E. A. FORTIER	.	.	.	.	Girls' Kitchen.
T. SULLIVAN	.	.	.	.	Laundry.
JOSEPH RUSSELL	.	.	.	.	Watchman.
M. KENNEY	.	.	.	.	Fireman.

RIVERSIDE HOSIERY.

THOMAS FOX	.	.	.	.	Overseer.
E. KRAUT	.	.	.	.	Machinist.
MRS. M. MULLEN	.	.	.	.	Mending.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

*To His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Council,
and the Honorable Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN,—We hereby respectfully submit the third biennial report of the State Industrial School for two years ending September 30, 1904:

Number committed to institution since its commencement	2,190
Number in school September 30, 1902	147
Number received during year ending September 30, 1903	76
discharged at expiration of sentence	38
discharged honorably	8
discharged on probation	4
discharged	4
escaped	2
in school September 30, 1903	167
received during year ending September 30, 1904	67
discharged at expiration of sentence	28
discharged on probation	1
discharged honorably	15
discharged by order of the court	5
discharged	4
escaped	1
pardoned by the Governor	1
in school September 30, 1904	177

PARENTAGE.

American	50
Canadian	10
French-native born	39
Irish-native born	36
Irish	1
German	3
Greek	1
Polander	1
Italian	1
Chinese	1

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

At the age of 8 years	1
9 "	3
10 "	8
11 "	7
12 "	9
13 "	19
14 "	24
15 "	24
16 "	25
17 "	23

TERM OF COMMITMENT.

During minority	21
For the term of 7 years	1
6 "	3
5 "	10
4 "	13
3 "	22
2 "	32
1 "	34
Awaiting trial	7

OFFENSE.

For stealing	54
being stubborn, idle, and disobedient	44
truancy	14
breaking and entering	10
assault	2
lewdness	5
drunkenness	4
arson	5
forgery	1
malicious mischief	1
horse stealing	3

COMMITMENT.

All are committed by complaint made by parent, guardian, or an officer for the transgression of some law, after a fair trial before police court or trial justice, and sentence given by them.

For the care, clothing, and education we get from the town or county from which they are sentenced \$1.50 per week, a sum quite insufficient for the purpose.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates during the past two years has been generally good no sickness of a serious nature having occurred.

HOSPITAL.

The appearance of diptheria among us in 1902, at which time we were compelled to send some of our patients to the city hospitals to be cared for on account of lack of accommodations for them here, showed very forcibly the need of an isolation hospital of our own for any future want, and the trustees decided to erect such a building as soon as practicable. Accordingly an appropriation of \$9,000 was asked and received from the legislature of 1903 for

that purpose and the trustees appointed a committee from their number, consisting of President Linehan and Messrs. Hunt and Boutwell, to proceed with the work, who after the selection of a plan drawn by George H. Allen, the architect, advertised for bids for the erection of the building. A beautiful site was selected on a knoll, not far from the main building, upon which has been built by the successful bidders, Messrs. J. H. Mendall & Co., after the plans of the committee, a neat, plain but handsome and commodious brick building for an isolation hospital, well fitted for what it is intended and which, if we are obliged to use, will be just what we have so long stood in need. The cost of the building will be shown in another place under the head of that appropriation.

MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

We having morning and evening devotions daily, and Bible lessons to both boys and girls are given every Sunday forenoon. We continue to pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars yearly to the Young Men's Christian Association who have charge of our Sunday afternoon religious services at which time the clergymen of our city preach in turn for our benefit gratuitously. Rev. Fathers Brophy and Casey have attended to the spiritual welfare of our Catholic inmates in a faithful manner.

SCHOOL.

We require all our inmates to attend our school and receive instruction in the common English branches. The number of scholars in the various grades at the present time are as follows:

Scholars in first grade	4
second grade	29
third grade	36
fourth grade	30
fifth grade	21

sixth grade	23
seventh grade	24
eighth grade	12

A good practical knowledge of the various branches of housekeeping is given the girls who are also taught sewing and to make and mend their own garments, repair those of the boys and also receive instruction in different kinds of fancy work, and under a competent instructor do all the cooking for the officers and girls kitchen in a satisfactory manner. The boys when not at school are engaged in the hosiery or at some of the various duties on the farm. They also do the cooking in the boys kitchen under instruction of the steward. Many of the repairs about the institution are done by the boys under directions of the overseer.

RECREATION.

In the proper season the girls find pleasure in croquet, basket ball and other games upon the lawn, and the boys enjoy base ball and other athletic games on their play grounds in which we endeavor to keep the smaller boys apart from the larger as much as possible. Much attention is given to music and singing, and also military drill. All the amusements are under the personal supervision of some of the overseers.

LIBRARY.

We are adding many new and useful books to our library through the income derived from donations received for that purpose.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Our annual examination is held in April and is open to the public and is attended by a large number of visitors. At this time presents are given to those inmates who merit them and such of the boys and girls are honorably discharged as deserve the same by good behavior.

BUILDINGS.

The main buildings remain the same as before no additions having been made, but many needed improvements within and outside the buildings have been introduced. Steel ceilings in the small and large offices. A new shed has been connected to the barn, and nearly all the water pipes have been laid over in all the buildings.

THE FARM.

Our farm stock consists of 1 bull, 21 cows, 8 2-year-old, 8 yearlings and 110 hogs. The quantity and value of the products for the past two seasons is as follows:

SEASON OF 1903.

67 1-2 tons English hay	\$1,215.00
20 tons oat fodder	240.00
25 tons corn fodder	62.50
125 tons silo fodder	625.00
993 bushels field corn	347.55
640 bushels potatoes	384.00
10 bushels onions	10.00
101 bushels turnips	35.35
69 bushels beets	69.00
500 bushels sweet corn on ear	125.00
30 bushels tomatoes	30.00
20 bushels cucumbers	15.00
35 bushels beans	35.00
25 bushels peas	25.00
10 bushels strawberries	32.00
60 bushels carrots	45.00
103 bushels mangel werzels	25.75
49 bushels parsnips	49.00
15 bushels beans thrashed	45.00
2500 pounds pumpkins and squashes	50.00
2000 pounds cabbage	30.00

1050 pounds rhubarb	\$ 15.00
100 bunches celery	10.00
150 barrels apples	225.00
Hogs killed, veals etc.,	802.20
Milk and butter	2,135.25
	<hr/>
	\$6682.60

SEASON OF 1904.

90 tons English hay	\$1,620.00
10 tons oat fodder	120.00
20 tons corn fodder	50.00
200 tons silo fodder	1,000.00
164 bushels field corn	57.40
740 potatoes	407.00
40 bushels onions	32.00
120 bushels turnips	42.00
20 bushels beets	13.00
150 bushels sweet corn on ear	52.50
20 bushels tomatoes	20.00
47 bushels cucumbers	35.25
35 bushels beans	35.00
10 bushels peas	10.00
18 bushels strawberries	57.60
50 bushels carrots	32.50
3 bushels parsnips	3.00
20 bushels beans thrashed	70.00
4000 pounds cabbage	30.00
2000 pounds rhubarb	20.00
7000 pounds pumpkins and squashes	52.50
300 barrels apples	225.00
Hogs killed, veals, etc.,	515.87
Milk and butter	2,085.98
	<hr/>
	\$6,586.60

Value of farm products, season of 1903 . .	\$6,682.60
Value of farm products, season of 1904 . .	6,586.60
	<hr/>
	\$13,269.20

RIVERSIDE HOSIERY.

This department is in successful operation. The balance sheet will be found in its proper place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We would return our thanks for the many donations received during the past two years.

From the publishers we have received regularly the "Dover Enquirer," "New Hampshire People and Patriot," "Portsmouth Journal," "Morning Star," "Our Dumb Animals," "Lyman School Enterprise," "Glen Mills Daily," "The Whittier Boys Industrial School Journal," "Reformatory Record," "The Dawn," "The Advance," "Christian Herald," "Every Other Sunday," "The Guidon," "Union Signal" and "The Crusader Monthly."

We have received books and magazines from Isaac L. Heath, Dr. J. F. Robinson, J. H. DeCoursey, Dr. George W. Davis, Mrs. S. A. Baxter, Calumet and Salmon clubs.

Mr. George W. Barber generously sent us 2 large pails of nearly 100 pounds candy, boxes of raisins, etc., for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Armenia White of Concord always remembers us with candy and oranges for the holidays.

From the Loyal Temperance League we have received a gift of fifty Bibles.

To President Linehan and the Honorable Board of Trustees I desire to tender my grateful thanks.

Also I wish to thank the teachers and overseers who by the interest taken by them in their several departments

have contributed much to what success I may have had during the past two years.

TOM W. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

1902.

Oct.	1.	From State treasurer, quarterly appropriation	\$1,500.00
	2.	Gilsum, for board	19.50
	4.	Cheshire County, for board	82.48
	4.	Interest on James McKean Wilkins' fund	224.15
	6.	Sullivan county, for board	152.78
	6.	Pittsfield, for board	23.14
	7.	Merrimack county, for board	114.00
	7.	Exeter, for board	12.86
	7.	Carroll county, for board	39.00
	8.	Rockingham county, for board	173.36
	9.	Somersworth, for board	17.79
	10.	Grafton county, for board	216.00
	13.	Peterborough, for board	56.79
	15.	Hillsborough county, for board	515.14
	15.	Manchester, for board	552.92
	18.	Dover, "	112.07
	18.	Manchester, "	19.71
	21.	Fitzwilliam, "	24.86
	22.	Belknap county, for board	28.29
	27.	Coos county, "	39.00
	27.	Nashua, "	71.78
Nov.	1.	Rumney, "	14.79
	13.	Nashua, "	502.70
	18.	Epping, "	19.50
	28.	Laconia, "	42.00

Dec.	26.	Portsmouth,	"	.	\$ 39.00
	30.	Calf skins	.	.	5.00
	31.	C. B. Connolly for horse-keeping		.	26.00
	31.	S. I. Sprague for sundries	.	.	7.55
	31.	Riverside Hosiery Mills	.	.	700.00
1903.					
Jan.	1.	state treasurer, quarterly appro-		.	1,500.00
		priation	.	.	
	1.	Sullivan county, for board	.	.	157.86
	2.	Gilsum, for board	.	.	19.50
	2.	Coos county, for board	.	.	39.00
	2.	Grafton county, for board	.	.	195.22
	6.	Rumney, for board	.	.	19.50
	6.	Carroll county, for board	.	.	39.00
	6.	Pittsfield,	"	.	19.50
	7.	Manchester,	"	.	39.00
	9.	Cheshire county, for board	.	.	89.36
	9.	Merrimack county, for board	.	.	119.14
	13.	Peterborough,	"	.	39.00
	13.	Hillsborough county,	"	.	466.72
	13.	Manchester,	"	.	564.01
	13.	Manchester,	"	.	19.50
	14.	Rockingham county, for board	.	.	171.65
	15.	Somersworth,	"	.	55.08
	17.	Fitzwilliam,	"	.	19.50
	21.	Belknap county,	"	.	37.29
	21.	interest on C. B. & Q. bonds		.	
		(James Mc Kean Wilkin's		.	
		fund)	.	.	70.00
	21.	interest on Louise Penhallow		.	
		fund	.	.	40.59
	21.	interest on Governor Fred'k		.	
		Smythe fund	.	.	14.25
	21.	interest on Governor Fred'k		.	
		Smythe fund	.	.	70.91
	23.	Riverside Hosiery Mills	.	.	1,000.00

	23.	Chas. M. Floyd for pig . . .	\$10.00
	26.	Rags	2.77
Feb.	5.	Portsmouth, for board . . .	39.00
	25.	Dover, "	120.86
Mar.	11.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	1,000.00
	31.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	1,000.00
	31.	S. I. Sprague sundries . . .	21.00
	31.	Carl Connolly keeping horse . .	8.00
Apr.	1.	state treasurer, quarterly appro- piation	1,500.00
	3.	Laconia, for board	75.22
	3.	Grafton county, for board . .	210.64
	3.	Gilsum, "	19.50
	3.	Rumney, "	19.50
	3.	Sullivan county, "	136.50
	3.	Carroll county, "	27.64
	4.	Nashua, "	67.93
	4.	Cheshire county, "	78.00
	6.	Pittsfield, "	19.50
	6.	Belknap county, "	39.00
	6.	Merrimack county, "	124.28
	7.	Strafford county "	21.85
	7.	C. A. Allen, for calf	7.80
	9.	Telephoning	1.61
	13.	Dover, for board	81.64
	13.	Somersworth, for board	58.50
	14.	Rockingham county, for board .	234.00
	14.	Manchester, "	55.28
	14.	Manchester, "	533.78
	14.	Weare, "	10.50
	14.	Peterborough, "	39.00
	14.	Hillsborough county "	455.56
	14.	Nashua, "	956.45
	14.	G. Howard, for pig	3.50
	14.	Vegetables	1.00

	16.	H. O. Chase, for use of pasture, 1902	\$40.00
	18.	Fitzwilliam, for board	7.28
	18.	Epping, "	19.50
	20.	Riverside Hosiery Mills, for freight paid	5.12
	25.	Coos county, for board	52.50
May.	3.	Portsmouth, "	46.93
	5.	Nashua, "	66.00
	19.	Riverside Hosiery Mills,	1,000.00
	21.	J. Dana, for pig	3.50
	21.	Pig	3.00
	21.	Mrs. Simmons, for horse keep- ing	20.00
	28.	Mr. Porter, 2 pigs	18.00
	29.	Geo. E. Gould, for pigs and hay	78.90
June	4.	Cavis Hill, for horse keeping	14.00
	4.	Laconia, for board	78.00
	8.	Calfskins	2.08
	10.	Interest on C. B. & Q. bonds (McKean Wilkin's fund)	80.00
	30.	F. D. Hanscom, for cow and calves	22.00
	30.	S. I. Sprague, for sundries	8.82
July	1.	state treasurer's quarterly ap- propriation	1,500.00
	3.	Grafton county, for board	195.00
	3.	Carroll county, "	19.50
	3.	Rumney, "	19.50
	6.	Strafford county, "	58.50
	6.	Gilsum, "	19.50
	6.	Cheshire county, "	81.21
	7.	Merrimack county, "	120.22
	8.	Pittsfield, "	19.50
	9.	Sullivan county, "	153.43



MAIN SCHOOL ROOM.

	13.	Belknap county, "	\$47.36
	14.	Hillsborough county, for board .	390.65
	14.	Peterborough, "	39.00
	16.	Rockingham county, "	234.00
	17.	C. A. Allen, for veal . . .	5.81
	18.	Nashua, for board . . .	186.85
	18.	Somersworth, for board . . .	58.50
	21.	Whitney & Merrill, for pigs .	7.00
	23.	Dover, for board . . .	78.00
	23.	Dr. Henry W. Boutwell, for horse keeping . . .	55.00
	24.	F. D. Leighton, for hay . . .	28.85
	25.	Annis F. & G. Co., for mer- chandise returned . . .	1.22
	29.	Laconia, for board . . .	90.64
	31.	Manchester, " . . .	39.00
Aug.	5.	Epping, " . . .	19.50
	5.	Portsmouth, " . . .	39.00
	10.	Coos county, " . . .	58.50
	11.	Nashua, " . . .	491.13
	11.	Manchester, " . . .	657.42
	28.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	500.00
Sept.		Rockingham county for convey- ing prisoner . . .	7.00
	7.	interest on Wilson note . . .	40.00
	30.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	1,000.00
	30.	S. I. Sprague, for sundries .	6.99
Oct.	2.	state treasurer, quarterly appro- priation . . .	1,500.00
	3.	Cheshire county, for board .	115.50
	3.	Rumney, " . . .	19.50
	5.	Sullivan county, " . . .	156.00
	6.	Gilsum, " . . .	19.50
	6.	Epping, " . . .	19.50
	6.	Carroll county, " . . .	19.50
	7.	Pittsfield, " . . .	19.50

	7.	Merrimack county “ . . .	\$ 117.64
	8.	Annis Flour & Grain Company .	12.36
	8.	Strafford county, for board .	58.50
	9.	Grafton county, “ .	204.21
	10.	income from Smythe fund .	70.62
	10.	income from Smythe fund .	14.13
	10.	Somersworth, for board . .	40.50
	10.	Dover, “ . .	78.00
	13.	Hillsborough county, for board .	331.51
	13.	Nashua, “ .	614.99
	13.	Manchester, “ .	635.56
	14.	Wilson note	804.88
	17.	Peterborough, for board . .	39.00
	19.	Exeter, “ . .	9.00
	19.	Portsmouth, “ . .	39.00
	20.	Belknap county, “ . .	58.50
	28.	Laconia “ . .	97.50
Nov.	2.	Rockingham county, for board .	286.08
	2.	New Ipswich, “ .	7.50
	5.	North Weare, “ .	39.00
	16.	Coos county, “ .	93.00
	16.	Chas. Rowell, for plowing .	5.00
	16.	Calfskins	1.80
	16.	Manchester, for labor . .	6.00
	16.	Manchester, for board . .	39.00
	27.	interest on McKean Wilkin's fund	210.00
	27.	H. O. Chase, for use of pasture .	15.00
Dec.	27.	telephoning . . . .	.80
	28.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . .	1,100.00
1904.			
Jan.	1.	From state treasurer, quarterly ap- propriation	1,500.00
	1.	Cheshire county, for board .	122.14
	1.	Stark Mills, for hay . .	110.19
	1.	S. I. Sprague, for merchandise .	2.00

	1.	Sullivan county, for board . . .	\$174.63
	1.	Grafton county, " . . .	234.00
	2.	Rumney, " . . .	19.50
	7.	Cloth and telephone . . .	5.00
	7.	Exeter, for board . . .	19.50
	7.	Pittsfield, " . . .	19.50
	7.	Carroll county, for board . . .	22.93
	7.	Gilsum, " . . .	19.50
	7.	Merrimack county, for board . . .	141.43
	9.	Strafford county, " . . .	77.36
	12.	Hillsborough county, " . . .	325.36
	12.	Peterborough, " . . .	39.00
	12.	Nashua, " . . .	549.43
	12.	Manchester, " . . .	680.99
	13.	C. A. Allen, for hides and tallow . . .	13.31
	14.	Somersworth, for board . . .	4.28
	16.	Coos county, " . . .	78.00
	18.	Manchester, " . . .	39.00
	18.	Nashua, " . . .	100.50
	18.	New Ipswich, " . . .	19.50
	19.	Epping, " . . .	19.50
	21.	Rockingham county, for board . . .	289.94
	22.	Dividend from Guaranty Savings Bank	219.69
	28.	Laconia, for board . . .	39.00
	30.	Dover, " . . .	80.78
Feb.	1.	Weare " . . .	19.50
	3.	telephoning . . .	.30
	10.	John H. Whitten, for hay . . .	43.15
	13.	Portsmouth, for board . . .	39.00
	17.	Seabrook, " . . .	30.43
	19.	Rochester, " . . .	81.64
	20.	telephoning, . . .	1.05
Mar.	1.	Belknap county, for board . . .	117.00
	5.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	700.00
	8.	Stark Mills, hay . . .	200.00

	30.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	\$650.00
April	1.	state treasurer, quarterly appro- priation	1,500.00
	1.	Runney, for board	19.50
	4.	Cheshire county, for board . . .	136.50
	4.	Coos county, "	78.00
	4.	Gilsum, "	19.50
	4.	Merrimack county, "	117.00
	4.	Carroll county, "	42.00
	7.	Sullivan county, "	219.43
	7.	Grafton county, "	228.65
	8.	Strafford county, "	78.00
	8.	W. P. Hunt, for keeping horse . .	30.00
	11.	Nashua, for board	85.50
	11.	Exeter, "	19.50
	11.	New Ipswich, for board	19.50
	11.	Dover, "	78.00
	12.	Hillsborough county, for board . .	468.22
	12.	Manchester, "	789.63
	12.	Nashua, "	540.65
	12.	Peterborough, "	39.00
	12.	Rockingham county, "	282.21
	12.	Pittsfield, "	19.50
	19.	Epping, "	19.50
	20.	Belknap county, "	117.00
	23.	Rochester, "	23.57
	29.	Laconia, "	39.00
	30.	Portsmouth, "	39.00
	30.	Weare, "	19.50
May	7.	Mr. Topping, for keeping horse . .	25.00
	10.	Derry, for board	102.42
	16.	board	5.00
	26.	paint	5.00
	28.	Riverside Hosiery Mills	500.00
June	6.	Londonderry, for board	51.64
	7.	Riverside Hosiery Mills	100.00



PRIVATE OFFICE.

	18.	Mrs. Simons, keeping horse . . .	\$ 20.00
	25.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	850.00
July	1.	state treasurer, quarterly appro- piation	1,500.00
	5.	Sullivan county, for board . . .	183.53
	5.	Grafton county, " . . .	237.00
	5.	Carroll county, " . . .	127.00
	5.	Exeter, " . . .	19.50
	5.	Mr. Topping, for keeping horse . .	29.00
	7.	Strafford county, for board . . .	78.00
	7.	Merrimack county, " . . .	155.86
	11.	Dover, " . . .	90.84
	13.	Rochester, " . . .	19.50
	13.	Cheshire county, " . . .	90.86
	13.	Peterborough, " . . .	12.42
	13.	Hillsborough county, for board . .	465.00
	13.	Nashua, " . . .	486.69
	13.	Manchester, " . . .	711.43
	15.	Manchester, " . . .	39.00
	19.	Rockingham county, " . . .	368.29
	19.	Epping, " . . .	19.50
	21.	Pittsfield, " . . .	19.50
	22.	Chestnut horse (Charlie) . . .	110.00
	26.	Portsmouth, for board . . .	47.36
	26.	Geo. E. Gould, for hay and pigs . .	23.60
	27.	Mrs. Simonds, for keeping horse . .	33.00
	30.	Laconia, for board	39.00
Aug.	1.	Weare, "	19.50
	1.	Coos county, for board	73.71
	6.	New Ipswich, "	19.50
	9.	Gilsum, "	16.29
	9.	Derry, "	39.00
	10.	Belknap county, for board . . .	124.50
	10.	Riverside Hosiery Mills "Special account"	1,500.00

	13.	Nashua clothing	\$7.72
	13.	Curtis Davis, for hay	15.00
	15.	interest on Louise Penhallow fund	82.40
	15.	interest on C. B. and Q. bonds "McKean & Wilkin's fund" .	80.00
	26.	Geo. H. Stearns, for keeping horse	12.75
	26.	Seabrook, for board	39.00
Sept.	2.	Belknap county, for board . .	22.82
	9.	William G. Everett, for pig . .	7.50
	13.	Riverside Hosiery Mills . . .	1,100.00

LIST OF BILLS PAID FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

1.	W. P. Goodman, for stationery and papers	\$6.74
2.	John B. Carr, for covering chair . . .	1.25
3.	H. C. Raum & Son, for new harness and re- pairs	44.95
4.	G. W. Dodge Shoe company, for shoes . .	38.36
5.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines for diphthe- ria patients	108.40
6.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines and drugs .	34.15
7.	I. S. York, for harness repairs	9.80
8.	F. W. Woolworth & Company, for merchan- dise	13.35
9.	C. A. Allen, for meats	21.92
10.	Fleischmann & Company, for yeast . . .	16.28
11.	W. B. Cook, for tuning piano and organ .	6.00
12.	Brown & Burpee, for spectacles for in- mates	2.25
13.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for services	1.66

14.	J. H. Wiggin & Company, for groceries, meats, fish, etc.	\$ 77.94
15.	Thos. A. Lane Company, for electric lamps and repairs	32.98
16.	F. E. Brown, G. P. A., for special electric .	7.00
17.	Boston & Maine R. R. Concord and Man- chester electric branch (special) . . .	14.00
18.	F. E. Nelson, for kitchen utensils . . .	6.55
19.	Wm. Bryant, for coal	207.14
20.	L. B. Bodwell & Company, for coal . . .	297.71
21.	Arthur S. Brown, for grain and grinding .	53.99
22.	N. E. Telegraph & Telephone Company for services	52.04
23.	Adams Bros., for grain	25.00
24.	U. Society Christian Endeavor, for books .	3.55
25.	Joel S. Daniels, for work at Prince Place .	28.36
26.	Richard Schwarz, for flags, games, etc. .	10.90
27.	Flora D. Kimball, for clothing	125.00
28.	Fred F. Fisher, for dentistry	4.50
29.	Besse, Eldridge & Company, for clothing .	51.46
30.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for sole leather and find- ings	44.62
31.	Pike & Heald Company, for repairing stoves and linings	11.90
32.	A. D. Maxwell (estate), for wood . . .	93.00
33.	H. B. Fairbanks, for coffee mill . . .	5.50
34.	Shepard, Norwell & Company, for bolster, boxes, etc.	5.45
35.	P. Cassidy, for mason work	31.50
36.	Frederick C. Small & Company, for tea and syrup	112.95
37.	Manchester Water Works, for water . . .	3.75
38.	Underhay Oil Company, for cylinder oil .	21.08
39.	Moore & Preston, for coal	43.45
40.	John B. Varick Company, for hardware .	221.64
41.	M. K. McLaughlin, for hot water bottle .	1.00

42.	N. H. Walker, for fertilizer	\$ 4.00
43.	Leroy Mitchell, for cutting ensilage . .	40.00
44.	Ginn & Company, for school books . . .	8.90
45.	Horace Willey, for boiled cider	8.90
46.	N. J. Whalen, for supplies	2.35
47.	E. R. Coburn Company, for fire works . .	9.94
48.	W. N. Y. Nursery Co., for trees	7.00
49.	Manchester postoffice, for stamps	10.00
50.	Jordan, Marsh & Company, for chest, weights and hooks	6.20
51.	J. A. Walkins & Company, for roach powder	6.30
52.	Holt & Trudel, for horse shoeing and re- pairing	23.05
53.	Congregational Sunday School & Publish- ing Society, books ex-Governor Syrythe fund	10.58
54.	Manchester Provision Company, for provi- sions	26.74
55.	Manchester Beef Company, for beef and eggs	19.23
56.	Nelson Morris & Company, for meats . .	119.11
57.	F. D. Whitney & Company, for linen goods .	21.83
58.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods . .	22.64
59.	F. J. Bixby, for plums	2.50
60.	American Express Company, for manure . .	12.60
61.	John Stark, for horse-shoeing	7.75
62.	Partridge Bros., for grain	119.05
63.	Boston & Maine Railroad, for freight . .	6.98
64.	R. H. White Company, for kitchen ware, etc.	38.46
65.	L. Belli & Company, for fruits and mer- chandise	32.85
66.	Sampson, Murdock & Company, for City Directory	2.00

67.	Union Electric Company, for lighting and power	\$105.00
68.	C. A. Trefethen, for spectacles and repairing clocks	7.00
69.	Nellie Cressey Smith, for hats, etc.	1.87
70.	Houghton, Mifflin & Company, for books	1.70
71.	Educational Publishing Company, for Bible and booklets	1.30
72.	Thompson, Brown & Company, for English Grammars	6.67
73.	Thos. J. Briggs, for milk pails, pans and repairs	5.60
74.	Thos. Kelley & Son, for merchandise	4.20
75.	R. K. Home, pans, pails and cups	4.50
76.	J. Hodge, for glass and sash	4.05
77.	A. L. Dyer, for shoe repairs and leather	64.74
78.	Wm. Ferrin, for polish	1.50
79.	A. T. Wathen, for clothing	5.95
80.	C. H. Durgin, for meats	123.27
81.	Bucklin & Chamberlain, for repairs	3.05
82.	Annis Flour & Grain Company, for groceries and grain	602.29
		<hr/>
		\$3,404.32

FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1903.

1.	Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, for face plate	\$ 5.00
2.	Manchester Post Office, for stamps	10.00
3.	J. W. Roberts & Co., for flour and rice	226.00
4.	C. A. Allen, for meats	11.72
5.	J. Hodge, for window beading	2.10
6.	Chas. M. Bailey, for veterinary services	1.00
7.	Thos. A. Lane Company, for electric motor	255.20

8.	S. A. Montplaisir, for horse-shoeing and repairing	\$ 24.35
9.	Mrs. C. W. Clement, for pictures	2.75
10.	Walter Baker Company, for books	2.56
11.	Vermont Butter Company, for meats	60.76
12.	Dr. H. D. W. Carvelle, for services	5.00
13.	American Express Company, for manure	12.60
14.	Cavanaugh Brothers, for manure one year	225.00
15.	F. W. Luman, for dry goods	32.10
16.	Heaths Shoe store, for shoes	2.37
17.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants	1.25
18.	James A. Scully, for mattresses, etc.	95.63
19.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines	54.55
20.	Young Men's Christian Association, for speakers	37.50
21.	H. F. W. Little, for filing saws and work	4.50
22.	Clarence H. Durgin, for meats	56.97
23.	Sanborn Carriage Company, for painting and repairing	84.45
24.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods	53.11
25.	G. W. Dodge Shoe Company, for shoes	101.62
26.	E. W. Slayton Company, for eggs and poultry	37.15
27.	Brown & Burpee, for spectacles for inmates	4.50
28.	Henry Fisk, for peaches	1.50
29.	R. K. Horne, for kitchen ware	4.23
30.	Mrs. L. Charest, for girls hats	5.25
31.	Besse, Eldridge & Co., for clothing	87.40
32.	F. E. Nelson, for kitchen ware and crockery	20.73
33.	Doubleday, Page & Co., for books (Smythe fund)	10.80
34.	New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, for service	45.09
35.	Swift Provision Company, for soap	45.00

36.	G. L. Stearns, for musical instruction	\$ 37.50
37.	Adams Brothers, for grain	85.10
38.	R. D. Gay, for sundries	5.60
39.	N. J. Whalen, for trunks and hooks	3.00
40.	Henry W. Parker, for groceries	7.56
41.	Porter Brothers & Co., for buttons	13.72
42.	Laport & Carpenter, for soap and bluing	27.54
43.	Manchester Hardware Company, for hardware	48.00
44.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for findings	1.00
45.	Pike & Heald Co., for copper tank and repairing	3.00
46.	Weston & Martin, for boys ties	7.50
47.	Frank W. Fitts, for sundries	5.67
48.	Fleischmann & Co., for yeast during quarter	18.20
49.	J. J. Abbott, for varnish and staining	6.90
50.	J. H. Wiggin & Co., for groceries, fish, etc.	96.13
51.	American Soap & Washoline Co., for soap	20.20
52.	Chas. M. Floyd, for clothing	126.11
53.	The Beckman Company, for blankets	95.00
54.	Manchester Dry Goods Company, for dry goods	30.84
55.	Arthur S. Brown, for grain and grinding corn	67.72
56.	Manchester Provision Company, for provisions	26.58
57.	I. S. York, for harness repairs	10.45
58.	Nelson Morris & Co., for provisions and meats	83.96
59.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Co., for mattresses, crockery, etc.	56.87
60.	W. P. Goodman, for papers, stationery, etc.	19.10
61.	W. P. Goodman, for books (Gov. Smythe fund)	15.50

62.	L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal	\$197.16
63.	E. A. Stratton, for books (Gov. Smythe fund)	17.75
64.	People's Gas Light Company, for shades	2.00
65.	Fred C. Darrah, for repairing slate roof	16.30
66.	Clark & Estey, for sundries	74.33
67.	Temple & Farrington Company, for books (Penhallow fund)	23.52
68.	The John B. Clarke Company, for Daily Mirror to Jan. 1, 1903	6.00
69.	National Biscuit Company, for crackers	16.87
70.	Ginn & Co., for writing books and express	2.90
71.	F. X. Chenette, for hacking (pest house)	3.00
72.	John Stack, for horse-shoeing	2.00
73.	R. H. White & Company, for table ware	5.90
71.	F. X. Chenette, for hacking (pest house)	3.00
75.	Union Electric Company, for lighting and power	105.00
76.	Frederick C. Small & Company, for coffee and rice	29.47
77.	Stearns Brothers, for ice and calf	14.00
78.	Boston & Maine Railroad, for freight	93.49
79.	Partridge Brothers, for grain	136.75
80.	Annis Flour & Grain Co., for groceries	517.66
		<hr/>
		\$3,819.86

FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

1.	S. A. Montplaisir, for horse-shoeing and re- pairing	\$32.53
2.	A. L. Dyer, for shoe findings and repair- ing	54.10
3.	J. W. Roberts & Co., for flour	110.00
4.	Rice, Sayward & Whitten, for clothing	350.25
5.	Vermont Butter Company, for meats	62.34



PUBLIC OFFICE.

6.	Arthur S. Brown, for grains and grinding corn	\$ 28.85
7.	Manchester Slaughtering and Rendering Co., for dressing hog	6.50
8.	J. J. Holland, for medicines	11.40
9.	J. H. Wiggin & Co., for groceries, meats and fish	84.63
10.	W. P. Farmer, for shoes . . . . .	.66
11.	Wm. Ferren, for polish	1.00
12.	Frank W. Fitts, for dry goods	8.44
13.	R. G. Sullivan, for merchandise	9.45
14.	Thos. J. Briggs, for coffee pots and tins	6.18
15.	Fleischmann & Co., for yeast	18.20
16.	John M. Woodbridge, for hulled corn	4.50
17.	Watts Brothers, for mirror, pictures	1.25
18.	A. D. Maxwell (estate) ice	39.38
19.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants	1.65
20.	Nellie Cressey Smith, for girls hats	7.50
21.	John McSweeney, for horse-shoeing	10.25
22.	Clarence H. Durgin, for meats	117.63
23.	Drew Machinery Agency, for grate	9.30
24.	Besse, Eldridge & Co., for clothing	11.24
25.	American Express Company, for manure	12.60
26.	American Soap & Washoline Co., for washoline	26.86
27.	Chas. L. Howe, for soap	11.01
28.	Isaac Huse, for apples	12.50
29.	Manchester Post Office, for stamps	10.00
30.	C. A. Allen, for meats	10.71
31.	I. S. York, for harness repairing, etc.	13.85
32.	Denny & Fowler, for groceries	21.50
33.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Co., for kitchen ware, etc.	19.57
34.	Brown & Burpee, for spectacles for boys	3.00
35.	W. P. Goodman, for papers and supplies	12.22

36.	W. P. Goodman, for books	\$5.71
37.	Taggart, Tuttle & Burroughs, for drawing mittimusses	10.00
38.	H. C. Ranno & Son, for parts of harness . .	4.50
39.	Adam Brothers, for grain	77.60
40.	Gutta Percha Paint Company, for white lead and varnish	43.50
41.	W. F. Hubbard, for repairing washing ma- chine	34.42
42.	G. H. Ellingwood, for horse-dentistry . .	5.00
43.	National Biscuit Company, for crackers, etc.	8.69
44.	Boston Y. M. C. A., for hiring help . .	.75
45.	A. A. Potter, for salve	1.25
46.	J. F. McDuffee, for sausage	3.85
47.	Briggs Seaver Company, for groceries . .	97.44
48.	Lane & Dozois, for clothing	74.87
49.	Lynn Incandescant Lamp Company, for lamps	11.00
50.	Horace Marshall, for eggs	10.08
51.	Wm. Marcotte & Co., for clothing	11.17
52.	John B. Varick Company, for hardware . .	154.08
53.	Clark & Estey, for fancy goods	12.97
54.	Chas. M. Floyd, for clothing	90.98
55.	G. W. Dodge Shoe Company, for shoes . .	79.68
56.	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for sundries . .	24.85
57.	Nelson Morris & Company, for meats . .	60.00
58.	Nelson Morris & Co., for merchandise . .	12.83
59.	Hardy & Folsom, for dry goods and find- ings	260.57
60.	L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal	39.00
61.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines	53.98
62.	F. E. Nelson, for kitchen ware	2.36
63.	R. H. White Company, for books (Smythe fund)	8.80
64.	Manchester Provision Company, for lard . .	28.21

65.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for rubber goods . . .	\$2.25
66.	Geo. McGovern, for difference in horses .	50.00
67.	Granite State Beef Company, for merchan- dise	27.30
68.	New York Store Company, for dry goods .	16.84
69.	Y. M. C. A., for furnishing speakers . .	31.75
70.	Clinton S. Masseck, for Chinese lanterns .	1.70
71.	C. B. Perkins, for maple syrup	6.60
72.	Mr. Patten, for dracena	1.50
73.	Tanswell & Co., for dry goods	9.16
74.	E. R. & W. P. Coburn, for picture frames .	9.25
75.	F. J. Bixby, for plants	6.30
76.	Geo. W. Browne, for books	3.00
77.	Partridge Brothers, for grain	140.80
78.	E. A. Stratton, for crayons, paper, etc. .	5.38
79.	W. W. Rawson, for seeds	33.73
80.	Moore & Preston, for coal	368.05
81.	Bodwell Nursery Company, for fruit trees, etc.	15.00
82.	Boston & Maine Railroad, for freight .	185.02
83.	C. B. Wingate, for shoes	8.60
84.	Frederick C. Small & Co., for coffee, teas and syrup	101.25
85.	Blanche Whitecomb, for instructing in- mates	8.80
86.	American Union Coal Company, for coal .	172.25
87.	M. McGrail, for girls hats	3.75
88.	Union Electric Company, for lighting and power	105.00
89.	Manchester Traction Light and Power Co., for power	3.00
90.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods .	263.27
91.	West Side Livery Stable, for barge hire .	3.80
92.	Merchants National Bank, for rent of safety box	5.00
93.	Thomas H. Tuson, for printing	4.25

94.	Frank Cole, for lot of drain pipe . . .	\$20.00
95.	Walter H. Baker Company, for books . . .	1.61
96.	Annis Flour & Grain Co., for groceries and grain	670.17
		<hr/>
		\$4,654.47

FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

1.	Jordan, Marsh & Co., for brushes . . .	\$10.30
2.	Oakdale Manufacturing Company, for merchandise	16.50
3.	Partridge Brothers, for grain and cement . . .	119.69
4.	Piper & McIntire, for piano tuning and music	14.37
5.	E. H. Whitney, for carryall and two harnesses	60.00
6.	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., for services	64.40
7.	Emdon Fritz, for services	3.00
8.	Adams Brothers, for grain	48.00
9.	W. W. Rawson & Company, for seeds	7.45
10.	Wm. E. Goodwin, for valves	4.90
11.	A. M. Winchester, for disinfectant	5.50
12.	John Francis, for plants	3.80
13.	John B. Clarke Company, for advertising	3.37
14.	Mrs. J. D. Lafond, for girls hats	11.25
15.	Union Publishing Company, for advertising	4.20
16.	Chas. M. Bailey, for veterinary	11.00
17.	J. H. Wiggin Company, for groceries	81.16
18.	John B. Varick Company, for hardware	83.01
19.	F. H. Thurston, for drugs and medicines	23.05
20.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Co., for furniture, etc.	84.19
21.	R. D. Gay, for merchandise	11.21
22.	Clark & Estey, for fancy goods	24.68
23.	A. L. Dyer, for shoe-findings	20.17

24.	Minnie Littlefield, for use of books and instruction	\$ 2.25
25.	L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal	31.00
26.	The Vermont Butter Company, for meats	33.23
27.	Moore & Preston, for coal	161.38
28.	Chas. M. Floyd, for clothing	63.21
29.	Besse, Eldridge & Co., for clothing	34.95
30.	Fleischmann & Co., for yeast	15.93
31.	I. S. York, for harness repairs and findings	18.90
32.	C. A. Allen, for meats	9.00
33.	R. K. Horne, for rubbers . . . . .	.90
34.	C. H. Durgin, for meats	96.64
35.	Brooks & Brock, for gravel screenings	2.75
36.	Arthur S. Brown, for grain and grinding corn	59.57
37.	Daniels, Cornell Company, for flour and groceries	414.25
38.	Brown & Burpee, for spectacles, etc.	3.65
39.	G. L. Stearns, for music and musical instruction	37.75
40.	James R. Carr Company, for paper and hanging	3.56
41.	Rice, Sayward & Whitten, for clothing	131.75
42.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for belts and findings	5.95
43.	F. J. Bixby, for plants	10.10
44.	Barton & Co., for dry goods	188.88
45.	Dr. Lanouette, for examinations	10.00
46.	National Biscuit Company, for crackers	9.79
47.	Manchester Street Railway, for two specials	8.00
48.	Manchester Hardware Company, for hardware	5.63
49.	Buk Duplicator Company, for duplicator	4.50
50.	S. A. Montplaisir, for horse-shoeing and repairs	104.41

51.	F. E. Nelson, for kitchen ware	\$ 14.65
52.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants	11.93
53.	Manchester Supply Company, for toilet paper	6.00
54.	G. W. Dodge Shoe Company, for shoes	129.51
55.	Y. M. C. A., for furnishing speakers	34.75
56.	Hardy & Folsom, for dry goods	23.46
57.	Hedding Transfer Company, for hauling flour	6.00
58.	Geo. M. Davis, M. D., for attendance	30.00
59.	H. W. Boutwell, M. D., for services	191.50
60.	F. D. Leighton, for plumbing and work	56.66
61.	A. G. Hood, for plants	2.40
62.	Mitchell Wing & Co., for Wyandotte	11.20
63.	E. C. Chagnon, for shoes	23.45
64.	American Express Company, for manure	12.60
65.	The Langdon Cambria Coal Mining Com- pany, for coal	45.00
66.	Merchants National Bank, for exchanging bonds . . . . .	.60
67.	Clarence M. Edgerly, for insurance	33.93
68.	De Courcy & Holland, for insurance	16.93
69.	John A. Sheehan, for insurance	67.30
70.	Everett & Bunton, for insurance	16.96
71.	Wm. G. Berry, for insurance	101.76
72.	A. S. Waite, for travelling expenses	9.76
73.	W. M. Atwood, for copying plans and speci- fications	1.50
74.	Thos. H. Tuson, for stationery for trustees	16.00
75.	F. W. Leeman, for cloth	21.19
76.	James A. Scully, for mattresses, springs, etc.	106.97
77.	Shepard, Norwell & Co., for blankets	6.25
78.	Porter Brothers & Co., for buttons	4.81
79.	Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co., for crock- ery	19.62

80.	E. Gately & Co., for clothing	\$52.15
81.	Frederick C. Small & Co., for coffee and teas	39.75
82.	L. V. Morrill, for hay rack and horse-rake	35.00
83.	A. Stowell & Co., for tapestry	1.75
84.	E. Booth, for merchandise	5.53
85.	John P. Squire & Co., for meats	19.01
86.	Boston & Maine, for freight on coal	193.61
87.	Geo. Holbrook, for repairs	16.80
88.	Chas. L. Howe, for soap	15.75
89.	B. F. Shepard, for lock repairs	1.80
90.	Manchester Traction Light and Power Co., for light and power	108.00
91.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods	96.48
92.	Hillsborough Company, for farm pig	15.00
93.	Drew Machinery Agency Company, for re- pairs	1.50
94.	Manchester Post Office, for stamps	20.00
95.	Annis Flour & Grain Co., for grain and groceries	551.49
96.	H. M. Moody, for clothing	20.25
		<hr/>
		\$4,399.69

FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

1.	A. B. McCrillis & Son, for flour	\$337.50
2.	S. A. Montplaisir, for horse-shoeing and re- pairs	26.13
3.	John B. Varick Company, for hardware	263.94
4.	C. A. Allen, for meats	12.01
5.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods	19.57
6.	J. Hodge, for window sash and repairs	10.86
7.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants	4.88
8.	Titus Hay & Grain Co., for grain	59.75
9.	Arthur S. Brown, for grain and grinding	38.44

10.	J. J. Abbott, for paint	\$ 6.39
11.	Frank W. Fitts, for patterns and furnish- ings	7.02
12.	Postal Telegraph Company . . . . .	.64
13.	Partridge Brothers, for grain	104.43
14.	J. H. Wiggin & Co., for groceries, fish, etc.	98.06
15.	A. L. Dyer, for shoe findings	10.15
16.	Young Men's Christian Association, for furnishing speakers	34.75
17.	Knight & Thomas, for fire extinguishers	27.00
18.	Hardy & Folsom, for dry goods	19.04
19.	Western Union Telegraph Company . . . . .	.70
20.	Besse, Eldridge & Co., for clothing	17.24
21.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for rubber blankets, etc.	22.86
22.	John P. Squire & Co., for meats	31.57
23.	Geo. W. Dodge Shoe Company, for shoes	62.75
24.	A. L. Franks & Co., for telephones and electric supplies	44.11
25.	H. M. Moody, for clothing	77.75
26.	Geo. M. Davis, M. D., for doctoring	55.00
27.	William Marcotte & Co., for clothing	39.80
28.	Manchester Provision Company, for wash- ing powder and soaps	77.59
29.	Vermont Butter Company, for meats	48.26
30.	C. H. Durgin, for meats	74.72
31.	Manchester Beef Company, for eggs and beef	47.78
32.	R. K. Horne, for kitchen ware	13.97
33.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines	45.26
34.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Co., for bedding and kitchen ware	48.60
35.	L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal	48.00
36.	I. S. York, for harness repairs and sup- plies	21.30
37.	Platts Brothers, for merchandise	4.00



OFFICERS' AND GIRLS' DINING ROOM.

38.	Clark & Estey, for needles, cotton, etc. .	\$ 21.89
39.	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, for paint	48.45
40.	Langdon Cambria Coal Mining Company, for coal	84.53
41.	N. J. Whalen, for trunks and cases, . . .	16.30
42.	Stratton & Co., for flour	44.00
43.	E. M. Slayton Company, for produce . . .	19.55
44.	New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, for service	32.47
45.	Daniels Cornell Company, for flour and groceries	632.91
46.	W. P. Goodman, for school and office sup- plies	39.10
47.	W. P. Goodman, for books (Smythe fund)	21.18
48.	Nelson Morris & Co., for meats	170.52
49.	Manchester Water Works, for use of meter	10.00
50.	M. B. Bunker, for window box and ex- press	4.40
51.	J. L. Haunnett Company, for books, maps, etc., (Smythe fund)	49.85
52.	P. L. Rider, for rubber goods	14.79
53.	C. D. Steele & Co., for meat	21.39
54.	Henry D. Noyes & Co., for books	1.63
55.	J. A. Walkins, for roach powder	6.25
56.	Fred F. Fisher, for dentistry	3.25
57.	J. W. Roberts & Co., for flour	211.50
58.	F. W. Leeman, for flannels	7.67
59.	J. W. Tuck & Co., furniture	7.75
60.	L. M. Scannell, for girls hats	7.96
61.	American Express Company, for manure . .	12.60
62.	H. Pariseau & Co., for groceries	5.15
63.	Oliver Ditson Company, for music	2.19

64.	Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for needles	\$.75
65.	Mabel Grundy, for instruction	1.75
66.	Geo. H. Allen, for laying out drain . . .	3.00
67.	E. L. Gresley & Co., for curtains . . .	3.75
68.	Laport & Carpenter, for sundries . . .	18.17
69.	Manchester Dry Goods Company, for dry goods	2.99
70.	Chas. E. Baker, for pasturing calves . . .	32.00
71.	New York Store Company, for dry goods .	42.95
72.	Roy & Boire Drug Co., for medicines . .	2.43
73.	Boston & Maine Railroad, for freight . .	194.40
74.	Jordan, Marsh Company, for bookcase, box, etc.	39.75
75.	Educational Publishing Company, for books . . . . .	.69
76.	Manchester Traction Light and Power Company	112.00
77.	E. S. Newton, for fish	4.45
78.	T. D. Whitney & Co., for towels, damask, etc.	14.95
79.	E. Booth, for merchandise	10.08
80.	Dr. Henry W. Boutwell, for attendance .	200.00
81.	J. & P. B. Myers, for masks, etc. . . .	1.45
82.	Oakdale Manufacturing Company, for merchandise	15.75
83.	Edward E. Babb & Co. . . . .	.71
84.	Chas. M. Bailey, for horse medicine . .	1.00
85.	G. Waldo Brown, for books	2.75
86.	Thomas J. Briggs, for stove linings and re- pairs	18.97
87.	H. B. Fairbanks, for book cases and pictures	23.25
88.	E. J. Copp, for copy of will	1.00
89.	Geo. F. Richards, for copy of will50

90. Annis Flour & Grain Co., for groceries and grain	\$466.15
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	\$4,574.74

FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1904.

1. Cavanaugh Brothers, for manure	\$275.00
2. Manchester Post Office, for stamps	10.00
3. Frederick C. Small & Company, for coffee, syrup, and tea	96.19
4. Drew Machinery Agency, for repairing washer, pump, etc.	28.75
5. H. B. Dunton, D. V. S.	1.00
6. E. M. Slayton Company, for eggs, beans, etc.	209.29
7. D. J. Adams, for repairing locks . . . . .	.60
8. C. D. Steele & Company, for meats	19.93
9. John McSweeney, for horse-shoeing	14.40
10. Clarence H. Durgin, for meats	140.12
11. F. H. Thurston, for medicines	26.09
12. Geo. J. Cyr, for clothing	5.00
13. West Side Hay & Grain Company, for grain	140.55
14. E. Gately & Company, for clothing	35.29
15. R. D. Gay, for fancy goods and patterns	6.01
16. Y. M. C. A., for speakers	34.75
17. H. F. W. Little, for filing saws	4.40
18. Arthur S. Brown, for grain	94.80
19. Besse Eldridge & Company, for clothing	20.30
20. Daniel Jameson, for difference between cows	37.50
21. R. K. Horne, for kitchen furnishings	21.33
22. Eager & Company, for groceries	15.84
23. Worthem Ohio Blanket Mills	87.50
24. Manchester Beef Company, for eggs and	

	meats	\$ 36.29
25.	W. P. Goodman, for office supplies and papers	13.56
26.	Manchester Provision Company, for soap and provisions	82.34
27.	Brown & Burpee	1.65
28.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for cobbling supplies	5.73
29.	T. Pariseau & Company, for ladies shoes	13.72
30.	Adams Brothers, for grain	54.65
31.	Thos. A. Lane Company, for electric work, valves, etc.	23.13
32.	H. H. Young, for 1 bull	33.00
33.	I. S. York, for harness repairing and bureau	14.50
34.	F. W. Woolworth & Company, for merchandise	20.15
35.	Daniels Cornell Company, for groceries	39.66
36.	Fleischmann & Company, for yeast	27.30
37.	J. H. Wiggin & Company, for groceries	\$1,802.30
38.	G. L. Stearns, for services and music	53.55
39.	John B. Varick Company, for hardware	156.20
40.	S. A. Montplaisir, for horse shoeing and repairing	75.85
41.	Joel S. Daniels, for stain and border	4.55
42.	John B. Clarke Company, for Daily Mirror	6.00
43.	John B. Clarke Company, for advertising specifications	14.00
44.	Monitor & Statesman, for advertising specifications	2.00
45.	Dr. H. D. W. Carvelle, for services	2.00
46.	G. W. Dodge Shoe Company, for boots and shoes	265.11
47.	Clark & Estey, for underwear, cotton, etc.	120.78

48.	F. E. Nelson, for crockery, etc.	\$15.12
49.	Pike & Heald Company for sewer pipe and supplies	63.48
50.	L. B. Bodwell & Company, for coal	417.14
51.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Company, for chairs, bedsteads, etc.	42.61
52.	Wood, Pollard & Company, for coffee and prunes	57.76
53.	J. J. Holland, for medicines	22.45
54.	J. O. & L. P. Tremblay, for horse-shoeing	3.50
55.	Sanborn Carriage Company, for carriage repairing	117.95
56.	Manchester Broom Company, for brooms	15.55
57.	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, white lead	30.65
58.	J. Edward Mann & Co., soap	13.83
59.	The Vermont Butter Company, for meats	7.35
60.	C. A. Allen, for meats	13.44
61.	Howe Manufacturing Company, for pins	1.72
62.	J. Franklin Robinson, for attendance	52.00
63.	Geo. W. Bailey, for use of carriage, sta- bling etc.	15.95
64.	Chas. M. Floyd, for clothing	146.39
65.	Manchester Hardware Company, for hard- ware	3.70
66.	Walter H. Baker & Co., for pamphlets	1.47
67.	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, for service	40.74
68.	J. J. Abbott, for paper hanging, paper and paint	39.34
69.	Manchester Dry Goods Company, for dry goods	3.39
70.	Vacuum Oil Company, for cylinder oil	25.25
71.	Manchester Water Works, for water	16.00

72.	A. J. Lane Company, for surety bond	\$25.00
73.	Wm. G. Berry, for insurance (Prince Place)	19.80
74.	A. L. Dyer, for shoe findings	44.64
75.	Piper & McIntire, for music	1.61
76.	John P. Squire Company, for meats	23.35
77.	People & Patriot Co., for advertising spec- ifications	6.88
78.	L. V. Morrill, for two-seated pung sleigh	30.00
79.	Moore & Preston Coal Company, for coal	367.45
80.	Chas. B. Wingate, for shoes and cases	16.25
81.	Walter M. Hatch & Co., for curtains, etc.	6.50
82.	Cyrus Whittemore, for mason work	6.50
83.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods	154.02
84.	The Pilgrim Press, for books	3.55
85.	Western Union Telegraph Company	1.15
86.	S. P. Dodge Company, for carriage repair- ing . . . . .	.35
87.	Temple & Farrington Co., for books (Penhallow fund)	24.25
88.	C. H. Hutchinson, for pump repairing	20.21
89.	C. J. Holmes, for meat roaster	1.25
90.	American Locomotive Works, for bolts	4.25
91.	American Express Company, for manure	12.60
92.	Rev. J. B. Lemon, for lecture seats	2.50
93.	Manchester Traction Light & Power Co.	105.00
94.	J. S. Holt & Co., for soap	15.00
95.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants	2.08
96.	E. Booth, for fruit	1.68
97.	J. Bruno, for fruit	3.70
98.	C. Withington & Sons, for brushes	16.37
99.	Postal Telegram Cable Company . . . . .	.40
100.	Joyce Brothers & Co., for clothing	4.72
101.	J. & P. B. Myers, for books	1.00
102.	Hints Publishing Company, for books	1.55
103.	B. F. Shepard, for repairing locks	1.15

104.	Geo. P. Brown & Co., for school aids	\$1.05
105.	Eager & Co., for groceries	6.99
106.	Partridge Brothers, for grain	131.20
107.	Annis Flour & Grain Co., for groceries and grain	286.10
108.	H. B. Robinson, for wiring chairs	12.00
109.	Porter Brothers & Co., for buttons, etc.	13.53
110.	Boston & Maine, for freight	12.19
111.	E. R. Coburn & Co., for fire works	11.05
		<hr/>
		\$5,067.99

FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

1.	Pike & Heald Co., for repairs	\$2.45
2.	Piper & McIntire, for tuning pianos	6.00
3.	Manchester Hardware Company, for plant food	1.00
4.	R. K. Horne, for crockery	2.05
5.	Joel S. Daniels, for paints	9.45
6.	James A. Scully, for furniture	4.92
7.	E. M. Slayton Company, for eggs and beans	28.80
8.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods	32.87
9.	J. H. Wiggin & Co., for groceries	49.19
10.	Arthur S. Brown, for grain	121.50
11.	E. S. Newton, for fish	6.26
12.	Thomas J. Briggs, for stove furnishings	6.29
13.	Clark & Estey, for fancy goods	4.52
14.	Fleischman & Co., for yeast	17.33
15.	Moore & Preston Coal Co., for coal	124.94
16.	Rice, Sayward & Whitten, for clothing	200.63
17.	J. Hodge, for repairs	21.77
18.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Co., for furniture, etc.	32.10
19.	John S. Heath, for mat . . . . .	.50
20.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines	47.51
21.	Briggs, Seaver Company, for groceries	92.88

22.	Geo. M. Davis, M. D., for attendance	\$ 65.50
23.	C. A. Allen, for meats	5.14
24.	Thomas A. Lane Company, for findings	13.35
25.	Alfred K. Hobb, for belting and shoe find- ings	35.06
26.	S. A. Montplaisir, for carriage repairs	38.30
27.	J. J. Abbott, for labor and gasoline	2.98
28.	John P. Squire Company, for meats	6.13
29.	Frank W. Fitts, for furnishings	4.08
30.	West Disinfectant Company	6.00
31.	Edward E. Babb & Co., for school sup- plies	82.26
32.	William Marcotte & Co., for clothing	2.93
33.	John B. Varick Company, for hardware	145.68
34.	American Soap & Washoline Co., for soap powder	10.89
35.	Acme & Co., for standard food	7.50
36.	Wm. M. Eames Drug Company, for drugs	8.88
37.	Clarence H. Durgin, for meats	94.80
38.	C. W. Clement, D. D. S., for dentistry	50.75
39.	Frank D. Leighton, for plumbing sup- plies	27.25
40.	Henry W. Parker, for groceries	201.94
41.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants	2.90
42.	A. L. Dodge, D. V. S.	9.50
43.	Frederick C. Small & Co., for coffee and teas	76.60
44.	Swift & Co., for merchandise	50.30
45.	Manchester Beef Company, for meats	92.46
46.	Manchester Provision Co., for soap and provisions	40.99
47.	W. P. Goodman, for school supplies and papers	16.56
48.	Ginn & Co., for school books	138.70
49.	New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, for service	28.43



GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

50.	New York Store Co., for dry goods	837.77
51.	Y. M. C. A., for speakers to date	50.00
52.	Oliver Ditson Company, for songs . . . . .	.50
53.	Hints Publishing Company, for songs	2.22
54.	I. S. York, for harness repairs	15.30
55.	C. D. Steele & Co., for meats	59.63
56.	Weston & Martin, for clothing	135.50
57.	Hardy & Folsom, for dry goods	223.08
58.	Manchester Dry Goods Company, for dry goods	17.73
59.	G. W. Dodge Shoe Co., for shoes	184.70
60.	A. L. Franks & Co., for electric work	2.27
61.	Dr. Henry W. Boutwell, for attendance to Sept. 1903	133.75
62.	L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal	410.95
63.	A. L. Dyer, for shoe findings	7.18
64.	Frank D. Hanscom, for beef	11.25
65.	Manchester Water Works, for service	52.50
66.	N. H. Walker, for hen dressing	5.00
67.	D. A. Burnham, for tuning pianos	4.50
68.	C. A. Trefethen, for boys spectacles	2.00
69.	W. A. Carpenter, for medicines	1.50
70.	H. F. Hull, for barge hire	3.50
71.	Boston & Maine, for freight	2.38
72.	Tanswell & Co., for dry goods	9.77
73.	Tuhing & Carr, for unholstering chairs	6.75
74.	Manchester News Publishing Company, for advertising	4.73
75.	Kimball Carriage Company, for supplies	61.20
76.	E. A. Stratton, for office supplies	6.45
77.	Mitchell Wing & Co., for soaps	17.78
78.	Winchester Tar Disinfectant Company	5.00
79.	Wood, Pollard & Co., for coffee	14.96
80.	Fred F. Fisher, for extracting teeth	6.00
81.	American Express Company, for manure	12.60

82.	John B. Clarke Company, for advertising and papers	\$14.00
83.	Chas. B. Perkins, for maple syrup	5.60
84.	Thomas H. Tuson, for printing	11.50
85.	Mabel A. Grundy, for instruction in pyrography	3.75
86.	Molleur, Woel & Williams, for ornamental shrubs	16.00
87.	Mrs. L. Charest, for hats	5.25
88.	Hazel D. Chandler, for teaching elocu- tion	4.00
89.	C. S. Pratt, for strawberry plants	7.88
90.	J. E. Buerk, for dials	3.60
91.	Geo. F. Whitten, for cow	25.00
92.	Maxwell Ice Company, for horse, ice and wood	360.81
93.	R. H. White Company, for crockery	18.72
94.	Chas. R. Wood & Son., for medicines . . .	7.00
95.	Manchester Traction Light and Power Company	105.00
96.	T. D. Whitney & Co., fancy goods	4.40
97.	Union Publishing Company	24.00
98.	Joyce Brothers, for clothing	3.97
99.	Boyd Brothers, for horse clipping, etc. . .	11.50
100.	West Side Hay & Grain Co., for grain . . .	148.30
101.	Chas R. Fish & Co., for seed potatoes, etc.	19.00
102.	F. L. Wallace, for burying T. Clough . . .	17.50
103.	Drew Machinery Agency, for repairs . . .	5.20
104.	Partridge Brothers, for grain	85.90
105.	F. X. Chenette, for use of ambulance . . .	4.00
106.	E. Booth, for merchandise	12.50
107.	Annis Flour & Grain Co., for groceries and grain	490.91
108.	M. E. Littlefield, for instruction	6.50

109. Manchester Street Railroad Company, for two specials for boys	\$8.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,015.06

FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

1. J. A. Chamberlin, for shade trees	\$7.50
2. Merchants National Bank, for rent of S. D. boxes	5.00
3. Frank D. Leighton, for labor and steam fitting	19.88
4. S. Baccigalupo, for fruit	2.28
5. E. R. Coburn Company, for fire works	18.40
6. Manchester Supply Company, for akron pipe	6.48
7. Fleischmann & Co., for yeast	12.60
8. Clark & Estey, for fancy goods	18.62
9. F. W. Woolworth & Co., for sundries	15.00
10. Moore & Preston Coal Co., for coal	324.06
11. E. M. Slayton & Co., for potatoes, eggs, etc.	260.72
12. I. S. York, for harness repairs	14.80
13. Manchester Beef Company, for meats, po- tatoes and beans	250.03
14. Wm. Eames Drug Company, for medi- cines	3.38
15. Manchester Provision Company, for soap, provisions and powder	95.85
16. Wm. P. Goodman, for supplies and papers	8.98
17. Wm. P. Goodman, for books (Louise Pen- hallow fund)	18.25
18. Mann Soap Company, for soap	12.29
19. L. T. Meade, for ink, glue, etc.	4.34
20. F. J. Bixby, for plants	1.20
21. Frank W. Fitts, for needles, thread, etc.	12.09

22.	Hardy & Folsom, for cord	\$1.14
23.	Barton & Co., for cotton, demin dry goods .	166.74
24.	J. H. Wiggin & Co., groceries, etc. . . .	80.19
25.	Adams Brothers, for grain	57.80
26.	G. W. Dodge Shoe Company, for shoes .	11.43
27.	Alfred K. Hobbs, for leather and shoe find- ings	33.26
28.	Brown & Burpee, for spectacles	2.00
29.	E. A. Stratton, for envelopes, paper, etc. .	2.40
30.	Thomas A. Lane Company, for electric repairs	5.49
31.	C. D. Steele & Co., for meats	71.14
32.	L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal	45.50
33.	F. H. Thurston, for medicines	47.35
34.	G. L. Stearns, for musical instructions .	50.00
35.	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, for white lead and paints	40.74
36.	Temple & Farrington Co., for books (Pen- hallow fund)	14.29
37.	Chas. A. Hoitt & Co., for mattresses and furniture	65.65
38.	S. A. Montplaisir, for horse-shoeing and wagon repairs	61.10
39.	W. W. Rawson & Co., for garden seeds .	48.65
40.	Mrs. J. D. LaFonde, for girls' hats . . .	6.99
41.	J. Francis, for plants	10.53
42.	Manchester Dry Goods Company, for cloak	3.50
43.	Ray Brook Garden Company, for plants, etc.	24.80
44.	P. L. Ryder, for rubber goods	19.11
45.	Chas. M. Floyd, for clothing	276.03
46.	R. K. Horne, for kitchen furnishings .	14.71
47.	Emdon Fritz, M. D., for attendance . .	12.00
48.	J. H. Roberts & Co., for flour	282.50
49.	J. G. Ellenwood, for photograph work .	20.50



BOYS' WORK SHOP.



SMALL HOSPITAL.

50.	New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, for service	\$31.57
51.	Thos. J. Briggs, for tinware and repairs	16.09
52.	Briggs Sever Company, for groceries	31.51
53.	C. S. Newton, for fish	8.39
54.	F. E. Nelson, for dishes	3.52
55.	Pike & Heald Co., for akron pipe	6.05
56.	Sacred Heart Hospital, for board of inmates	113.00
57.	Clarence H. Durgin, for meats	109.75
58.	Geo. M. Davis, M. D., for attendance	281.50
59.	Manchester Water Works, for water	10.25
60.	John B. Varick Company, for paints and hardware	153.55
61.	F. C. Small & Co., for teas	47.84
62.	Mrs. Wilders' estate, for furniture	4.75
63.	A. S. Waite, for travelling expenses as trustee	12.20
64.	John C. Linehan, travelling expenses as trustee	31.00
65.	John M. Woodbridge, for corn and hominy	6.92
66.	E. R. Barry, for merchandise	4.89
67.	Clark Brothers, for fancy goods	33.65
68.	S. A. Elliott, for raspberries	9.60
69.	Essex Publishing Company, for books (Smythe fund)	25.00
70.	James W. Hill Company, for dry goods	76.97
71.	Mabel Grundy, for instruction	1.75
72.	John A. Sheehan, for insurance	131.46
73.	Wm. G. Berry, for insurance	101.76
74.	C. M. Edgerly, for insurance	33.93
75.	De Courcey & Holland, for insurance	16.93
76.	Everett & Bunton, for insurance	16.96
77.	W. P. Farmer, for shoes	10.04
78.	Manchester Hardware Company, for hardware,	2.90

79.	E. M. Bryant & Co., for electric lamps	\$ 3.72
80.	J. Bruno, for fruit	1.81
81.	Wood, Pollard & Co., for molasses	27.43
82.	Manchester & Concord Express Company	1.50
83.	Frank Sargent, for wiring chairs	7.50
84.	James E. Stone, for berries	6.40
85.	Stearns Brothers, for calf	4.00
86.	D. S. Hartshorne, for groceries	32.99
87.	American Express Company, for dressing April, May and June	12.60
88.	Boston & Maine Railroad, for freight	4.37
89.	Nathaniel Insecticide Company, for roach powder	9.30
90.	Joel S. Daniels, for paints . . . . .	.75
91.	Besse Eldridge & Co., for clothing	45.75
92.	Manchester Traction Light & Power Com- pany, for lighting and power	105.00
93.	F. W. Leeman, for dry goods	23.56
94.	Chas. M. Bailey, V. S., for attendance	3.50
95.	Annis Flour & Grain Co., for groceries	148.16
96.	Partridge Brothers, for grain	109.41
		<hr/>
		\$4,468.77

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER, OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Cash in hands of treasurer October 1, 1902 . . . \$171.09

CASH RECEIVED.

From state treasurer, annual appropria-
tion \$6,000.00
board 11,809.34
various sources 421.52
interest James McKean Wilkins
fund 374.15

interest Louise Penhallow fund	\$40.59
interest ex-Gov. Smythe fund	85.16
interest Wilson note	40.00
Riverside Hosiery	7,200.00
	<hr/>
	25,970.76
	<hr/>
	\$26,141.85

CASH PAID.

For salaries	\$6,492.26
incidentals	384.40
inmates car fare	47.87
money given inmates	25.00
provisions	4,538.70
fuel	2,102.79
lighting and power	426.00
household supplies	432.07
clothing and shoes	1,844.68
drygoods	1,166.39
farm expenses	2,213.53
repairs	1,271.47
improvements	448.90
insurance	236.88
Riverside Hosiery	2,700.00
miscellaneous	1,596.93
	<hr/>
	25,927.87

Cash balance October 1, 1903.	\$213.98
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CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Cash in hands of treasurer October 1, 1903 . . . 213.98

CASH RECEIVED.

From state treasurer, annual appropriation	\$6,000.00	
board	13,822.35	
various sources	734.53	
interest James McKean Wilkins fund	290.00	
interest Louise Penhallow fund	82.40	
interest ex-Governor Smyth fund	84.75	
interest and principal of Wilson note	804.88	
Riverside Hosiery	6,500.00	
Dividend in Guaranty Savings bank	219.69	
	<hr/>	28,538.60
		<hr/>
		\$28,752.58

CASH PAID.

For salaries	\$ 6,523.80
incidentals	389.39
inmates' car fares	55.93
money given inmates	49.50
provisions	5,954.07
fuel	2,112.57
lighting and power	427.00
household supplies	576.45
clothing and shoes	1,844.48
dry goods	941.56
insurance	320.84
farm expenses	2,071.98
repairs	1,437.55

improvements	\$890.42
miscellaneous expenses	2,549.64
deposited in Amoskeag Savings Bank	805.00
transferred to special account	1,675.00
	<hr/> \$28,625.18

Cash balance October 1, 1904 \$127.40

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL OCTOBER 1,
1904.

Due for board	\$3,559.10
Due from various sources	242.23
Cash balance	127.40
Cash balance, special account	458.90
Deposited in Guaranty Savings Bank	659.07
	<hr/> \$5,046.70

TOM W. ROBINSON,
Treasurer.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

1903. Received	
July 24. From state treasurer	\$3,500.00
1904.	
Apr. 29. From state treasurer	5,500.00
July 1. From Industrial school	1,675.00
note due Merchants bank	2,500.00
	<hr/> \$13,175.00

1903 Paid:		
July 28.	J. J. Abbott for paper and painting	\$88.60
28.	T. A. Lane Company, for electric work	173.08
29.	Head & Dowst Co., for building, lumber, etc.,	2,889.29
29.	J. Hodge, for sash	40.93
29.	J. B. Varick Company, for paints	28.79
29.	J. B. Varick Company, for paints, etc.	99.45
29.	Geo. H. Holbrook, for repairs	31.73
Sept. 8.	Union Publishing Company, for advertising	9.30
12.	Manchester News Company, for advertising	9.45
30.	J. B. Varick Company, for merchandise	73.11
30.	T. A. Lane Company, for electric work	41.40
1904.		
April 29.	J. H. Mendell & Co., for labor	2,000.00
June 3.	J. H. Mendell & Co., for labor	3,000.00
13.	J. H. Mendell & Co., for labor and stone work	150.00
13.	J. H. Mendell & Co., for stone work	113.30
Aug. 11.	J. H. Mendell & Co., for labor	1,653.00
Sept. 2.	J. H. Mendell & Co., for labor	2,314.67
Oct. 22.	Transferred to Industrial school	458.90
		<hr/>
		\$13,175.00

SPECIAL FUND BEQUESTS.

James McKean Wilkins	\$8,000.00
Moody Kent	3,000.00

Louise Penhallow	\$1,000.00
Ex-Gov. Frederick Smythe	400.00
Ex-Gov. Frederick Smythe	2,000.00

\$14,400.00

Invested as follows:

Merrimack River Savings Bank	6,210.62
Merrimack River Savings Bank	414.00
Merrimack River Savings Bank	2,070.00
Manchester Savings Bank	969.85
Mechanics Savings Bank	568.68
Amoskeag Savings Bank	826.47
Amoskeag Savings Bank	1,000.00
Hillsboro Co. Savings Bank	817.16
C. B. & O. R. R. bonds	2,000.00

\$14,876.78

RIVERSIDE HOSIERY—BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

Assets:

Stock and tools on hand	1,952.90
State Industrial School	1,204.51
E. M. Townsend Company	490.58
Rowe & Co.	2,159.67
Manchester Stocking Co.	1,272.25
Cash on hand	565.89

\$7,645.80

Liabilities:

Profit and loss	4,645.80
Notes payable	3,000.00

\$7,645.80

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE CHAPLAIN, PHYSICIAN
AND TREASURER

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1904.

VOL. I. - - - - PART X.

PRINTED BY IRA C. EVANS CO., CONCORD.

BOUND BY RUMFORD PRINTING CO., CONCORD.

OFFICERS, NOV. 30, 1904.

PRISON COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

HON. SETH M. RICHARDS, Newport.

HON. A. CROSBY KENNETT, Conway.

HON. J. FRANK SEAVEY, Dover.

WARDEN.

CHARLES E. COX.

DEPUTY WARDEN.

FRANK J. SANBORN.

PHYSICIAN.

RALPH E. GALLINGER, M. D.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. E. R. WILKINS.

STEWARD.

GUY C. MARDEN.

HALL OFFICER.

EDWARD J. SULLIVAN.

OVERSEERS OF SHOPS.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

PEARLEY B. PHILLIPS.

FRANK DAY.

MARTIN A. HADLEY.

ARTHUR H. HILL.

GUARDS.

LIONEL J. BROWN.	JOHN O. FORD.
BURTON M. CRANE.	CHARLES E. CLOUGH.
CHESLEY NUTTER.	WILLIAM R. WOODS.

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

ETHAN N. SPENCER, *Hall*.
NATT WIGGIN, *Shop*.

ENGINEER.

CHARLES A. DURGIN.

MATRON.

MISS ELLA NEAL.

MESSENGER.

HIRAM H. CHAPMAN.

REPORT OF PRISON COMMITTEE.

In accordance with established custom the committee of the executive council herewith make their biennial report on the condition of the state prison.

The years 1903 and 1904, covered by the term of office of the committee, have been uneventful for the institution. The former management has been continued; the inmates have been steadily employed and their general health has been excellent. No questions of serious import have arisen for consideration or settlement, and no criticism of the state's policy for the conduct of its only penitentiary has been made, so far as the committee are aware. The rules for the government of the institution have been subject to no alterations during our term and no demand for any changes has been made, to our knowledge.

For this gratifying condition of affairs at this, one of the state's most important institutions, much credit is due to the warden, Charles E. Cox. His excellent business ability is supplemented by personal qualities which admirably equip him to deal with the many and perplexing questions which arise. His administration has been characterized by uniformly good judgment, noteworthy adherence to his conception of the duties of his position, and a manifest deep personal interest in the welfare of the men under his control. He has acted wisely in his expenditure of the state's funds, keeping himself informed as to market conditions and purchasing to the best of advantage in all cases. While he has invited at all times suggestions upon matters of management and control, it can be said to his credit that approval, not direction, has been the province of the committee. We have only commendation, also, for

the associates and subordinates of the warden. All seem to be actuated by a high sense of duty and to be striving for one common end, namely, the wisest and best administration of the affairs of the institution.

The most important improvement of the two years has been the adequate protection against fire of the state's large investment by means of the introduction of the high pressure service of the Concord water supply. The necessity for this has been recognized, and prominently agitated, for several years, but local conditions have deprived the institution of anything but the most meagre supply until the present year. The expense to the state has been small, owing to the extension of the high pressure main past the prison to Penacook. The supply of water for hydrant service is now entirely adequate at all seasons of the year, and the justifiable apprehension, which has been felt since the buildings were completed, need no longer exist.

The installation of a blower system of the most approved pattern, to collect the dust and shavings from the machines in the shops and carry them to the boilers, has just been completed. The safety of the property and the health of the men made this improvement imperative, and vastly better shop conditions are secured at an expenditure of a few hundred dollars.

The general condition of the plant and its equipment has been kept at a high state of efficiency, at a comparatively small expenditure, from the first occupancy of the prison to the present time, and, barring accidents, this will undoubtedly be true for years to come.

The committee have but a single suggestion to make as regards any improvement which may be classed as new construction. We realize the urgent demand for the installation of grille work, similar to that in the guard room, along the outside of the cell corridors. This is needed to protect the officers whose duty calls them upon the gallery when the convicts are there and also to prevent the latter

from doing violence to themselves. At present nothing would prevent a desperate man or desperate men from seizing an officer or a fellow convict and hurling him over the low iron rail to the pavement below—a distance varying from eight feet from the first gallery to over twenty feet from the third. As a means of suicide, the leap which is now possible is a certain one. The expense of erecting such a grille as will effectually guard against both these dangers will be comparatively small and seems to be warranted by every consideration.

In the way of repairs the most urgent need is for the installing of new boilers and for an overhauling of the engine. The boilers, which have been in constant use for twenty-four years, are thin in many places and are pitted badly. Many of the tubes are practically worn out, the stag-bolts are badly rusted, and the fire-boxes are thin around the bottom. The fact that only ninety-five pounds of steam is allowed by the official who makes the inspection seems to be reason enough why new boilers should be installed in the interests of both safety and economy. The condition of the engine can be remedied by thorough repairs. New plumbing is needed in the officers' quarters, where the closets and bowls, which were installed when the buildings were first occupied, have become antiquated and unsanitary. The substitution of modern appliances can be made at a comparatively small cost and would be in accord with the general policy of permitting no deterioration of this splendid property.

The committee desire particularly to call attention to the warden's recommendations relative to the indeterminate sentence law. Under the terms of the law in question the governor and council have seemed to have no choice except to release on parole men whose prison record has been exemplary, in accordance with the terms of the sentences imposed by the court, although the defects of the law have been fully understood. We believe the law should be amended so that men who break their paroles can be re-

turned to prison without delay, or the statute should be repealed and the old system of commutation for good behavior restored. In several instances during the past two years paroled men have been guilty, not only of breaking the conditions as regards reporting to the prison officials and maintaining good conduct, but even of crimes as serious as those for which they were sentenced to imprisonment, and yet no means was available to enforce the terms of the paroles. The members of the prison committee, in common with their associates of the executive council, have looked upon this state of affairs as a menace to law and order, as well as a cause for regret and chagrin. Other states have dealt with this problem successfully and we are confident that New Hampshire can overcome the present difficulty by well-considered legislation.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

SETH M. RICHARDS,
J. FRANK SEAVEY,
A. CROSBY KENNETT,

Prison Committee.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit the following report of the affairs of the state prison for the two years ending November 30, 1904, the same being my fourth biennial report. Statistical tables, relating to the history and crimes of the convicts and showing the number received, pardoned, paroled, discharged and removed to other institutions, are hereto appended. These tables show that the average daily population during the time covered by this report has been one hundred and fifty-five. This is substantially the same number as for the past four years, and, as I pointed out in my last report, with such a small number of prisoners available for employment under existing terms, it is impossible to pay all the expenses of the institution from the proceeds of labor as was done during the time of my first report, when the number of prisoners was larger and the cost of food supplies much less than at the present time.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the Parole law, so called, which is now in force and is chapter 58 of the Laws of 1901.

Under the terms of this act there is no power of enforcing the terms of a parole, as I have found by experience. This means that there is no real incentive for a discharged prisoner to keep the terms of his parole. It is humiliating to the officials of the state to be unable to enforce these paroles and I believe it is demoralizing to the community to see released prisoners violating the terms of their parole with immunity, and I feel that the honor and integrity

of the state require that this evil should be remedied by appropriate legislation at the first opportunity.

In every report I have made I have called attention to the great danger which arose from the inadequate supply of water, and it is therefore a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to report that in June of this year new water pipes were laid which connected with the new high pressure service. The institution, for the first time in its history, now has a water supply reasonably adequate for any emergency.

The engine and boilers and steam fittings have been in constant use for more than twenty-four years and require more than ordinary attention and repair to be kept not only in a safe condition but even in condition for use without regard to safety.

As I stated in my last report, both economy and safety require a general overhauling and repairing of this part of the plant and the installation of new boilers. Twice within the last year the boiler inspector has ordered the pressure on the boilers to be reduced, and it is now imperative that this part of the plant be put in good condition if work is to continue.

Again I take pleasure in informing you that the New Hampshire system of discipline has been maintained since I have been warden, and that under this system trouble with the convicts has been practically unknown for more than thirty-two years. In this connection I again publicly express my appreciation of the high degree of care and efficiency displayed by the various officials and attendants in the performance of their several duties. They have made the record of the institution possible.

I invite your attention to the reports of the treasurer, chaplain and physician for the details of the financial condition of the institution and of the moral and physical welfare of the convicts.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council I return my thanks for your confidence and support. Your committee has given much thought and care to our needs, and its co-operation was necessary to what success has been achieved in the management of this institution.

CHARLES E. COX,
Warden.

STATISTICS FOR 1902-1903.

Whole number in prison December 1, 1902	153
Received from courts from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903	57
	<hr/>
Whole number in prison during year	210
Whole number discharged during year, viz.:	
Discharged by expiration of sentence and parole ..	49
Pardoned	3
Died	1
Transferred to State Hospital	3
Released by order of court	1
	<hr/>
	57
Whole number in prison November 30, 1903, viz.:	
Males	150
Females	3
	<hr/>
	153

STATISTICS FOR 1903-1904.

Whole number in prison December 1, 1903	153
Received from courts from December 1, 1903, to November 30, 1904	74

227

Whole number in prison during the year....	227
Whole number discharged during year, viz.:	
Discharged by expiration of sentence and parole ..	47
Pardoned	4
Transferred to the New Hampshire State Hospital .	1
Died	1

53

Whole number in prison November 30, 1904, viz.:	
Males	171
Females	3

174

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Under 20 years	13
Between 20 and 30 years	67
Between 30 and 40 years	53
Between 40 and 50 years	24
Over 50 years	13
Over 60 years	4

174

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married	42
Single	132

174

HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate	69
Admit themselves to be intemperate	105
	<hr/>
	174

EDUCATION.

Read and write	155
Read only	3
Neither	16
	<hr/>
	174

CRIMES COMMITTED.

Adultery	1
Arson	1
Assault with intent to kill	7
Attempted rape	6
Burglary	43
Breaking and entering	2
Breaking, entering and stealing	17
Embezzlement	4
False pretense	3
Forgery	4
Incest	1
Larceny	9
Murder	7
Murder, second degree	12
Murder, first degree	2
Manslaughter, first degree	2
Manslaughter, second degree	1
Rape	19
Robbery	11
Stealing horse	12
Tramp	10
	<hr/>
	174

NATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

United States	131
England	4
Ireland	5
Canada	20
Nova Scotia	5
Italy	2
Austria	1
Germany	2
New Brunswick	1
Scotland	2
Finland	1
	<hr/>
	174

DEFINITE SENTENCES.

Life	4
50 years	1
48 years	1
45 years	1
30 years	6
25 years	3
20 years	4
18 years	1
15 years	6
12 years	2
11 years	1
10 years	4
9 years, 2 months, 24 days	1
8 years	1
7 years	1
5 years	5
3 years	3
	<hr/>
	45

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

MINIMUM SENTENCE.			MAXIMUM SENTENCE.			Number sentenced.
Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
15	20	.....	.....	1
12	15	.....	.....	2
10	20	.....	.....	2
9	10	.....	.....	3
8	12	.....	.....	2
7	10	.....	.....	3
6	1	2	6	6	4	1
5	10	.....	.....	1
5	7	.....	.....	3
5	6	.....	.....	2
4	5	.....	.....	4
4	6	.....	10	.....	.....	1
3	5	.....	.....	21
3	4	.....	.....	1
3	3	.....	1	1
2	6	.....	4	.....	.....	1
2	5	.....	.....	5
2	4	.....	.....	4
2	3	.....	.....	26
2	2	.....	1	1
1	1	2	.....	.....	9
1	1	1	6	.....	11
1	1	1	3	.....	3
1	1	3	.....	.....	1
1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	8
3	6	.....	.....	1
3	8	.....	.....	1
4	6	.....	.....	1
4	7	.....	.....	2
6	10	.....	.....	1
7	9	.....	.....	1
17	20	.....	.....	1
20	21	.....	.....	1
Until discharged by			due course of law,			1
						129

Daily average population for the two years, 155.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting this report, which closes my twentieth year of service as Chaplain of the prison, I humbly acknowledge the providential care which has given me strength of body and mind to labor for the betterment of the unfortunate prisoner, a service to which I reverently believe the Lord has called me.

Any one visiting the prison will be impressed with the fact that the majority are young men, who have been led away by bad companions and evil associations. Impurity of life is one of the greatest evils with which the physician and officials have to contend. In my opinion it leads to the commission of more crime than any other, not excepting intemperance.

The moral and religious work among the inmates has been continued as heretofore, for their intellectual and religious improvement.

The purchase of an organ and new singing books gave a wonderful impetus to our singing in church and praise service. In this department we have been put under great obligation to Mr. Day, our musical director, for his untiring interest and assistance in church service and on holiday occasions.

The library ministers to the comfort of the inmates and also adds much to the quiet and discipline of the prison. While there have been added new books, we have replaced as far as possible worn-out books with new copies.

There has been an unusual demand for school books, and I have purchased the newest and best on the market.

I herewith return thanks to the council for vacation given me and to all officials for assistance in my work.

Respectfully,

E. R. WILKINS,
Chaplain.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby submit my biennial report of the medical service at the prison.

The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. At no time since I have been connected with the institution has there been so little sickness as during the past year. The sanitary and hygienic conditions are excellent.

I have two deaths to report, both from consumption, one of whom entered with the disease well advanced:

Edward Martel, June 20, 1903.

Frank X. Charon, July 18, 1904.

I wish to extend my thanks to the prison officials for their kindness in assisting me in my work.

RALPH E. GALLINGER,
Prison Physician.

November 30, 1904.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the financial transactions on account of the New Hampshire State Prison for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1903:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1902...	\$514.88	
Convict labor	16,800.80	
Subsistence (board of officers)....	2,761.36	
Incidentals	195.26	
Water, fuel, and light.....	33.55	
Rent	336.00	
Board of United States prisoners..	424.66	
		<hr/>
Total receipts	\$21,066.51	
Deficiency drawn from state treasury	2,825.12	
		<hr/>
		\$23,891.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overseers	\$10,704.36
Deputy warden	1,200.00
Physician	500.00
Subsistence	6,166.36
Incidentals	862.75
Care of land and grounds.....	112.25
Clothing	1,010.77
Repairs	8.18
Water, fuel, and light.....	2,456.85
Furniture	338.46

Hospital supplies	\$195.19
Discharged convicts	336.46

Total disbursements \$23,891.63

The following are the earnings and expenses of the institution for the year ending November 30, 1903:

EARNINGS.

Labor of convicts from December 1, 1902, to December 1, 1903.....	\$16,872.60	
Rent	336.00	
Board of United States prisoners..	424.66	
Gain on inventory.....	581.44	
	<hr/>	\$18,214.70

EXPENSES.

Deputy warden's salary.....	\$1,200.00	
Physician	500.00	
Overseers	10,704.36	
Clothing	1,010.77	
Discharged convicts	336.46	
Furniture	338.46	
Subsistence (net)	3,405.00	
Water, fuel, and light (net).....	2,423.30	
Hospital supplies	195.19	
Repairs	8.18	
Incidentals (net)	667.49	
Care of land and grounds.....	112.25	
	<hr/>	
Total expenses for the year....	\$20,901.46	
Excess of expenses over earnings..	2,686.76	
	<hr/>	\$18,214.70

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

ASSETS DECEMBER 1, 1902.

Cash on hand	\$514.88	
Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory	4,226.78	
Due from contractor for convict labor	1,258.80	
	<hr/>	
Total assets December 1, 1902.....		\$6,000.46

ASSETS DECEMBER 1, 1903.

Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory	\$4,808.22	
Due from contractor for convict labor	1,330.60	
	<hr/>	
Total assets December 1, 1903	\$6,138.82	
Increase in assets.....	138.36	
	<hr/>	
		\$6,000.46
Drawn from state treasury to meet deficiency	\$2,825.12	
Increase in assets.....	138.36	
	<hr/>	
Excess of expenses over earnings.....		\$2,686.76

SOLON A. CARTER,

Treasurer of State Prison.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the financial transactions on account of the New Hampshire State Prison for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1904:

RECEIPTS.

Convict labor	\$17,236.50	
Subsistence (board of officers)....	2,776.95	
Incidentals	157.11	
Water, fuel, and light.....	33.98	
Rent	329.00	
Board of United States prisoners..	146.51	
Care of land and grounds.....	37.25	
Insurance	6.68	
Interest on deposits.....	8.25	
		<hr/>
Total receipts	\$20,732.23	
Deficiency drawn from state treas- ury	2,747.04	
		<hr/>
		\$23,479.27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overseers	\$10,667.17	
Deputy warden	1,200.00	
Physician	500.00	
Subsistence	5,343.81	
Incidentals	853.94	
Clothing	907.68	
Discharged convicts	421.95	
Care of land and grounds.....	183.31	
Insurance	100.00	
Water, fuel, and light.....	2,940.79	
Furniture	196.83	
Hospital supplies	163.79	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$23,479.27

The following are the earnings and expenses of the institution for the year ending November 30, 1904:

EARNINGS.

Labor of convicts from December 1, 1903, to December 1, 1904	\$17,326.50	
Rent	329.00	
Board of United States prisoners..	146.51	
Interest	8.25	
Claim against Granite State Mfg. Co.	382.20	
Gain on inventory	1,263.14	
	<hr/>	\$19,455.60

EXPENSES.

Deputy warden's salary	\$1,200.00	
Physician	500.00	
Overseers	10,667.17	
Clothing	907.68	
Discharged convicts	421.95	
Furniture	196.83	
Subsistence (net)	2,566.86	
Water, fuel, and light (net)	2,906.81	
Hospital supplies	163.79	
Insurance (net)	93.32	
Incidentals (net)	696.83	
Care of lands and grounds (net) ..	146.06	
	<hr/>	
Total expenses for the year . . .	\$20,467.30	
Excess of expenses over earnings..	1,011.70	
	<hr/>	\$19,455.60

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

ASSETS DECEMBER 1, 1903.

Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory	\$4,808.22	
Due from contractor for convict labor	1,330.60	
	<hr/>	
Total assets December 1, 1903.....		\$6,138.82

ASSETS DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory	\$6,071.36	
Due from contractor for convict labor	1,420.60	
Due from contractor for cellar in shop	382.20	
	<hr/>	
Total assets December 1, 1904	\$7,874.16	
Increase in assets.....	1,735.34	
	<hr/>	
		\$6,138.82
Drawn from state treasury to meet deficiency	\$2,747.04	
Increase in assets.....	1,735.34	
	<hr/>	
Excess of expenses over earnings.....		\$1,011.70

SOLON A. CARTER,

Treasurer of State Prison.

REGISTER OF CONVICTS.

CONVICTS IN STATE PRISON DECEMBER 1, 1904.

NAMES.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.				
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.
Charles W. Varney	31	Barnstead.	Belknap.	Rape.	April 12, 1889	25	...	...	...	...
Sylvanus W. Hill	47	New Hampshire.	Grafton.	Murder, second degree.	May 27, 1890	30	...	...	...	...
Madison G. Colby	39	Franklin.	Merrimack.	Murder, second degree.	April 24, 1890	30	...	...	...	...
Daniel Murphy	52	Ireland.	Rockingham.	Murder, second degree.	May 5, 1891	20	...	...	...	...
John Brunell	41	Vermont.	Cheshire.	Murder, second degree.	April 14, 1892	30	...	...	...	...
Giuseppe Mancera	33	Italy.	Belknap.	Murder, second degree.	Oct. 6, 1892	20	...	...	...	...
Fred Lavoisier	29	Canada.	Coos.	Rape.	Oct. 29, 1895	15	...	...	...	...
Fred A. Stockwell	26	Lebanon.	Hillsborough.	Murder, second degree.	Dec. 2, 1895	30	...	...	...	...
Milo W. Gray	45	Vermont.	Grafton.	Murder, second degree.	Mar. 24, 1896	18	...	...	...	...
George True	39	New Hampshire.	Merrimack.	Burglary, 3 indictments.	Oct. 8, 1897	45	...	...	...	...
George A. Staples	37	Maine.	Coos.	Manslaughter.	Nov. 4, 1897	12	...	...	...	...
Joseph E. Kelley	23	Amesbury, Mass.	Strafford.	Murder, second degree.	Nov. 13, 1897	30	...	...	...	...
Thomas Monahan	35	Gorham.	Coos.	Murder, second degree, 2 indictments.	May 10, 1898	48	...	...	...	...
Frank Welcome	22	Nashua.	Hillsborough.	Attempted rape.	Sept. 30, 1898	15	...	...	...	...
Philip Reno	29	Nashua.	Hillsborough.	Attempted rape.	Oct. 28, 1898	11	...	...	...	...
Alphonso Smith	50	New Hampshire.	Grafton.	Murder.	Mar. 23, 1899	8	...	...	...	...
Arthur Archambault	21	Canada.	Hillsborough.	Burglary.	May 9, 1899	12	...	...	...	...
Adelard Perrault	26	Canada.	Hillsborough.	Burglary.	May 9, 1899	10	...	...	...	...
John Picot	24	New Brunswick.	Coos.	Murder.	May 24, 1899	10	...	...	...	...
Benjamin F. Deane	41	New Brunswick.	Coos.	Murder.	May 24, 1899	25	...	...	...	...
Charles Riley	31	Massachusetts.	Hillsborough.	Burglary, 3 indictments.	Sept. 28, 1899	7	...	...	...	...
Lizzie Provenchia	23	Massachusetts.	Strafford.	Murder.	Oct. 4, 1899	25	...	...	...	...
Louis Castor	52	Vermont.	Cheshire.	Murder, second degree.	Oct. 25, 1899	Li fe.	...	...	...	...
Louis T. Dow	33	Massachusetts.	Merrimack.	Horse stealing.	Nov. 1, 1899	10	...	...	...	...
William E. Robinson	33	New Hampshire.	Hillsborough.	Attempted rape.	Jan. 10, 1900	15	...	...	...	...
Napoleon Normandeau	38	Canada.	Hillsborough.	Rape, 2 indictments.	May 9, 1900	20	...	...	...	...

Myron H. Stone.....	57	New Hampshire.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	May	9, 1900	15	.....	.....	.....
Fred P. Perkins.....	53	Maine.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	May	9, 1900	15	.....	.....	.....
John Campbell.....	46	Scotland.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept.	26, 1900	5	.....	.....	.....
Charles L. Raymond.....	29	Canada.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	Sept.	26, 1900	5	.....	.....	.....
George I. Raymond.....	21	Windham.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	Sept.	26, 1900	10	.....	.....	.....
Frank Moore.....	21	Massachusetts.....	Merrimack.....	Horse stealing.....	Oct.	9, 1900	5	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Archambeau.....	30	Canada.....	Merrimack.....	Attempt rape.....	Oct.	9, 1900	10	.....	.....	.....
Frank Stevens.....	40	Concord.....	Strafford.....	Burglary.....	Oct.	13, 1900	5	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Nedau.....	21	Maine.....	Strafford.....	Rape.....	Oct.	13, 1900	30	.....	.....	.....
Harry Green.....	36	Austria.....	Rockingham.....	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Oct.	25, 1900	5	.....	.....	.....
John Williams.....	29	Pennsylvania.....	Strafford.....	Murder, second degree, assault with intent to kill, 2 indictments.....	Nov.	7, 1900	50	.....	.....	.....
* Mark Shimborn.....	58	Germany.....	Cheshire.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Nov.	8, 1900	9	24	.....	.....
John M. Hilliard.....	34	Gilmanston.....	Merrimack.....	Rape.....	Nov.	15, 1901	20	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Lee.....	38	New Hampshire.....	Merrimack.....	Rape.....	April	15, 1901	20	.....	10	.....
Edwin Bickford.....	47	Maine.....	Grafton.....	Larceny and burglary, 3 indictments.....	June	29, 1901	20	.....	.....	.....
John Smith.....	36	Maine.....	Strafford.....	Horse stealing.....	Sept.	17, 1901	6	6	4	1 2
Harry Heath.....	29	Bristol.....	Belknap.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Oct.	5, 1901	7	.....	5	.....
Paul M. Banford.....	19	Massachusetts.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov.	9, 1901	15	.....	.....	.....
Charles H. Hawkins.....	39	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Murder, second degree.....	Feb.	3, 1902	5	.....	3	.....
Arthur L. Pierce.....	36	Maine.....	Strafford.....	Adultery.....	Mar.	18, 1902	Li fe.	.....	.....	.....
Joseph F. Russell.....	35	Massachusetts.....	Belknap.....	Burglary.....	Mar.	22, 1902	3	.....	.....	.....
John Pixley.....	40	Vermont.....	Rockingham.....	Horse stealing.....	April	2, 1902	5	.....	3	.....
William E. Seniff.....	29	Pennsylvania.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	April	24, 1902	5	.....	3	.....
Frank Sorrell.....	28	Wentworth.....	Grafton.....	Breaking, entering, and stealing.....	May	9, 1902	10	.....	4	6
Edward Flynn.....	19	Canada.....	Grafton.....	Larceny.....	May	9, 1902	5	.....	3	.....
Charles Brooks.....	24	Vermont.....	Sullivan.....	Rape.....	May	9, 1902	5	.....	.....	.....
Henry Matthews.....	42	Washington, D.C.....	Hillsborough.....	Attempt rape.....	May	23, 1902	15	.....	12	.....
Frank Vallard.....	30	Nova Scotia.....	Sullivan.....	Manslaughter.....	May	27, 1902	12	.....	8	.....
William G. Dolaney.....	26	Vermont.....	Grafton.....	Assault with intent to kill	June	2, 1902	3	1	.....	.....
Patrick J. Kelley.....	30	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	Sept.	23, 1902	6	.....	.....	.....
Nelson Mason.....	36	Massachusetts.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept.	29, 1902	10	.....	9	.....
Thomas Budlong.....	29	Portsmouth.....	Strafford.....	Breaking and entering	Sept.	29, 1902	4	.....	3	.....
Charles Spooncy.....	42	Germany.....	Strafford.....	Burglary.....	Oct.	4, 1902	5	.....	3	.....
George E. Hopkins.....	32	Nova Scotia.....	Cheshire.....	Arson.....	Oct.	4, 1902	10	.....	5	.....
David Little.....	40	Massachusetts.....	Carroll.....	Assault with intent to kill	Oct.	9, 1902	10	.....	7	.....
Joseph Moulton.....	28	Canada.....	Rockingham.....	Robbery.....	Oct.	24, 1902	20	.....	15	.....
Frank W. Otis.....	23	Massachusetts.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Oct.	30, 1902	4	.....	6	.....
Frank X. Raymond.....	27	Massachusetts.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Jan.	15, 1903	6	.....	4	.....
					Jan.	15, 1903	4	.....	.....	2

* Committed February 27, 1866, for 10 years. Escaped December 8, 1866. Returned November 8, 1900 to serve unexpired term of sentence.

CONVICTS IN STATE PRISON DECEMBER 1, 1904.—Continued.

NAMES.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.			
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Not less than
Henry Lloyd.....	66	New York . . .	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and stealing.....	Jan. 15, 1903	3	.....	.....	Days.
Charles Somes.....	39	Massachusetts..	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and stealing.....	Jan. 15, 1903	5	.....	.....	Months.
Charles Bradley.....	18	Connecticut.....	Cheshire.....	Burglary.....	April 9, 1903	3	.....	.....	Years.
Alfred W. Vaughan.....	28	Maine.....	Cheshire.....	Embezzlement.....	April 9, 1903	3	.....	.....	Days.
Henry Hoyt.....	50	Michigan.....	Rockingham.	Breaking, entering, and larceny.....	May 12, 1903	9	.....	.....	Months.
Llewellyn G. Brown.....	22	Maine.....	Grafton.....	Horse stealing.....	May 13, 1903	3	.....	.....	Years.
Leon Kay.....	28	Lisbon.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	May 13, 1903	3	.....	.....	Days.
William Reidy.....	29	Rhode Island.....	Hillsborough	Robbery.....	May 14, 1903	5	.....	.....	Months.
Telephord Beaudry.....	29	Massachusetts..	Hillsborough	Horse stealing.....	May 14, 1903	5	.....	.....	Years.
Andrew Charland.....	21	Massachusetts..	Hillsborough	Horse stealing.....	May 14, 1903	5	.....	.....	Days.
Albert Duval.....	36	Canada.....	Hillsborough	Attempt rape.....	May 28, 1903	15	.....	.....	Months.
George H. Greenleaf.....	32	Saunderston.....	Merrimack.....	Murder, first degree.	May 30, 1903	Life.	.....	.....	Years.
Charles W. Sell.....	21	England.....	Hillsborough	Assault with intent to kill.....	June 1, 1903	5	.....	.....	Months.
Michael Marino.....	39	Italy.....	Carroll.....	Rape.....	June 25, 1903	10	.....	.....	Days.
A. Fredrick Davis.....	43	Vermont.....	Grafton.....	Rape.....	Sept. 12, 1903	21	.....	.....	Months.
Anasa Marrott.....	23	New York.....	Hillsborough	Burglary.....	Sept. 24, 1903	3	.....	.....	Years.
William Merritt.....	32	Massachusetts..	Hillsborough	Robbery.....	Sept. 24, 1903	4	.....	.....	Days.
Henry Bourassa.....	22	Massachusetts..	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and larceny.....	Sept. 24, 1903	3	.....	.....	Months.
Stephen Knights.....	32	Manchester.....	Hillsborough	Robbery.....	Sept. 24, 1903	5	.....	.....	Years.
Joseph Oliver.....	23	Manchester.....	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and larceny.....	Sept. 24, 1903	5	.....	.....	Days.
William Pellent.....	23	Montana.....	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and larceny.....	Sept. 24, 1903	5	.....	.....	Months.
George White.....	26	Canada.....	Strafford.....	Burglary.....	Sept. 24, 1903	5	.....	.....	Years.
					Oct. 3, 1903	3	.....	.....	Days.

Cleophas Valle.....	20	Rochester	Stafford	Breaking and entering ...	Oct.	3, 1903	3	...	2	...
Patrick Sullivan.....	37	Ireland.....	Rockingham	Burglary	Oct.	8, 1903	5	...	3	...
Hamille Lavasuo.....	18	Canada.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking, entering and larceny						
George Montena.....	22	New York.....	Cheshire	Robbery	Oct.	12, 1903	3	...	2	...
John Sorrell.....	36	Vermont.....	Cheshire	Robbery	Oct.	19, 1903	3	...	1	6
Charles E. Breek.....	20	Kingston.....	Merrimack	Rape	Oct.	19, 1903	20	...	17	...
Albert O. Mathes.....	61	Milton.....	Stafford	Embezzlement.....	Oct.	22, 1903	3	...	2	...
James M. Larvey.....	56	Maine.....	Hillsborough	Robbery	Oct.	27, 1903	10	...	6	...
William H. Davis.....	21	England.....	Merrimack	Forgery	Oct.	29, 1903	2	...	1	3
William Gallagher.....	21	Manchester.....	Merrimack	Breaking, entering and stealing	Oct.	29, 1903	2	...	1	3
Rosie A. Finley.....	20	Canada.....	Belknap.....	Murder.....	Nov.	11, 1903	5	...	3	...
John F. Cochrane.....	25	Massachusetts.....	Rockingham.....	Breaking, entering and stealing	Nov.	14, 1903	5	...	4	...
Harry Heath.....	26	Ashland.....	Grafton	Burglary	Nov.	20, 1903	6	...	5	...
Fred Lovell.....	19	Vermont.....	Grafton	Breaking, entering and larceny	Nov.	20, 1903	3	...	2	...
Joseph Howard.....	24	Massachusetts.....	Grafton	Forgery	Nov.	20, 1903	3	...	2	...
Alfred J. Kelley.....	24	Canada.....	Coos	Burglary	Dec.	10, 1903	2	...	1	1
John Matress.....	27	Ossipee.....	Carroll	Burglary	Dec.	15, 1903	1	6	3	...
Plummer Colby.....	32	Massachusetts.....	Cheshire	Burglary	Dec.	15, 1903	1	6	3	...
Malachi Barnes.....	71	New Jersey.....	Rockingham.....	Murder, first degree	Jan.	8, 1904	1	6	2	...
John Carroll.....	25	Portland.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary	Jan.	15, 1904	3	...	1	6
John Rogers.....	25	Sandwich Islands.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary	Jan.	15, 1904	4	...	2	1
Thomas E. Wilson.....	19	Nashua.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary	Jan.	16, 1904	2	...	1	1
Alfred M. Girouard.....	18	Maine.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary	Jan.	16, 1904	5	...	3	...
Charles A. Plummer.....	45	Canada.....	Coos	Burglary	Feb.	8, 1904	5	...	3	...
Fred Meland.....	44	New York.....	Stafford	Horse stealing	Feb.	27, 1904	3	...	2	...
James Donovan.....	32	Scotland.....	Belknap.....	Burglary	Mar.	3, 1904	2	...	1	1
James McDonald.....	30	Wisconsin.....	Belknap.....	Burglary	Mar.	3, 1904	2	...	1	1
Nicholas Demous.....	26	Massachusetts.....	Stafford	Rape	Mar.	5, 1904	5	...	2	2
Everett McElroyd.....	22	Connecticut.....	Stafford	Larceny	Mar.	5, 1904	3	...	2	2
S. R. Stewart.....	29	Maine.....	Merrimack	Larceny	April	8, 1904	5	...	2	...
Henry Wood.....	28	Massachusetts.....	Merrimack	Breaking, entering and stealing	April	8, 1904	5	...	4	...
George H. Beede.....	53	Littleton.....	Cheshire	Embezzlement.....	April	13, 1904	3	...	1	6
Frank Howard.....	35	Massachusetts.....	Cheshire	Robbery	April	29, 1904	3	...	2	...
Thomas Coleman.....	35	Massachusetts.....	Rockingham.....	Horse stealing	May	2, 1904	5	...	3	...
James Hayes.....	38	Ireland.....	Grafton	Tramp	May	5, 1904	1	6	1	1
William Tyneau.....	48	New York.....	Grafton	Tramp	May	5, 1904	1	6	1	1
William Taylor.....	40	Maine.....	Grafton	Tramp	May	5, 1904	1	6	1	1
William Murray.....	42	Massachusetts.....	Grafton	Tramp	May	5, 1904	1	6	1	1

CONVICTS IN STATE PRISON DECEMBER 1, 1904.—Continued.

NAMES.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.			
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Not more than.
William Miner	40	England	Grafton	Tramp	May 5, 1904	1	1	1	1
John Nixon	56	England	Grafton	Tramp	May 5, 1904	1	1	1	1
Thomas Tygle	44	Massachusetts	Grafton	Tramp	May 5, 1904	1	6	1	1
Sylvester Lyman	51	Clarendon	Merrimack	Rape	May 11, 1904	10	7	1	1
Nathaniel L. Smith	53	Haverhill	Merrimack	Rape	May 11, 1904	8	3	1	1
Lena Karpri	23	Finland	Hillsborough	Murder	May 12, 1904	4	2	1	1
Hector Donville	31	Canada	Hillsborough	Larceny	May 12, 1904	1	6	1	1
Fred White	40	Peterborough	Hillsborough	Robbery	May 12, 1904	1	6	1	1
John Robinson	32	Harrisville	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and stealing	May 12, 1904	3	2	1	1
Harry Place	37	Dalton	Grafton	Breaking, entering, and assault	May 12, 1904	3	2	1	1
Mark H. Daniels	53	Vermont	Sullivan	False pretense	May 14, 1904	5	3	1	1
James G. Johnson	42	Massachusetts	Hillsborough	Assault with intent to kill	May 14, 1904	7	5	1	1
Charles L. Cutting	26	Wentworth	Grafton	Breaking, entering, and larceny	May 18, 1904	1	6	1	1
John P. Goggin	41	Manchester	Hillsborough	Falsifying books and abstracting funds from Nashua Trust Co.	May 24, 1904	7	4	1	1
E. F. Beane	28	Penacook	Carroll	Burglary	June 27, 1904	3	2	1	1
William H. Murry	36	Massachusetts	Grafton	Horse stealing	Sept. 15, 1904	2	1	1	1
Ernest Ransom	26	Massachusetts	Hillsborough	Forgery	Sept. 24, 1904	5	3	1	1
Jerrie Wheeler	24	Vermont	Hillsborough	Horse stealing	Sept. 24, 1904	7	5	1	1
Albert Russell	34	New Jersey	Hillsborough	Larceny	Sept. 24, 1904	3	1	6	1
Walter L. Shorey	38	Vermont	Hillsborough	Breaking, entering, and larceny	Sept. 24, 1904	5	3	1	1
John H. Connor	40	Canada	Hillsborough	Incest	Sept. 24, 1904	3	2	1	1
Joseph Bifodeau	17	Souciworth	Stratford	Larceny	Sept. 24, 1904	3	2	1	1
Harry E. Burroughs	39	Vermont	Hillsborough	Horse stealing	Sept. 27, 1904	3	1	6	1

